

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier**

Name: Kerosene
Synonyms/Other Means of Identification: Kerosine (petroleum)
Safety Data Sheet Number: **815841**
MARPOL Annex I Category: Kerosenes
REACH Registration Number: 01-2119485517-27-0005

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

Intended Use: Fuel
Uses Advised Against: Uses other than those covered by the exposure scenarios appended to this Safety Data Sheet are not supported.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the substance or mixture

Manufacturer: ConocoPhillips Ltd, Humber Refinery
South Killingholme, North Lincolnshire DN40 3DW
Customer Service: +44 (0)1469 571571
SDS Information: <http://www.conocophillips.com/EN/products/Pages/msds.aspx>
Email: MSDS@conocophillips.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0)1469 571315 (24 Hours)

Section 2: Hazards Identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture****CLP Classification (EC No 1272/2008):**

H226 -- Flammable liquids -- Category 3
H315 -- Skin corrosion/irritation -- Category 2
H304 -- Aspiration Hazard -- Category 1
H336 -- Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) -- Category 3
H411 -- Hazardous to the aquatic environment, chronic toxicity -- Category 2

Superseded DSD Classification (67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC):

R10 , Xi;R38 , Xn;R65 , R67 , N;R51/53

2.2 Label Elements**DANGER**

H226: Flammable liquid and vapor.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

P102: Keep out of reach of children.
P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P280: Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.
P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
P501: Dispose of contents/container to approved disposal facility.

2.3 Other hazards

Does not meet the criteria for persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substances.

Section 3: Composition / Information on Ingredients

3.1 Substance

| Component | CASRN | EINECS | REACH Registration No. | Concentration ¹ | CLP Classification ² | DSD Classification ³ |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Kerosene ..C9-16 | 8008-20-6 | 232-366-4 | 01-2119485517-27 | 100 | H304 | Xn;R65 |

¹ All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

² Regulation EC 1272/2008.

³ Superseded Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC.

Total Sulfur: < 0.1 wt%

Section 4: First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact: If irritation or redness develops from exposure, flush eyes with clean water. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated shoes and clothing, and flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water. If skin surface is damaged, apply a clean dressing and seek medical attention. If skin surface is not damaged, cleanse affected area(s) thoroughly by washing with mild soap and water or a waterless hand cleaner. If irritation or redness develops, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Inhalation (Breathing): If respiratory symptoms develop, move victim away from source of exposure and into fresh air in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen or artificial respiration should be administered by qualified personnel. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention.

Ingestion (Swallowing): Aspiration hazard: Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth because this material can enter the lungs and cause severe lung damage. If victim is drowsy or unconscious and vomiting, place on the left side with the head down. If possible, do not leave victim unattended and observe closely for adequacy of breathing. Seek medical attention. First aid is not normally required; however, if swallowed and symptoms develop, seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects

Acute: Minor respiratory irritation at high vapor concentrations.

Delayed: Dry skin and possible irritation with repeated or prolonged exposure.

4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Other Comments: None

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or foam is recommended. Water spray is recommended to cool or protect exposed materials or structures. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam. Water may be ineffective for extinguishment, unless used under favorable conditions by experienced fire fighters.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: Flammable. This material can be ignited by heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition (e.g., static electricity, pilot lights, mechanical/electrical equipment, and electronic devices such as cell phones, computers, calculators, and pagers which have not been certified as intrinsically safe). Vapors may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition where they can ignite, flash back, or explode. May create vapor/air explosion hazard indoors, in confined spaces, outdoors, or in sewers. This product will float and can be reignited on surface water. Vapors are heavier than air and can accumulate in low areas. If container is not properly cooled, it can rupture in the heat of a fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Combustion may yield smoke, carbon monoxide, and other products of incomplete combustion. Oxides of nitrogen and sulfur may also be formed.

5.3 Special protective actions for firefighters

For fires beyond the initial stage, emergency responders in the immediate hazard area should wear protective clothing. When the potential chemical hazard is unknown, in enclosed or confined spaces, a self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. In addition, wear other appropriate protective equipment as conditions warrant (see Section 8).

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Water spray may be useful in minimizing or dispersing vapors and to protect personnel. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Cool equipment exposed to fire with water, if it can be done safely.

See Section 9 for Flammable Properties including Flash Point and Flammable (Explosive) Limits

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Flammable. Spillages of liquid product will create a fire hazard and may form an explosive atmosphere. Keep all sources of ignition and hot metal surfaces away from spill/release if safe to do so. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended. Stay upwind and away from spill/release. Avoid direct contact with material. For large spillages, notify persons down wind of the spill/release, isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Wear appropriate protective equipment, including respiratory protection, as conditions warrant (see Section 8). See Sections 2 and 7 for additional information on hazards and precautionary measures.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems, and natural waterways. Use foam on spills to minimize vapors. Use water sparingly to minimize environmental contamination and reduce disposal requirements. If spill occurs on water notify appropriate authorities and advise shipping of any hazard.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Immediate cleanup of any spill is recommended. Dike far ahead of spill for later recovery or disposal. Absorb spill with inert material such as sand or vermiculite, and place in suitable container for disposal. If spilled on water remove with appropriate methods (e.g. skimming, booms or absorbents). In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil for remediation or disposal, in accordance with local regulations.

Recommended measures are based on the most likely spillage scenarios for this material; however local conditions and regulations may influence or limit the choice of appropriate actions to be taken.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Nonsparking tools should be used. Keep away from ignition sources such as heat/sparks/open flame – No smoking. Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use good personal hygiene practices and wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Wear protective gloves.

Flammable. May vaporize easily at ambient temperatures. The vapor is heavier than air and may create an explosive mixture of vapor and air. Beware of accumulation in confined spaces and low lying areas. Open container slowly to relieve any pressure. Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling or processing this material. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material. The use of explosion-proof electrical equipment is recommended and may be required (see appropriate fire codes for specific bonding/grounding requirements). Do not enter confined spaces such as tanks or pits without following proper entry procedures. Do not wear contaminated clothing or shoes. Keep contaminated clothing away from sources of ignition such as sparks or open flames.

The use of hydrocarbon fuel in an area without adequate ventilation may result in hazardous levels of incomplete combustion products (e.g. carbon monoxide, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, benzene and other hydrocarbons) and/or dangerously low oxygen levels.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container(s) tightly closed and properly labeled. Use and store this material in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas away from heat, direct sunlight, hot metal surfaces, and all sources of ignition. Store only in approved containers. Post area "No Smoking or Open Flame." Keep away from any incompatible material (see Section 10). Protect container(s) against physical damage.

"Empty" containers retain residue and may be dangerous. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind, or expose such containers to heat, flame, sparks, or other sources of ignition. They may explode and cause injury or death. "Empty" drums should be completely drained, properly bunged, and promptly shipped to the supplier or a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with governmental regulations. Before working on or in tanks which contain or have contained this material, refer to appropriate guidance pertaining to cleaning, repairing, welding, or other contemplated operations. Outdoor or detached storage is preferred. Indoor storage should meet Country or Committee standards and appropriate fire codes.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Refer to supplemental exposure scenarios if attached.

Section 8: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

8.1 Control parameters

| Occupational Exposure Limits | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|-------|
| Component | US-ACGIH | UK-EH40 | Other |
| Kerosene ..C9-16 | TWA: 200 mg/m ³ Skin | None | None |

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); None = No Occupational Exposure Limit

| Biological Limit Values | | | |
|-------------------------|----------|-------------|---------|
| Component | US-ACGIH | EU 98/24/EC | UK-EH40 |
| Kerosene ..C9-16 | None | None | None |

None = No Biological Limit Value

Relevant DNEL and PNEC: Pending

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: If current ventilation practices are not adequate to maintain airborne concentrations below the established exposure limits, additional engineering controls may be required.

Eye/Face Protection: The use of eye protection that meets or exceeds ANSI Z.87.1 is recommended to protect against potential eye contact, irritation, or injury. Depending on conditions of use, a face shield may be necessary.

Skin/Hand Protection: The use of gloves impervious to the specific material handled is advised to prevent skin contact. Users should check with manufacturers to confirm the breakthrough performance of their products. Suggested protective materials:

Respiratory Protection: Where there is potential for airborne exposure above the exposure limit an approved air purifying respirator equipped with Type A, organic gases and vapour filters (as specified by the manufacturer) may be used.

A respiratory protection program that follows recommendations for the selection, use, care and maintenance of respiratory protective devices in EN 529:2005 should be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use. Air purifying respirators provide limited protection and cannot be used in atmospheres that exceed the maximum use concentration (as directed by regulation or the manufacturer's instructions), in oxygen deficient (less than 19.5 percent oxygen) situations, or under conditions that are immediately dangerous to life and health.

Other Protective Equipment: Eye wash and quick-drench shower facilities should be available in the work area. Thoroughly clean shoes and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Refer to Sections 6, 7, 12 and 13.

Suggestions provided in this section for exposure control and specific types of protective equipment are based on readily available information. Users should consult with the specific manufacturer to confirm the performance of their protective equipment. Specific situations may require consultation with industrial hygiene, safety, or engineering professionals.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Data represent typical values and are not intended to be specifications. N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined

| | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Appearance: | Colorless |
| Physical Form: | Liquid |
| Odour: | Kerosene |
| Odour Threshold: | N/D |
| pH: | N/A |
| Melting/Freezing Point: | <-47°C |
| Initial Boiling Point/Range: | 140-300°C |
| Flash Point: | >38°C |
| Evaporation Rate (nBuAc=1): | N/D |
| Flammability (solid, gas): | Flammable |
| Upper Explosive Limits (vol % in air): | 6.0 |
| Lower Explosive Limits (vol % in air): | 0.5 |
| Vapour Pressure: | 3 kPa @20°C |
| Relative Vapour Density (air=1): | >1 |
| Relative Density (water=1): | 0.77-0.82 @ 15°C |
| Solubility (ies): | Solubility in water: Negligible @20°C |
| Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) (Kow): | N/D |
| Auto-ignition Temperature: | 250°C |
| Decomposition Temperature: | N/D |
| Viscosity: | 1.3-2.9 mm ² /s @ 20°C |
| Explosive Properties: | N/A |
| Oxidising Properties: | N/A |

9.2 Other Information

| | |
|-------------|--------|
| Pour Point: | <-47°C |
|-------------|--------|

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

| | |
|---|--|
| 10.1 Reactivity | Not chemically reactive. |
| 10.2 Chemical stability | Stable under normal ambient and anticipated conditions of use. |
| 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions | Hazardous reactions not anticipated. |
| 10.4 Conditions to avoid | Avoid high temperatures and all sources of ignition. Prevent vapor accumulation. |
| 10.5 Incompatible materials | Avoid contact with strong oxidizing agents and strong reducing agents. |
| 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products | Not anticipated under normal conditions of use. |

Section 11: Toxicological Information

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects of Substance/Mixture

| Substance / Mixture | Hazard | Additional Information | LC50/LD50 Data |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| Acute Toxicity | | | |
| Inhalation | Unlikely to be harmful | | >5.2 mg/L (mist) |
| Skin Absorption | Unlikely to be harmful | | > 2 g/kg |
| Ingestion (Swallowing) | Unlikely to be harmful | | > 5 g/kg |

Aspiration Hazard: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Causes skin irritation. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Causes mild eye irritation.

Signs and Symptoms: While significant vapor concentrations are not likely, high concentrations can cause minor respiratory irritation, headache, drowsiness, dizziness, loss of coordination, disorientation and fatigue. Ingestion can cause irritation of the digestive tract, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting.

Skin Sensitization: Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Respiratory Sensitization: No information available.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not expected to cause organ effects from repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity: Not expected to cause cancer. Petroleum middle distillates have been shown to cause skin tumors in mice following repeated and prolonged skin contact. Follow-up studies have shown that these tumors are produced through a non-genotoxic mechanism associated with frequent cell damage and repair, and that they are not likely to cause tumors in the absence of prolonged skin irritation. Middle distillates with low polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon content have not been identified as a carcinogen by IARC.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not expected to cause heritable genetic effects.

Reproductive Toxicity: Not expected to cause reproductive toxicity.

Section 12: Ecological Information

12.1 Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity studies on samples of jet fuel and kerosine streams show acute toxicity values greater than 1 mg/L and mostly in the range 1-100 mg/L. These tests were carried out on water accommodated fractions, in closed systems to prevent evaporative loss. Results are consistent with the predicted aquatic toxicity of these substances based on their hydrocarbon composition. Kerosines should be regarded as toxic to aquatic organisms, with the potential to cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Classification: H411; Chronic Cat 2.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

The hydrocarbons in this material are not readily biodegradable but are regarded as inherently biodegradable since their hydrocarbon components can be degraded by microorganisms.

Persistence per IOPC Fund definition: Non-Persistent

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrocarbon constituents of kerosine show measured or predicted Log Kow values ranging from 3 to 6 and above and therefore would be regarded as having the potential to bioaccumulate. In practice, metabolic processes may reduce bioconcentration.

12.4 Mobility in soil and environmental fate

On release to water, hydrocarbons will float on the surface and since they are sparingly soluble, the only significant loss is volatilization to air. It is possible that some of the higher molecular weight hydrocarbons will be adsorbed on sediment. Biodegradation in water is a minor loss process. In air, these hydrocarbons are photodegraded by reaction with hydroxyl radicals with half lives varying from 0.1 to 0.7 days.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB Assessment

Not a PBT or vPvB substance.

12.6 Other Adverse Effects

None anticipated.

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

European Waste Code: 13 07 03* other fuels (including mixtures)

This material, if discarded as produced, would be considered as hazardous waste pursuant to Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste, and subject to the provisions of that Directive unless Article 1(5) of that Directive applies.

This code has been assigned based upon the most common uses for this material and may not reflect contaminants resulting from actual use. Waste generators/producers are responsible for assessing the actual process used when generating the waste and its contaminants in order to assign the proper waste disposal code.

Disposal must be in accordance with Directive 2006/12/EC and other applicable national or regional provisions, and based upon material characteristics at time of disposal. For incineration of waste, follow Directive 2000/76/EC. For landfill of waste, follow Directive 1999/31/EC.

Empty Containers: Container contents should be completely used and containers emptied prior to discard. Empty drums should be properly sealed and promptly returned to a drum reconditioner. All containers should be disposed of in an environmentally safe manner and in accordance with applicable regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1 UN number | UN1223 |
| 14.2 UN proper shipping name | KEROSENE |
| 14.3 Transport hazard class(es) | 3 |
| 14.4 Packing group | III |
| 14.5 Environmental hazards | Marine pollutant |
| 14.6 Special precautions for user | <i>If transported in bulk by marine vessel in international waters, product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex I.</i> |
| 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code | Not Applicable |

Section 15: Regulatory Information

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

EC 1272/2008 - Classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
EN166:2002 Eye Protection
EN 529:2005 Respiratory Protective devices
BS EN 374-1:2003 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
Workplace Exposure Limits, EH40/2005, Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
Directive 91/689/EEC on hazardous waste (European Waste Codes)
Directive 2000/76/EC on incineration of waste
Directive 1999/31/EC on landfill of waste

Export Rating: NLR (No License Required)

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for the substance/mixture.

Section 16: Other Information

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Date of Issue: | 12-Nov-2010 |
| Status: | FINAL |
| Previous Issue Date: | 28-Sep-2009 |
| Revised Sections or Basis for Revision: | Format change |
| Safety Data Sheet Number: | 815841 |
| Language: | English |

List of Relevant Hazard Statements:

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
H315: Causes skin irritation
H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness
H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

R10: Flammable.
R38: Irritating to skin.
R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R67: Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
R51/53: Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Guide to Abbreviations:

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ADR = Agreement on Dangerous Goods by Road; BMGV = Biological Monitoring Guidance Value; CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number; CEILING = Ceiling Limit (15 minutes); EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances; EPA = [US] Environmental Protection Agency; Germany-TRGS = Technical Rules for Dangerous Substances; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; ICAO/IATA = International Civil Aviation Organization / International Air Transport Association; IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods; Ireland-HSA = Ireland's National Health and Safety Authority; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; N/A = Not Applicable; N/D = Not Determined; NTP = [US] National Toxicology Program; PBT = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic; RID = Regulations Concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Rail; STEL = Short Term Exposure Limit (15 minutes); TLV = Threshold Limit Value; TWA = Time Weighted Average (8 hours); UEL = Upper Explosive Limit; UK-EH40 = United Kingdom EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits; vPvB = very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative

Disclaimer of Expressed and implied Warranties:

The information presented in this Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data believed to be accurate as of the date this Material Safety Data Sheet was prepared. HOWEVER, NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY IS EXPRESSED OR IS TO BE IMPLIED REGARDING THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION PROVIDED ABOVE, THE RESULTS TO BE OBTAINED FROM THE USE OF THIS INFORMATION OR THE PRODUCT, THE SAFETY OF THIS PRODUCT, OR THE HAZARDS RELATED TO ITS USE. No responsibility is assumed for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use or from any failure to adhere to recommended practices. The information provided above, and the product, are furnished on the condition that the person receiving them shall make their own determination as to the suitability of the product for their particular purpose and on the condition that they assume the risk of their use. In addition, no authorization is given nor implied to practice any patented invention without a license.

Exposure Scenario Annex

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Date of Issue:

1. Manufacture of substance - Industrial

| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
|---|---|
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Manufacture of substance | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3, 8, 9 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 15 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 1, 4 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (>20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.4e6 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 0.11 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-2 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 3.0e-4 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.0001 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. Onsite 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 >= (%) | 97.7 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 56.1 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |

Exposure Scenario Annex

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| 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) | 2.0e6 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 10000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). Scaled local assessments for EU refineries have been performed using site-specific data and are attached in PETRORISK file – “Site-Specific Production” worksheet. | |

2. Use of substance as an intermediate - Industrial

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|--|---|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use of substance as intermediate | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3, 8, 9 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 15 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 6a |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| 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). | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (>20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary / additional RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 1.8e5 |

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Date of Issue:

| | |
|---|--------|
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 8.3e-2 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-3 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 3.0e-4 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.0001 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater treatment required. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 80 |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 81.4 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 1.8e5 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

3. Distribution of substance - Industrial

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Distribution of substance | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3 |

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| | |
|---|--|
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 8a, 8b, 9, 15 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6a, 6b, 6c, 6d, 7 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.4e6 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 2.0e-3 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-3 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-5 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. No 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 >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. | |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 2.6e6 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |

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The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

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

4.1 Health

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

4.2 Environment

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

4. Formulation & (Re)packing of substance - Industrial

Section 1 Exposure Scenario

Kerosenes

Title

Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures

Use Descriptor

| | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Sector(s) of Use | 3, 10 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 14, 15 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 2 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1 |

Processes, tasks, activities covered

Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tableting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product Characteristics

| | |
|---|--|
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |

Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product Characteristics

Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Amounts used

| | |
|---|--------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.2e6 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 5.8e-3 |

Frequency and duration of use

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

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

| | |
|--|--------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-2 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 2.0e-4 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.0001 |

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| | |
|---|-------|
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite 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 >= (%) | 86.0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 2.6e5 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

5. Use of substance in Metal working fluids / rolling oils - Industrial

| | |
|---|---|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use in Metal working fluids / rolling oils | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 13, 17 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 4 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 4.7a.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Covers the use in formulated MWFs/rolling oils including transfer operations, rolling and annealing activities, cutting/machining activities, automated and manual application of corrosion protections (including brushing, dipping and spraying), equipment maintenance, draining and disposal of waste oils. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |

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| | |
|---|--|
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |

Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product Characteristics

Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Amounts used

| | |
|---|-------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.5e2 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 0.18 |

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous release.

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Emission days (days/year) | 20 |
|---------------------------|----|

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

| | |
|--|--------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.02 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 3.0e-5 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0 |

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. No wastewater treatment required.

| | |
|--|----|
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 70 |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |

Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.

Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

| | |
|---|-------|
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 4.9e5 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

Section 3 Exposure Estimation

3.1 Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

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

4.1 Health

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

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4.2 Environment

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

6. Use of substance in Metal working fluids / rolling oils - Professional

| | |
|---|--|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use in Metal working fluids / rolling oils | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 5, 8a, 8b, 9, 10, 11, 13, 17 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 8a, 8d |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 8.7c.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Covers the use in formulated MWFs including transfer operations, open and contained cutting/machining activities, automated and manual application of corrosion protections, draining and working on contaminated/ reject articles, and disposal of waste oils. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.5e2 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 5.0e-4 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 365 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.15 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.05 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.05 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. No wastewater treatment required. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | N/A |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |

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| | |
|---|------|
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 90 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

7. Use of substance as Release agents or binders - Industrial

| | |
|---|--|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use as release agents or binders | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8b, 10, 13, 14 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 4 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 4.10a.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application (including spraying and brushing), mould forming and casting, and handling of waste. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |

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| Amounts used | |
|---|--------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 8.0e2 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 1 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 20 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 3.0e-6 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater. No wastewater treatment required. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | 80 |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (M _{safe}) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 4.1e6 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

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8. Use of substance as Release agents or binders - Professional

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| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
|---|--|
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use as release agents or binders | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 22 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8a, 8b, 10, 11, 14 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 8a, 8d |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 8.10b.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Covers the use as binders and release agents including material transfers, mixing, application by spraying, brushing, and handling of waste. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 8.0e2 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 5e-4 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 365 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.95 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.025 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.025 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. No wastewater treatment required. | |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | N/A |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. | |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 130 |

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| | |
|---|------|
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

9. Use of substance as a Fuel - Industrial

| | |
|---|--|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use as a fuel | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 3 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 7 |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |
| Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste. | |
| Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures | |
| 2.1 Control of worker exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |
| Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs. | |
| 2.2 Control of environmental exposure | |
| Product Characteristics | |
| Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic. | |
| Amounts used | |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 5.5e5 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 1 |
| Frequency and duration of use | |
| Continuous release. | |
| Emission days (days/year) | 300 |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management | |

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| | |
|---|---------|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |
| Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure | |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 5.0e-3 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release | |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. | |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil | |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment. If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite wastewater 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 >= (%) | 84.6 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |
| Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site | |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. | |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed. | |
| Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant | |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 5.3e6 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. | |
| Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination. Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |

10. Use of substance as a Fuel - Professional

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Section 1 Exposure Scenario | |
| Kerosenes | |
| Title | |
| Use as a fuel | |
| Use Descriptor | |
| Sector(s) of Use | 22 |
| Process Category | 1, 2, 3, 8a, 8b, 16 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 9a, 9b |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1 |
| Processes, tasks, activities covered | |

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Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product Characteristics

| | |
|---|--|
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently). |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently) |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperatures, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |

Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product Characteristics

Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Amounts used

| | |
|---|--------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 4.4e6 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 5.0e-4 |

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous release.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Emission days (days/year) | 365 |
|---------------------------|-----|

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

| | |
|--|---------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-3 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release

Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil

Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater. No wastewater treatment required.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) | N/A |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency >= (%) | 0 |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%) | 0 |

Organisation measures to prevent/limit release from site

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.

Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

| | |
|---|-------|
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%) | 94.7 |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 6.9e5 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.

Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.

Section 3 Exposure Estimation

3.1 Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

3.2 Environment

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

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Section 4 Guidance to check compliance with the Exposure Scenario

4.1 Health

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Users are advised to consider national Occupational Exposure Limits or other equivalent values. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

4.2 Environment

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

11. Use of substance as a Fuel - Consumer

Section 1 Exposure Scenario

Kerosenes

Title

Use as a fuel

Use Descriptor

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Sector(s) of Use | 21 |
| Product Category(ies) | 13 |
| Environmental Release Category(ies) | 9a, 9b |
| Specific Environmental Release Category | ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1 |

Processes, tasks, activities covered

Covers consumer uses in liquid fuels.

Section 2 Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of consumer exposure

Product Characteristics

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical form of product | Liquid, vapour pressure 0.5 - 10 kPa at STP |
| Concentration of substance in product | Covers concentrations up to. |
| Amounts used | For each use event, covers use amounts up to 50000g . Covers skin contact area up to 420cm ² . |
| Frequency and duration of use | Covers use up to (times/day of use): 0.143 Covers exposure up to (hours/event): 2 |
| Other operational conditions affecting exposure | Covers use at ambient temperatures. Covers use in room size of 20m ³ . Covers use under typical household ventilation. |

Kerosene exhibits irritation to the skin and is classified R38 (Irritating to skin) accordingly. The available data for this adverse effect do not provide quantitative dose-response information, but there exists toxicity data appropriate to allow a qualitative risk characterisation; please see section 2 of the SDS for the necessary RMMs.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Product Characteristics

Substance is complex UVCB. Predominantly hydrophobic.

Amounts used

| | |
|---|--------|
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region | 0.1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year) | 1.8e5 |
| Fraction of regional tonnage used locally | 0.0005 |

Frequency and duration of use

Continuous release.

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Emission days (days/year) | 365 |
|---------------------------|-----|

Environmental factors not influenced by risk management

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----|
| Local freshwater dilution factor | 10 |
| Local marine water dilution factor | 100 |

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure

| | |
|--|---------|
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 1.0e-3 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM) | 0.00001 |

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.

| | |
|---|------|
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment | 94.7 |
|---|------|

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| | |
|---|-------|
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (Msafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 3.1e4 |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m ³ /d) | 2000 |
| Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal | |
| Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. | |
| Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. | |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste | |
| This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated. | |
| Section 3 Exposure Estimation | |
| 3.1 Health | |
| The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate consumer exposures, consistent with the content of ECETOC report #107 and the Chapter R15 of the IR&CSA TGD. Where exposure determinants differ to these source, then they are indicated. | |
| 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 | |
| 4.1 Health | |
| Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the applicable consumer reference values when the operational conditions/risk management measures given 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. | |
| 4.2 Environment | |
| Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html). | |