

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

## MGO 50 ppm S farvet

Version 1.0

Revision Date 23.02.2018

Print Date 24.02.2018

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : MGO 50 ppm S farvet  
Product code : 002D6397

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : Fuel for use in marine diesel engines, boilers, furnaces and other combustion equipment.  
Please refer to Ch16 for the registered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier., This product is not to be used as a solvent or cleaning agent; for lighting or brightening fires; as a skin cleanser.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : **A/S Dansk Shell**  
Egeskovvej 265  
DK-7000 Fredericia  
Telephone : (+45) 79203522  
Telefax : (+45) 79203544  
Email Contact for Safety Data Sheet : If you have any enquiries about the content of this SDS please email fuelSDS@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number : Giftlinjen +45 8212 12 12

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Acute toxicity, Category 4, Inhalation	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Carcinogenicity, Category 2	H351: Suspected of causing cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Blood, thymus, Liver	H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

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Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word :

Danger

Hazard statements :

H226	PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	HEALTH HAZARDS: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Blood, Liver, thymus) through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H411	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

<b>Prevention:</b>	
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P260	Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
<b>Response:</b>	
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.

### 2.3 Other hazards

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

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

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

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-

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vapour mixtures can occur.

This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.2 Mixtures

- Chemical nature : A complex combination of hydrocarbons produced by the distillation of crude oil. It consists of hydrocarbons having carbon numbers predominantly in the range of C9 through C20 and boiling in the range of approximately 163°C to 357°C (325°F to 675°F).  
May also contain several additives at <0.1% v/v each.  
May contain cetane improver (Ethyl Hexyl Nitrate) at <0.2% v/v.
- : May contain methyl and ethyl esters from lipid sources
- : May contain catalytically cracked oils in which polycyclic aromatic compounds, mainly 3-ring but some 4- to 6-ring species are present.

#### Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)	Concentration [%]
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear	848301-67-7 481-740-5 01-0000020119-75	Asp. Tox.1; H304 EUH066	>= 0 - <= 10
Fuels, diesel	68334-30-5 269-822-7 01-2119484664-27	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H332 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Carc.2; H351 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 90 - <= 100

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

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Concentration [%]
cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	>= 0 - <= 0,5
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	>= 0 - <= 0,5

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### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.  
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.  
When using high pressure equipment, injection of product under the skin can occur. If high pressure injuries occur, the casualty should be sent immediately to a hospital. Do not wait for symptoms to develop.  
Obtain medical attention even in the absence of apparent wounds.
- In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.  
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.  
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

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

- Symptoms : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.  
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.

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Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

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

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire., Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Specific hazards during firefighting : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Oxides of sulphur. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

- Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
- Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
- Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
- Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.  
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.  
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is to evacuate immediately.  
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

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### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:  
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.  
Do not operate electrical equipment.  
6.1.2 For emergency responders:  
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

#### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.  
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely. Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,  
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.,  
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Chapter 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Local  
authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Maritime spillages should

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be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.  
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.  
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.  
Prevent spillages.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.  
Never siphon by mouth.  
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.

Maintenance and Fuelling Activities - Avoid inhalation of vapours and contact with skin.

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling : Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.  
Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.  
Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.  
When using do not eat or drink.  
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.  
Earth all equipment.  
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires.  
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer : Avoid splash filling Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes. Wait 30 minutes after tank filling ( for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes.  
Keep containers closed when not in use. Contamination resulting from product transfer may give rise to light hydrocarbon vapour in the headspace of tanks that have previously contained gasoline. This vapour may explode if there is a source of ignition. Partly filled containers present a greater hazard than those that are full, therefore handling,

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

Fire-fighting class : Fire hazard classification:

III-1

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Other data : Drum and small container storage: Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high. Use properly labeled and closable containers. Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well-ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces. Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product. Keep in a bunded area with a sealed (low permeability) floor, to provide containment against spillage. Prevent ingress of water.



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

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to Ch16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

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

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance  
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
cumene	98-82-8	GV	20 ppm 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Denmark. Occupational Exposure Limits
Further information	Means that the substance can be absorbed through the skin., Guiding list of organic solvents., The substance has an EC-limit value			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	GV	10 ppm 50 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Denmark. Occupational

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				Exposure Limits
Further information	Means that the substance is included in the list of substances considered carcinogenic., The substance has an EC-limit value			

### Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

### Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods

<http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods

<http://www.osha.gov/>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany

<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

## 8.2 Exposure controls

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

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

### General Information:

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

Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

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Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance

### Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.  
If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

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

Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

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risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles meeting EN14387 and EN143 [Filter type A/P for use against certain organic gases and vapours with a boiling point >65°C (149°F) and for use against particles].

Thermal hazards : Not applicable

Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls. Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product. Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation. Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and provide employee skin care programmes.

### Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.  
Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

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must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

Take appropriate measures to fulfil the requirements of relevant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Chapter 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being discharged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water.

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	: liquid
Colour	: Pale yellow
Odour	: Hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: Data not available
pH	: Not applicable
Melting point/freezing point	: Data not available
Boiling point/boiling range	: 170 - 390 °C Method: Unspecified
Flash point	: 60 - 75 °C Method: Unspecified
Evaporation rate	: Data not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable
Upper explosion limit	: 6 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	: 1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	: 0,4 kPa (38,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
	0,6 kPa (50,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Relative vapour density	: Data not available

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Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	820 - 860 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (15,0 °C) Method: Unspecified
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	negligible
Solubility in other solvents	:	Data not available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	log Pow: ca. 2 - 15
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 220 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Method: Unspecified Not applicable 2 - 4 mm <sup>2</sup> /s (40,0 °C) Method: Unspecified  Method: Unspecified Not applicable
Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

### 9.2 Other information

Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10 000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

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

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### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal use conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

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

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on product data, a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.  
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 rat: > 5.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 rat: > 1 - <=5 mg/l  
Exposure time: 4 h

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Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 Rabbit: > 2.000 mg/kg  
Remarks: Low toxicity:

### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:**

Remarks: Irritating to skin.

### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

**Product:**

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

### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:**

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

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:**

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

### Carcinogenicity

**Product:**

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Distillates (Fischer-Tropsch), C8-26 - Branched and Linear	No carcinogenicity classification.
Fuels, diesel	Carcinogenicity Category 2
cumene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans



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### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:**

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

### STOT - single exposure

**Product:**

Remarks: Not classified.

### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:**

Target Organs: Blood, thymus, Liver

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

### Aspiration toxicity

**Product:**

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

### Further information

**Product:**

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

#### Summary on evaluation of the CMR properties

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

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

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

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### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Fuels are typically made from blending several refinery streams. Ecotoxicological studies have been carried out on a variety of hydrocarbon blends and streams but not those containing additives. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

#### Product:

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

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants (Acute toxicity) : Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l  
Toxic

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

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

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

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Product:

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

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

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

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### Product:

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

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Product:

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

### 12.6 Other adverse effects

#### Product:

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

---

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.  
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.  
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses  
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground.  
This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.  
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Contaminated packaging : Residues may cause an explosion hazard if heated above the flash point. Do not puncture, cut or weld uncleaned drums.  
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container.  
Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.  
Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Local legislation

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Remarks : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):  
13 07 01 fuel oil and diesel.  
The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned.

---

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1 UN number

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

#### 14.2 Proper shipping name

ADR : GAS OIL  
RID : GAS OIL  
IMDG : GAS OIL  
IATA : GAS OIL

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class

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

#### 14.4 Packing group

**ADR**  
Packing group : III  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard Identification Number : 30  
Labels : 3  
**RID**  
Packing group : III  
Classification Code : F1  
Hazard Identification Number : 30  
Labels : 3  
**IMDG**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3  
**IATA**  
Packing group : III  
Labels : 3

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

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### ADR

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

### IMDG

Marine pollutant : yes

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

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

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

---

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Product Registration number : Afventer registrering

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

Contains component(s) which are restricted for use with young people.

Contains component(s) which may potentially endanger the health of pregnant woman and the unborn child.

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

EINECS/ELINCS/EC : All components listed or polymer exempt.

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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## SECTION 16: Other information

#### REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008

Flammable liquids, Category 3, H226

Aspiration hazard, Category 1, H304

Acute toxicity, Category 4, H332

Skin irritation, Category 2, H315

#### Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence

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Carcinogenicity, Category 2, H351	determination. Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, H373	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Chronic aquatic toxicity, Category 2, H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

### Full text of H-Statements

EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### Full text of other abbreviations

Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Aquatic Chronic	Chronic aquatic toxicity
Asp. Tox.	Aspiration hazard
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquids
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Abbreviations and Acronyms : The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this document can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists  
ADR = European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
AICS = Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances  
ASTM = American Society for Testing and Materials  
BEL = Biological exposure limits  
BTEX = Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylenes  
CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service  
CEFIC = European Chemical Industry Council  
CLP = Classification Packaging and Labelling  
COC = Cleveland Open-Cup  
DIN = Deutsches Institut für Normung  
DMEL = Derived Minimal Effect Level  
DNEL = Derived No Effect Level  
DSL = Canada Domestic Substance List  
EC = European Commission  
EC50 = Effective Concentration fifty  
ECETOC = European Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicology Of Chemicals  
ECHA = European Chemicals Agency  
EINECS = The European Inventory of Existing Commercial

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### Chemical Substances

EL50 = Effective Loading fifty  
ENCS = Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory  
EWC = European Waste Code  
GHS = Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals  
IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer  
IATA = International Air Transport Association  
IC50 = Inhibitory Concentration fifty  
IL50 = Inhibitory Level fifty  
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
INV = Chinese Chemicals Inventory  
IP346 = Institute of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the determination of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables  
KECI = Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory  
LC50 = Lethal Concentration fifty  
LD50 = Lethal Dose fifty per cent.  
LL/EL/IL = Lethal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading  
LL50 = Lethal Loading fifty  
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships  
NOEC/NOEL = No Observed Effect Concentration / No Observed Effect Level  
OE\_HP V = Occupational Exposure - High Production Volume  
PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
PICCS = Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances  
PNEC = Predicted No Effect Concentration  
REACH = Registration Evaluation And Authorisation Of Chemicals  
RID = Regulations Relating to International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
SKIN\_DES = Skin Designation  
STEL = Short term exposure limit  
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment  
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act  
TWA = Time-Weighted Average  
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

### Further information

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

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

This mixture does not contain any REACH registered

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substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

#### Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

#### Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate- Industrial

#### Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

#### Uses - Worker

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

#### Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Industrial

#### Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel- Professional

### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

#### Uses - Consumer

Title : Use as a fuel  
- Consumer

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.



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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>30000000042</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3, SU8, SU9 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk product storage	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,021
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,0E+06
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	90,3

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the required removal efficiency of $\geq$ (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	3,3E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	10.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

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

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

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

<b>Section 4.2 -Environment</b>	
<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.</p> <p>Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.</p>	

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Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
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Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet ( <a href="http://cefic.org">http://cefic.org</a> ).
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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>30000000043</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3, SU8, SU9 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Use of substance as an intermediate (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk product storage	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,5E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,043
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	

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Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	51,7
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	4,1E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

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

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

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

<b>Section 4.2 -Environment</b>	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	

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Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.
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Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.
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Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet ( <a href="http://cefic.org">http://cefic.org</a> ).
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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>30000000044</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Distribution of substance- Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC 6D, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.

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General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Bulk open loading and unloading.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum and small package filling	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,002
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,6E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,9E+05
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-06
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	

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If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	9,6
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,9E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>300000000045</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures-Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3, SU 10 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin

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	problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Process sampling	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfers	Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Bulk transfers	Handle substance within a closed system. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Mixing operations (open systems)	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Production or preparation or articles by tableting, compression, extrusion or pelletisation	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Laboratory activities	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,8E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0011
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+05
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	

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Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs consistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	60,0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6,8E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

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

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

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



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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>300000000046</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Use as a fuel- Industrial
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 3 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

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Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Storage.	Handle substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	4,5E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,34
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+06
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+06
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Onsite waste water treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	97,7
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	60,4
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	

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<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,7
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5,5E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker**

<b>30000000047</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Use as a fuel- Professional
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 22 <b>Process Categories:</b> PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Worker Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure < 0.5 kPa at STP with potential for aerosol generation.
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure</b>	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

<b>Contributing Scenarios</b>	<b>Risk Management Measures</b>
General risk management measures applicable to all activities	Ensure relevant staff are informed of exposure potential and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; provide regular health surveillance as appropriate; identify and implement corrective actions.
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.

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Drum/batch transfers	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Refueling.	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). , or: Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system.

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	6,7E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,3E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	9,2E+03
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	8,3
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0

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Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,4E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

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

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

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

<b>Section 4.2 -Environment</b>	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone	

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or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org>).

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

Regulation 1907/2006/EC

**MGO 50 ppm S farvet**

Version 1.0

Revision Date 23.02.2018

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**Exposure Scenario - Consumer**

<b>30000000211</b>	
<b>SECTION 1</b>	<b>EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE</b>
<b>Title</b>	Use as a fuel - Consumer
<b>Use Descriptor</b>	<b>Sector of Use:</b> SU 21 <b>Product Categories:</b> PC13 <b>Environmental Release Categories:</b> ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1
<b>Scope of process</b>	Covers consumer uses in liquid fuels.

<b>SECTION 2</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
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<b>Section 2.1</b>	<b>Control of Consumer Exposure</b>
<b>Product Characteristics</b>	
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 Pa
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.
	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Unless stated otherwise.	
for each use event, covers amount up to (g):	37.500
covers skin contact area (cm <sup>2</sup> ):	420
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Unless stated otherwise.	
covers use up to (times/day of use):	0,143
Covers use up to (hours/event):	2

<b>Product Categories</b>	<b>OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES</b>
Fuels Liquid: Automotive Refuelling.	Covers concentration up to (%): 100 %
	Covers use up to (days/year): 52 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to 210 cm <sup>2</sup>
	For each use event, covers amount up to 37.500 g
	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m <sup>3</sup>
	Covers exposure up to 0,05 hours/event
Fuels Liquid, Garden Equipment - Use.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
	covers use up to 26 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g
	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m <sup>3</sup>



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	Covers exposure up to 2,00 hours/event
Fuels Liquid: Garden Equipment - Refuelling.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
	covers use up to 26 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to 420 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g
	Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 34 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,03 hours/event

<b>Section 2.2</b>	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
<b>Amounts Used</b>	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,6E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	8,2E+03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,3E+04
<b>Frequency and Duration of Use</b>	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
<b>Environmental factors not influenced by risk management</b>	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
<b>Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure</b>	
Release fraction to air from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1,0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):	1,0E-05
<b>Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	94,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	3,5E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
<b>Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

<b>SECTION 3</b>	<b>EXPOSURE ESTIMATION</b>
<b>Section 3.1 - Health</b>	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate consumer exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

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### Section 3.2 -Environment

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

### SECTION 4

### GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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