

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 3.1 Date: 10.06.2019

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 453/2010

CUTTER STOCK V3008a

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Product Name Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
Product Description V3008a- CUTTER STOCK- Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
Trade Name CUTTER STOCK
Product code CUTTER
CAS No. 64741-59-9
EC No. 265-060-4
REACH Registration No.

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

Identified Use(s)	No.	Exposure Scenario	Page:
	1	Distribution of Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	10
	2	Formulation and (re)packing of Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	13
	3	Use as a fuel (industrial)	16
	4	Use as a fuel (professional)	19

Uses Advised Against Anything other than the above.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Identification Vitol SA
Place des Bergues 3
P.O. Box 2056
1211 Geneva 1
Switzerland
Telephone +31 10 498 7200
Fax +31 10 452 9545
E-Mail (competent person) xreach@vitol.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency Phone No. +44 (0) 1235 239 670, 24/7
Languages spoken All official European languages.

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

2.1.1 Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)

Flam. Liq. 3; H226
Asp. Tox. 1; H304
Skin Irrit. 2; H315
Acute Tox. 4; H332
Carc. 1B; H350
STOT RE 2; H373 (Thymus, Liver, blood effects)
Aquatic Acute 1; H400
Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

2.1.2 Directive 67/548/EEC & Directive 1999/45/EC

R10: Flammable.
Xn; R65: Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
Xi; R38: Irritating to skin.
Xn; R20: Harmful by inhalation.
Carc. Cat. 2; R45: May cause cancer.
Xn; R48/20: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

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2.2 Label elements

Product Name

According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)
V3008a- CUTTER STOCK- Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

Danger

Hazard Statement(s)

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Thymus, Liver, blood effects
H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Supplemental information

Precautionary Statement(s)

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.
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.
P273: Avoid release to the environment.

2.3 Other hazards

May form explosive mixture with air. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. May cause irritation to eyes and air passages. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	EC No.	REACH Registration No.	%W/W
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	64741-59-9	265-060-4	-	100

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

Eliminate sources of ignition. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Inhalation

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

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Skin Contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash affected skin with plenty of water or soap and water. If irritation (redness, rash, blistering) develops, get medical attention.
Eye Contact	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
Ingestion	IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Inhalation: Irritation of the respiratory tract. Skin Contact: Causes skin irritation. Eye Contact: Slightly irritant to eyes. Ingestion: Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, Vomiting and Diarrhoea.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	IF SWALLOWED: Do NOT induce vomiting, if vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media Suitable Extinguishing media	Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. May form explosive mixture with air. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and any watercourses. Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Will float and can be reignited on surface water.
5.3 Advice for fire-fighters	Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Fire fighters should wear complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep containers cool by spraying with water if exposed to fire. Avoid release to the environment. Dike fire control water for later disposal.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	Caution - spillages may be slippery. Eliminate sources of ignition. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. See Section: 8. Avoid all contact. Do not breathe fumes/vapour. Keep upwind.
6.2 Environmental precautions	Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses. Spillages or uncontrolled discharges into watercourses must be alerted to the Environment Agency or other appropriate regulatory body.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Use non-sparking equipment when picking up flammable spill. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Sweep up and shovel into waste drums or plastic bags. Transfer to a lidded container for disposal or recovery.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Section: 8,13

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Prevent vapour build up by providing adequate ventilation
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during and after use. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Use only non-sparking tools. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapours. Use personal protective equipment as required. See Section: 8. Keep good industrial hygiene. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Contaminated clothing should be thoroughly cleaned.

H2S Warning: Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide: A specific assessment of inhalation risks from the presence of hydrogen sulphide in tank headspaces, confined spaces, product residue, tank waste and waste water, and unintentional releases should be made to help determine controls appropriate to local circumstances. These controls may include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H2S alarms, Personal H2S alarms, Personal escape sets, H2S awareness training.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Light hydrocarbon vapours can build up in the headspace of containers. These can cause flammability / explosion hazards. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. Keep only in original container. Keep containers properly sealed when not in use. Protect from sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue.

Storage temperature

Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources.

Storage measures
Incompatible materials

Keep only in original container. Suitable containers: Mild steel, Stainless steel
Keep away from oxidising agents.

Unsuitable containers: Synthetic materials

7.3 Specific end use(s)

See Section: 1.2 and/or Exposure Scenario.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Occupational Exposure Limits

None assigned.

8.1.2 Biological limit value

Not established.

8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs

PNEC: Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the environmental toxicity (HC5) of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore individual environmental compartments PNECs are not available for this product.

DNEL: Not established.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Guarantee that the eye flushing systems and safety showers are located close to the working place.

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate.

Eye/ face protection

Wear eye protection with side protection (EN166).



Skin protection

Hand protection: Wear impervious gloves (EN374). Gloves should be changed regularly to avoid permeation problems. Breakthrough time of the glove material: refer to the information provided by the gloves' producer.



Body protection: Chemical protection suit.

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Respiratory protection



Maintenance / Open system(s): Provide extract ventilation to points where emissions occur. In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Closed system(s): Not normally required.

Thermal hazards

Not applicable.

8.2.3 Environmental Exposure Controls

Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid. Pale yellow.
Odour	Diesel Odour
Odour threshold	Not established.
pH	Not established.
Melting point/freezing point	> - 20°C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	150 – 411 °C @ 101 kPa
Flash point	> 56 °C @ 101 kPa
Evaporation rate	Not established.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable - Liquid
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not established.
Vapour pressure	0.4 kPa @ 20°C
Vapour density	> 1 (Air = 1)
Relative density	0.89 – 0.99 g/cm ³ @ 15 °C
Solubility(ies)	Practically insoluble.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Calculated as 3.9 – 6
Auto-ignition temperature	> 250 °C @ 101 kPa
Decomposition Temperature	Not established.
Viscosity	≥ 1.1 mm ² /s @ 40 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive.(Vapour may create explosive atmosphere.)
Oxidising properties	Not oxidising.

9.2 Other information

None known.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Stability and reactivity	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Flammable liquid. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and direct sunlight.
10.5 Incompatible materials	Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong Acids and Alkalis.
10.6 Hazardous decomposition product(s)	A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: CO _x , H ₂ S, SO _x ,

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects (Substances in preparations / mixtures)

Acute toxicity

Ingestion

Not classified. LD50 > 4000 mg/kg bw/day (rat) OECD 401

Inhalation

Acute Tox. 4: LC50 4.65 mg/l @ 4 hour(s) (rat) OECD 403

Skin Contact

Not classified. LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw/day (rabbit) OECD 402

Skin corrosion/irritation

Skin Irrit. 2; OECD 404 (rabbit)

Mean erythema score 2.7 @ 24, 48 & 72 hours

Mean edema score 1.33 @ 24, 48 & 72 hours

Serious eye damage/irritation

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

Respiratory or skin sensitization

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

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

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Carcinogenicity	Carc. 2 (mouse) Dermal: Test Result - 28.5% (mouse) OECD 451
Reproductive toxicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - single exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT - repeated exposure	STOT RE 2 Dermal: LOAEL 30 mg/kg bw/day (rat) OECD 411
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Viscosity: $\geq 1.5 \text{ mm}^2/\text{s}$ @ 40 °C
11.2 Other information	None.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Aquatic Acute 1; LC50 (96 hour) > 0.21 mg/l (Rainbow trout) OECD 203 Aquatic Chronic 1; NOEC (21 days) 0.038 mg/l (Daphnia magna) OECD 211
12.2 Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable (according to OECD criteria). OECD 301F
12.3 Bioaccumulative potential	The product has potential for bioaccumulation. LogKow 4.0
12.4 Mobility in soil	The product is predicted to have low mobility in soil. Insoluble.
12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
12.6 Other adverse effects	None known.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods	Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste (2008/98/EEC). Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point. Disposal should be in accordance with local, state or national legislation. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residue. Containers must not be punctured or destroyed by burning, even when empty. Allocation of a waste code number, according to the European Waste Catalogue, should be carried out in agreement with the regional waste disposal company. Waste code: Fuel Oil 13 07 01
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SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	IMDG/ADN
14.1 UN number	UN 1268	UN 1268
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	PETROLEUM DISTALLATES LIGHT CATALYTIC CRACKED	PETROLEUM DISTALLATES LIGHT CATALYTIC CRACKED
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3
14.4 Packing group	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	MILIEUGEVAARLIJK / ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS/ UMWELTGEFÄHREND /DANGEREUX POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT	
14.6 Special precautions for user	See Section: 2	
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code	This product is being carried under the scope of MARPOL Annex 1. Special Precautions: Refer to Chapter 7 'Handling and Storage' for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of, or needs to comply with, in connection with transport.	
14.8 Additional Information	HIN: 30 Tunnel Code: 2 (D/E) Limited Quantity: 1L	EmS: F-E, S-E Limited Quantity: 1L

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
15.1.1 EU regulations	
Annex XVII (Restrictions)	In accordance with REACH Annex XVII entry 30 (c) this substance is exempt from Entry 28 and 29 of REACH Annex XVII as it is to be sold as a fuel in a

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closed system.
Upper Tier: 25000 tonnes
Lower Tier: 2500 tonnes

15.1.2 National regulations

Germany

Wassergefährdungsklasse (Germany). WGK number: 3

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

This safety data sheet contains more than one ES in an integrated form.
Contents of the exposure scenarios have been included into sections 1.2, 8, 9, 12, 15 and 16 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements:

Header and Section 1.3

References:

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked (CAS No. 64741-59-9) and Chemical Safety Report.

This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 453/2010.

LEGEND

LTEL	Long Term Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
DNEL	Derived No Effect Level
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
PBT	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB	very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

Training advice: Consideration should be given to the work procedures involved and the potential extent of exposure as they may determine whether a higher level of protection is required.

Disclaimers

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Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

CAS No.

64741-59-9

EINECS No.

265-060-4

Summary of Parameters

Physical parameters			
Vapour pressure (hPa)		4 (low volatility)	
Partition Coefficient (log K _{ow})		Substance is complex UVCB	
Aqueous solubility (mg/l)		Substance is complex UVCB	
Molecular weight		Substance is complex UVCB	
Biodegradability		Inherently biodegradable	
Human Health (DNEL)			
Workers	Short term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	2230
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	no toxic effect
	Long Term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	27.3
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	2.4
Consumer	Inhalation (mg/m ³)		None anticipated
	Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)		None anticipated
	Oral (mg/kg bw/day)		1.0
Environmental Parameters (PNECs)			
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the environmental toxicity (HC5) of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PNEC is not available for Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked for individual environmental compartments.			

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Contributing Scenarios

PROC Codes

- PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
(Storage) Bulk storage with samples collected at dedicated sample points
- PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
(Storage) Bulk storage with samples collected at dedicated sample points
- PROC3 Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
(Sampling) with sample collection
(Additive) use as a fuel additive diluent
- PROC8a Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities
(maintenance) clean down and maintenance of equipment including cleaning fuel storage tanks
- PROC8b Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities
(bulk) bulk transfer in closed systems (e.g. bottom loading from barge, rail and road)
(Drum) drum or batch transfers using dedicated drum handling equipment
(refueling) pumped transfer to vehicles, light aircraft or marine
- PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent
- PROC16 Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected

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Exposure Scenario 1 – Distribution of Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

1.0 Contributing Scenarios

Sector of uses SU	3
Process category [PROC]	1, 2, 2 (Storage), 3, 3 (Sampling), 3, 8a (maintenance), 8b (bulk), 15
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	1-7
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product characteristics

Physical form of product	Liquid with low volatility.
Concentration of substance in product	Covers concentrations up to 100%

Human factors not influenced by risk management

Potential exposure area	Not defined
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Frequency and duration of use

Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
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Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Area of use	All contributing scenarios	Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	

General measures applicable to all activities

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

General measures (carcinogens)

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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.

Organisational measures

PROC1	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC8a (maintenance)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
PROC15	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Efficiency at least 90%

Technical conditions of use

PROC3 (Sampling)	Sampling via closed loop systems
PROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
PROC15	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure.

Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency at least 90%
	PROC8b	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Efficiency at least 80%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	

Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

None.

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2.2 Control of environmental exposure	
Amounts used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	2.8E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	0.002
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	5.6E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day)	2.8E+04
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	20,000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Operational conditions	
Emission days (days/year):	20
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
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 (%):	0
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	92.3
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.	
Substance release quantities after risk management measures	
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	9.2E+05

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | ECETOC TRA

Process category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		General Comment Regarding All Proc's
	inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	dermal exposure(m g/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.14	0.14
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC3 (Sampling)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC15	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

Fuel oil, residual is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the PEC of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PEC is not available for Fuel oil, residual for individual environmental compartments.

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environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
RCR	1.8E-02	2.7E-02	2.7E-03	1.6E-05	3.0E-02	3.0E-03
PEC	1.2E-02	1.2E-02	1.2E-03	1.9E-04	5.7E-02	5.7E-03

Human exposure prediction

Route of Exposure	Exposure ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$)	RCR
Oral	1.4E-01	1.4E-04
Inhalation	5.5E-02	5.5E-05

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	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 support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. 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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Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Workers	ECETOC TRA
	environmental exposure	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

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Exposure Scenario 2 – Formulation and (re)packing of Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	3, 10
Process category [PROC]	1, 2, 2 (Storage), 3, 3 (Sampling), 8a (maintenance), 8b (bulk), 8b (Drum), 15
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	2
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures	
2.1 Control of worker exposure	
Product characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid with low volatility.
Concentration of substance in product	Covers concentrations up to 100%
Human factors not influenced by risk management	
Potential exposure area	Not defined
Frequency and duration of use	
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined
General measures applicable to all activities	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
General measures (carcinogens)	
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
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.	
Organisational measures	
PROC1, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.
PROC2 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.
PROC8a (maintenance)	Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Efficiency of at least 90%
Technical conditions of use	
PROC3 (Sampling)	Sampling via closed loop systems
PROC3, PROC8b (bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 90%
PROC15	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Efficiency of at least 90%
Risk management measures related to human health	
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (maintenance) Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency at least 90%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
None.	

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2.2 Control of environmental exposure	
Amounts used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	2.4E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	0.125
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3.0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day)	1.0E+05
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	20,000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Operational conditions	
Emission days (days/year):	300
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0.01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	8.3E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0.1E-04
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
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 (%):	96.5
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	54.1
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	92.3
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. External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.	
Substance release quantities after risk management measures	
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	1.0E+05

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) ECETOC TRA

Process category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		General Comment Regarding All Proc's
	inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	dermal exposure (mg/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	0.01	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
PROC3 (Sampling)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC8b (drum)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC15	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

Fuel oil, residual is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the PEC of each group of components

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in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PEC is not available for Fuel oil, residual for individual environmental compartments.

environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
RCR	0.53	0.8	8.0E-02	4.2E-03	0.91	9.1E-02
PEC	0.34	3.4E-02	3.4E-03	3.2E-03	1.7	0.17

Human exposure prediction

Route of Exposure	Exposure ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$)	RCR
Oral	9.9	9.9E-03
Inhalation	65	6.5E-02

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	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 support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Workers	ECETOC TRA
	environmental exposure	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

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Exposure Scenario 3 – Use as a fuel (industrial)

1.0 Contributing Scenarios

Sector of uses SU	3
Process category [PROC]	1, 2, 2 (Storage), 3 (Additive), 8a (maintenance), 8b (bulk), 8b (Drum), 16
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	7
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures

2.1 Control of worker exposure

Product characteristics

Physical form of product	Liquid with low volatility.
Concentration of substance in product	Covers concentrations up to 100%

Human factors not influenced by risk management

Potential exposure area	Not defined
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Frequency and duration of use

Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
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Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

Area of use	All contributing scenarios	Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	

General measures applicable to all activities

Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

General measures (carcinogens)

Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

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.

Organisational measures

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC16	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.
PROC8a (maintenance)	Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Efficiency of at least 90%

Technical conditions of use

PROC8b (bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 90%
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Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency at least 90%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	

Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure

None.

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	2.0E+05

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	1
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	2.0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day)	6.8E+05
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	20,000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Operational conditions	
Emission days (days/year):	300
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
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 (%):	88.9
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	92.3
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. This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.	
Substance release quantities after risk management measures	
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	9.2E+05

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | ECETOC TRA

Process category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		General Comment Regarding All Proc's
	inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	dermal exposure(m g/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3 (Additive)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC8b (drum)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC16	5.0	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.20

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

Fuel oil, residual is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the PEC of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PEC is not available for Fuel oil, residual for individual environmental compartments.

environmental	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater	marine sediment
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exposure					sediment	
RCR	0.43	0.65	6.5E-02	7.2E-04	0.74	7.4E-02
PEC	0.28	2.8E-02	2.8E-03	5.5E-04	1.4	0.14

Human exposure prediction

Route of Exposure	Exposure ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$)	RCR
Oral	7.3	7.3E-03
Inhalation	11	1.1E-02

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	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 support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Workers	ECETOC TRA
	environmental exposure	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

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Exposure Scenario 4 – Use as a fuel (professional)

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	3
Process category [PROC]	1, 1 (Storage), 2, 3 (Additive), 8a (maintenance), 8b (bulk), 8b (Drum), 8b (refuelling), 16
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	9a, 9b
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
2.1 Control of worker exposure		
Product characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid with low volatility.	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers concentrations up to 100%	
Human factors not influenced by risk management		
Potential exposure area	Not defined	
Frequency and duration of use		
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor	
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
General measures applicable to all activities		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
General measures (carcinogens)		
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.		
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.		
Organisational measures		
PROC1 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.	
PROC8a (maintenance)	Drain or remove substance from equipment prior to break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
Technical conditions of use		
PROC8b (bulk)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 80%	
Risk management measures related to human health		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency at least 90%
	PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (refuelling)	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Efficiency at least 80%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
None.		
2.2 Control of environmental exposure		
Amounts used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	

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Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	3.8E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	0.0005
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	1.9E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day)	5.2E+01
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	20,000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Operational conditions	
Emission days (days/year):	365
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
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 (%):	0
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	92.3
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. This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.	
Substance release quantities after risk management measures	
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	3.1E+04

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | ECETOC TRA

Process category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		General Comment Regarding All Proc's
	inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	dermal exposure(m g/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	1.0	0.04	1.37	0.57	0.61
PROC1 (Storage)	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.14	0.14
PROC2	1.0	0.04	1.37	0.57	0.61
PROC3 (Additive)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	1.0	0.04	0.69	0.29	0.32
PROC8b (drum)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC8b (refueling)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC16	20.0	0.73	0.34	0.14	0.87

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model) | The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental

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exposure with the Petrorisk model.

Fuel oil, residual is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the PEC of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PEC is not available for Fuel oil, residual for individual environmental compartments.

environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
RCR	3.3E-05	9.2E-04	2.3E-05	5.8E-05	8.5E-04	1.9E-05
PEC	2.2E-05	2.9E-05	4.7E-07	2.2E-04	3.2E-03	1.0E-04

Human exposure prediction

Route of Exposure	Exposure ($\mu\text{g kg}^{-1} \text{ day}^{-1}$)	RCR
Oral	0.12	1.2E-04
Inhalation	4.2E-02	4.2E-05

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	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 support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Workers	ECETOC TRA
	environmental exposure	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.