

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum
Product description V2007-HIGH SULPHUR VGO -GENERIC-Gas Oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum
Trade Name HIGH SULPHUR VGO - GENERIC
Product code V2007, HSVGO
CAS No. 64741-57-7
EC No. 265-058-3
REACH Registration No. 01-2119487294-29-xxxx

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

Identified use(s)	No	Exposure Scenario	Page:
	1	Distribution of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	12
	2	Formulation and (re)packing of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	16
	3	Use as a fuel (Industrial)	20
	4	Use as a fuel (Professional)	23

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
1201 Geneva
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
Language(s) 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)
Asp. Tox. 1; H304
Acute Tox. 4; H332
Carc. 1B; H350
Repr. 2; H361d
STOT RE 2; H373 (Thymus, Liver, Blood effects)
Aquatic Acute 1; H400
Aquatic Chronic 1; H410

2.2 Label elements

Product description According to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)
V2007-HIGH SULPHUR VGO - GENERIC-Gas Oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

DANGER

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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.
Precautionary Statement(s)	P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P301+P310: IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P331: Do NOT induce vomiting.
Supplemental information	EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

2.3 Other hazards

May form explosive mixture with air. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. 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.	%W/W
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	64741-57-7	265-058-3	100

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider	The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the responder should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Avoid all contact. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance.
H2S Warning:	Hydrogen sulphide (H2S) can accumulate in the headspace of storage tanks and reach potentially hazardous concentrations. If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.
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. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.
Skin contact	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing immediately and drench affected skin with plenty of water, then wash with 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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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. 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	Vapour may be irritant to the respiratory tract. Repeated and/or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation. May cause eye irritation. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.
4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	If breathing is laboured, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
Notes to a physician:	IF INHALED: If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Administer oxygen if available and artificial respiration if necessary. IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If aspiration is suspected obtain immediate medical attention. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration into the lungs.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media	Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder.
Suitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	
5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Not flammable but will support combustion. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. If sulphur compounds are present in appreciable amounts, combustion products may include also H ₂ S and SO _x (sulfur oxides) or sulfuric acid.
5.3 Advice for firefighters	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. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposures. Ensure suitable personal protection during removal of spillages. Eliminate sources of ignition. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid all contact with substance. Ensure adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapour. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not use sparking tools.
H ₂ S Warning:	Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide. Exposure controls - These controls may include: Segregation of areas, Access only to authorised persons, Permit to work systems, Confined space working procedures, Area H ₂ S alarms, Personal H ₂ S alarms, Personal escape sets, H ₂ S awareness training. Please see section 8 for appropriate personal protection equipment.
Small spillages:	Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing.
Large spillages:	Evacuate the area and keep personnel upwind. Drench contaminated clothing with water before removing to avoid risk of sparks from static electricity. Avoid all contact. Wear chemical protection suit and breathing apparatus. See Also Section: 8
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. If necessary: Dike area to contain the spill and prevent releases to sewers, drains, or other waterways.
6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up	Provided it is safe to do so, isolate the source of the leak. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Ensure that the equipment is

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Spillages onto land:	adequately grounded. Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. In case of soil contamination, remove contaminated soil and treat in accordance with local regulations. Adsorb spillages onto sand, earth or any suitable adsorbent material. Transfer to a lidded container for disposal or recovery. Dispose of this material and its container as hazardous waste. Small spillages: Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. Large spillages: Cover spillage with foam to reduce evaporation. Do not use water jet.
Spillages on water or at sea:	Collect as much as possible in clean container for reuse or disposal. Small spillages: Contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. Large spillages: Open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means and recovered, only if this is strictly necessary and if fire/explosion risks can be adequately prevented. Otherwise control the spreading of the spillage, and let the substance evaporate naturally.
6.4 Reference to other sections	See Section: 8,13

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling	Obtain special instructions before use. 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 during and after use. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use non-sparking tools. All parts of the plant and equipment should be electrically bonded together and connected to earth. Electrical continuity should be checked at regular intervals. Antistatic clothing and footwear should be used. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces. Avoid all contact with substance. Do not ingest. If swallowed then seek immediate medical assistance. Do not breathe vapour. 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 packaging. 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. Empty container may contain product residue which may result in flammable or explosive vapours inside the container.
Storage temperature	Stable at ambient temperatures.
Storage measures	Keep only in original packaging.
Incompatible materials	Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong acids and Alkalis.
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	Not applicable
8.1.2 Biological limit value	Not established
8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs	DNEL: Not established

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

PNEC: Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction if dusts, fumes or vapours are likely to be evolved. Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources. 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

Fuels are typically used, transferred and transported in closed systems. If exposure is likely (i.e. during sampling) the following advice may be appropriate. Keep good industrial hygiene. Always wash hands before smoking, eating and drinking. Do not eat, drink or smoke at the work place.

Refer to annexes for exposure scenarios detailing use specific exposure controls.

Protective clothing should be selected specifically for the working place, depending on concentration and quantity of the hazardous substances handled. The resistance of the protective clothing to chemicals should be ascertained with the respective supplier.

Eye/ face protection



Use eye protection according to EN 166, designed to protect against liquid splashes.

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.

Recommended: Nitrile rubber

Body protection: Wear anti-static clothing and shoes.

Small scale: Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin.

Large scale: Chemical protection suit

Respiratory protection



When the product is heated/In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection. The use of a high efficiency filter (EN143) is recommended. Filter type A2.

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

Physical state	Liquid
Colour	May be coloured
Odour	Characteristic
Melting point/freezing point	< 30 °C at 101 kPa
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	350 – 600 °C
Flammability	Non-flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit	Not established
Flash point	> 75 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	> 337 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not established

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

pH	Not established
Kinematic viscosity	7 – 20.5 mm ² /s at 40 °C (<60 mm ² /s at 100 °C)
Solubility	Water: 0.4 mg/l at 20 °C slightly soluble.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	2.7 – 6
Vapour pressure	> 0.5 kPa at 20°C
Density and/or relative density	0.80 – 0.99 g/cm ³ at 15 °C
Relative vapour density	> 1
Particle characteristics	Not established

9.2 Other information Vapour may create explosive atmosphere.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents
10.2 Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
10.4 Conditions to avoid	Elevated temperature: > 50 °C 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 products	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, Sox.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	All test data taken from existing ECHA registrations for the substances mentioned.
Acute toxicity - Ingestion	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. LD50 (oral, rat) mg/kg: >2000 (OECD 401)
Acute toxicity - Inhalation	Acute Tox. 4: Harmful if inhaled. LC50 (inhalation, rat) mg/l/4h: 4.1 (EPA OTS 798.1150)
Acute toxicity - Skin contact	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. LD50 (skin, rabbit) mg/kg: >2000 (OECD 434)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404) EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. (rat) (OECD 410)
Serious eye damage/irritation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not irritating to eyes. (rabbit) (EU Method B.5)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Sensitisation (guinea pig) – Negative (OECD 406)
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: Not classified. Studies showed no consistent evidence of mutagenic activity
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1B; May cause cancer. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: Positive (mouse)
Reproductive toxicity	Repr. 2; H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Reproductive toxicity: No data available. Developmental toxicity: Positive (rat) EPA OTS 798.4900
STOT - Single Exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Weight of evidence approach.
STOT - Repeated Exposure	STOT RE 2; May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Oral: No data available. Inhalation: No data available. Dermal: NOAEL: 1.06 mg/kg bw/day (rat) (OECD 410)
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1; May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Kinematic viscosity: 7 – 20.5 mm²/s at 40 °C (<60 mm²/s at 100 °C)

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria.

11.2.2 Other information

None known

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Aquatic Acute 1; Very toxic to aquatic life.

Short Term (acute):

Aquatic Chronic 1; Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Long term (chronic):

EL50: (48 hour) (Daphnia magna) 0.22 mg/l (OECD 202)

The aquatic toxicity was estimated using the PETROTOX computer model.

Estimated: 0.1 mg/l (Fish)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

12.4 Mobility in soil

Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not classified as PBT or vPvB. None of the substances in this product fulfil the criteria for being regarded as a PBT or vPvB substance.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria.

12.7 Other adverse effects

None known

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

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)

Waste classification according to Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive)

HP5, HP6, HP7, HP10, HP14

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	IMDG	IATA/ICAO
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN 3082	UN 3082	UN 3082
14.2 UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, HEAVY HEATING OIL	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, HEAVY HEATING OIL	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, HEAVY HEATING OIL
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	9	9 (N1, CMR, F)	9
14.4 Packing group	III	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous substance	Classified as a Marine Pollutant.	Environmentally hazardous substance
14.6 Special precautions for user	See Section: 2		
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	No information available.	No information available.	No information available.
14.8 Additional information	HIN: 90 Tunnel restriction code: 3 Limited Quantity: 5L Special provisions: 274, 335, 375, 601	EmS: F-A, S-F Limited Quantity: 5L	None known

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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 closed system.

Seveso

Upper Tier: 25000 tonnes

Lower Tier: 2500 tonnes

15.1.2 National regulations

Germany

Water hazard class: 3

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

A REACH chemical safety assessment (CSA) has been carried out. Refer to annexes for exposure scenarios detailing use specific exposure controls.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

The following sections contain revisions or new statements: New SDS Regulation 2020/878 format, all sections have been updated to include new information. Please review SDS with care.

References:

Existing Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

Harmonised Classification(s) for Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum (CAS No. 64741-57-7).

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum (CAS No. 64741-57-7) and Chemical Safety Report.

EU Classification: This Safety Data Sheet was prepared in accordance with EC Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

Legend

ADR	ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
EC	European Community
ECHA	European Chemicals Agency
EL50	EL50: Loading rate of test substance (in dilution water) which causes adverse effects in 50% of exposed population
EU	European Union
DNEL	Derived no effect level
IATA	IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO	ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
IMDG	IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LC50	Lethal Concentration at which 50% of the population is killed
LD50	Lethal Dose at which 50% of the population is killed
LTEL	Long term exposure limit
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
PBT	PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
PNEC	Predicted No Effect Concentration
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals
RID	RID: Regulations concerning the international railway transport of dangerous goods
STEL	Short term exposure limit
UN	United Nations
UVCB	Unknown or Variable Composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials
vPvB	vPvB: very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

Hazard classification / Classification code:

Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration hazard, Category 1
Acute Tox. 4; Acute Toxicity, Category 4
Carc. 1B; Carcinogenicity, Category 1B
Repr. 2; Reproductive toxicity, Category 2

Hazard Statement(s)

EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

STOT RE 2; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure,
Category 2

H373: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aquatic Acute 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Acute, Category 1

H400: Very toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic Chronic 1; Hazardous to the aquatic environment, Chronic ,
Category 1

H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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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Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

See below -

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum

CAS No. 64741-57-7
EINECS No. 265-058-3

Summary of Parameters

Physical Parameters			
Vapour pressure (kPa)		0.02 - 0.791 kPa @ 120°C	
Partition Coefficient (log K _{ow})		Individual components vary between 2.92 and 20.43	
Aqueous solubility (mg/l)		Individual components vary between 2.7E-12 and 2.0E+02 Value used for environmental exposure assessment= 0.13	
Molecular weight		Not applicable	
Biodegradability		Not defined	
Human Health (DNEL)			
Workers	Short term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	4700
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Not defined
	Long Term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	0.18
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	0.065
Consumer	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	Not defined	
	Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Not defined	
	Oral (mg/kg bw/day)	0.015	
Environmental Parameters (PNECs)			
Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.			

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Contents

Number	Title	Page:
Exposure scenario 1	Distribution of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	12
Exposure scenario 2	Formulation and (re)packing of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum	16
Exposure scenario 3	Use as a fuel (Industrial)	20
Exposure scenario 4	Use as a fuel (Professional)	23

Contributing Scenarios

PROC Codes

PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure

PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure

(Storage) Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure, bulk Storage

(Fuel filtering) In-line filter or centrifuge

PROC3 Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)

PROC8a (manual) Manual transfer/pouring from containers

(Maintenance) Clean down and maintenance of vessels and containers.

PROC8b (bulk) Bulk transfers (closed systems).

(Marine) Marine vessel or barge loading.

(Road/rail) Road tanker/rail car loading.

(Drum) Drum/batch transfers.

(refuelling) Refueling residences, heavy equipment.

PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent

PROC16 Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Exposure Scenario 1 –Distribution of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC2 (Sampling) PROC3 PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Marine) PROC8b (Road/Rail) PROC15
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	ERC4 Industrial use of processing aids in processes and products, not becoming part of articles ERC5 Industrial use resulting in inclusion into or onto a matrix ERC6a Industrial use resulting in manufacture of another substance (use of intermediates) ERC6b Industrial use of reactive processing aids ERC6c Industrial use of monomers for manufacture of thermo-plastics ERC6d Industrial use of process regulators for polymerisation processes in production of resins, rubbers, polymers ERC7 Industrial use of substances in closed systems
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.	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.5 @ STP	
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	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC15	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)	Covers exposure up to 4 hours
	PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling)	Covers exposure up to 15 minutes
Exposure duration per year	300 days per year	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
Area of use	All contributing scenarios	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
General measures applicable to all activities		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.		
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		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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.

Technical conditions of use

PROC1, PROC2, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2 (Sampling)	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.
PROC15	Use fume cupboard. (Efficiency of at least 90%)

Organisational measures

PROC8b (Marine)	Transfer via enclosed lines., Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.
PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. (Dermal: Efficiency of at least 75%)
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	IF exposed: > 1 hour: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
All other PROC's	No specific measures identified.

Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC15	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Efficiency of at least 80%
	PROC8a (Maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.
	All other PROC's	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least: 90%.
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA. Obligations according to Article 37(4) of REACH do not apply

Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).
 Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
 Use long handled tools where possible. - PROC8a (Maintenance)
 Decontaminate tools, equipment and personal protective equipment in a segregated area. - PROC8a (Maintenance)

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	1.7E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	2.0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3.4E+03
Average daily use (kg/day)	3.4E+04

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	18,000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100

Operational conditions

Emission days (days/year):	100
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-07
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

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)	2000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	90.4

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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):	4.6E+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		Combined
	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	0.04	0.03	0.57	0.61
PROC2	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.5	0.76
PROC2 (Storage)	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC2 (Sampling)	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC3	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC8a (Maintenance)	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.83	0.85
PROC8b (Marine)	0.06	0.36	0.03	0.57	0.92
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC15	0.05	0.28	0.01	0.10	0.38

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.

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.

Environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	1.7E-04 mg/l	1.6E-05 mg/l	1.6E-06 mg/l	5.2E-02 mg/kg ww	1.4 mg/kg ww	3.1E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	8.8E-04	2.8E-03	2.8E-04	2.1E-05	5.7E-03	3.5E-04

Indirect exposure to humans via the environment:

Exposure route	Exposure estimation (µg/kg/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	11	0.73
Inhalation	0.016	3.2E-04

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. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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. Available hazard data do not allow the derivation of a DNEL for eye or respiratory tract irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	
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.	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	Environment	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Exposure Scenario 2 – Formulation and (re)packing of Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites SU10 Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC2 (Sampling) PROC3 PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Marine) PROC8b (Road/Rail) PROC8b (Drum) PROC15
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	ERC2 Formulation of preparations
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 2.2.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.	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.5 @ STP	
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	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC15	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8b (Marine)	Covers exposure up to 1-4 hours
	PROC8b (Road/Rail), PROC8b (Drum)	Covers exposure up to 1 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling)	Covers exposure up to 15 minutes
Exposure duration per year	300 days per year	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
Area of use	All contributing scenarios	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
General measures applicable to all activities		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.		
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.		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Technical conditions of use		
PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.	
PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.	
PROC8b (Marine)	Transfer via enclosed lines.	
PROC8b (Road/Rail), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
PROC8b (Drum)	In case of Indoor use: Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Efficiency of at least 97%	
PROC15	Use fume cupboard. Efficiency of at least 90%	
Organisational measures		
PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Use long handled tools where possible.	
PROC8b (Marine)	Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	IF exposed: > 1 hour: Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
All other PROC's	No specific measures identified.	
Risk management measures related to human health		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	All other PROC's	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least 90%
	PROC8a (Maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Efficiency of at least 80%
	PROC15	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. Efficiency of at least 80%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA. Obligations according to Article 37(4) of REACH do not apply		
Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Use long handled tools where possible. - PROC8a (Maintenance)		
Decontaminate tools, equipment and personal protective equipment in a segregated area. - PROC8a (Maintenance)		
2.2 Control of environmental exposure		
Amounts used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	1.7E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	1.8E-01	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3.0E+04	
Average daily use (kg/day)	1.0E+05	
Environment factors not influenced by risk management		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	18,000	
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):	2.2E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-06	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-04	
Technical 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 (%):	80.1	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
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)	2000	
Degradation effectiveness (%)	90.4	

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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):	1.1E+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		Combined
	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	0.04	0.03	0.57	0.61
PROC2	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC2 (Storage)	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC2 (Sampling)	0.04	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC3	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC8a (Maintenance)	0.00	0.013	0.05	0.83	0.85
PROC8b (Marine)	0.06	0.36	0.03	0.57	0.92
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC8b (Drum)	0.02	0.12	0.03	0.57	0.68
PROC15	0.05	0.28	0.01	0.10	0.38

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

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

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.

Environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	2.5E-02 mg/l	2.4E-03 mg/l	2.4E-04 mg/l	6.3E-02 mg/kg ww	1.8 mg/kg ww	4.2E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.3E-01	4.1E-01	4.1E-02	3.1E-03	4.8E-01	4.8E-02

Indirect exposure to humans via the environment:

Exposure route	Exposure estimation (µg/kg/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	1.1E+02	7.7*
Inhalation	1.6E+01	3.2E-01

* The Lead Registrant has subsequently performed a new environmental risk assessment and all RCRs < 1. To be communicated in the next ES update

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
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. Available hazard data do not allow the derivation of a DNEL for eye or respiratory tract irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	
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.	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	Environment	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrisk model.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Exposure Scenario 3 – Use as a fuel (Industrial)

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Fuel filtering) PROC2 (Storage) PROC3 PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Bulk) PROC8b (Drum) PROC16
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	ERC7 Industrial use of substances in closed systems
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.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.	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.5 @ STP	
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	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC16	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC2 (Storage), PROC8b (Bulk)	Covers exposure up to 4 hour(s)
	PROC3	Covers exposure up to 1 - 4 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC8b (Drum)	Covers exposure up to 1 hour(s)
Exposure duration per year	300 days per year	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
Area of use	PROC1,	Outdoor
	All other PROC's	Not defined, Default - Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
General measures applicable to all activities		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.		
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.		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Technical conditions of use		
PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC16	Handle substance within a closed system.	
PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC2 (Storage), PROC8b (Drum), PROC16	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).	
PROC8b (Bulk)	Transfer via enclosed lines.	
Organisational measures		
PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Dermal Efficiency of at least 75%	
All other PROC's	No specific measures identified.	
Risk management measures related to human health		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum), PROC16	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least 90%
	PROC8a (Maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Efficiency of at least 95%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA. Obligations according to Article 37(4) of REACH do not apply		
Use long handled tools where possible. - PROC8a (Maintenance)		
Decontaminate tools, equipment and personal protective equipment in a segregated area. - PROC8a (Maintenance)		
Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). – PROC16		
2.2 Control of environmental exposure		
Amounts used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	1.3E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	1.0E+00	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	1.3E+05	
Average daily use (kg/day)	4.4E+05	
Environment factors not influenced by risk management		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	18,000	
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 (%):	95.0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	97.7	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	76.3	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2000	
Degradation effectiveness (%)	97.7	
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.		
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.		
Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Substance release quantities after risk management measures

Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	4.4E+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		Combined
	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	0.039	0.03	0.57	0.61
PROC2	0.03	0.17	0.03	0.57	0.73
PROC2 (Fuel filtering)	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC2 (Storage)	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC3	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.92
PROC8a (Maintenance)	0.00	0.013	0.05	0.83	0.85
PROC8b (Bulk)	0.06	0.36	0.03	0.57	0.92
PROC8b (Drum)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC16	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.83	0.85

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.

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.

Environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	4.7E-02 mg/l	4.6E-03 mg/l	4.6E-04 mg/l	5.7E-02 mg/kg ww	2.2 mg/kg ww	7.9E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	2.5E-01	7.8E-01	7.8E-02	1.4E-03	9.1E-01	9.1E-02

Indirect exposure to humans via the environment:

Exposure route	Exposure estimation (µg/kg/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	52	3.4*
Inhalation	7.2	1.4E01

* The Lead Registrant has subsequently performed a new environmental risk assessment and all RCRs < 1. To be communicated in the next ES update

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.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

	Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
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. Available hazard data do not allow the derivation of a DNEL for eye or respiratory tract irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	
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.	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	Environment	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Exposure Scenario 4 – Use as a fuel (Professional)

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC3 PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Bulk) PROC8b (Drum) PROC 8b (Refueling) PROC16
Chemical product category [PC]	not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	not applicable
Environmental release categories [ERC]	ERC9a Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems ERC9b Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems
Specific Environmental Release Categories SPERC	ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.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.	
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.5 @ STP	
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	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC16	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Storage)	Covers exposure up to 4 hours
	PROC2, PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (refuelling)	Covers exposure up to 1 hour(s)
	PROC3	Covers exposure up to 15 minutes
Exposure duration per year	365 days per year	
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure		
Area of use	All PROC's	Not defined, default - indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
General measures applicable to all activities		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Control any potential exposure using measures such as contained or enclosed systems, properly designed and maintained facilities and a good standard of general ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Drain down and flush equipment where possible prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: Ensure relevant staff are informed of the nature of exposure and aware of basic actions to minimise exposures; Ensure suitable personal protective equipment is available; Clear up spills and dispose of waste in accordance with regulatory requirements; monitor effectiveness of control measures; consider the need for health surveillance; identify and implement corrective actions.		
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		

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

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.

Technical conditions of use

PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC16	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2, PROC3, PROC8b (bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour).
PROC2 (Storage), PROC8a (Maintenance)	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).

Organisational measures

PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Dermal Efficiency of at least 75%
All other PROC's	No specific measures identified.

Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC1, PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (refuelling),	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least 90%
	PROC2, PROC8a (Maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Efficiency of at least 95%
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA. Obligations according to Article 37(4) of REACH do not apply

Use long handled tools where possible. - PROC8a (Maintenance)
 Decontaminate tools, equipment and personal protective equipment in a segregated area. - PROC8a (Maintenance)
 Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. – PROC8b (bulk), PROC8b (Drum)

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	3.4E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	5.0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	1.7E+01
Average daily use (kg/day)	4.7E+01

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	18,000
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

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

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)	2000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	90.4

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.
 Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.
 Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

Substance release quantities after risk management measures

Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d): 6.4E+01

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		Combined
	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	0.056	0.03	0.57	0.62
PROC2	0.06	0.33	0.02	0.28	0.62
PROC2 (Storage)	0.04	0.21	0.03	0.57	0.78
PROC3	0.03	0.18	0.03	0.57	0.73
PROC8a (Maintenance)	0.01	0.05	0.05	0.83	0.88
PROC8b (Bulk)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC8b (Drum)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC8b (refuelling)	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.57	0.76
PROC16	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.57	0.62

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.

Gas oils (petroleum), heavy vacuum 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.

Environmental exposure	STP	freshwater	marine water	soil	freshwater sediment	marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	2.3E-05 mg/l	1.6E-05 mg/l	2.3E-07 mg/l	5.2E-02 mg/kg ww	1.4 mg/kg ww	3.1E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.2E-04	3.2E-03	3.8E-05	2.4E-04	2.9E-03	7.0E-05

Indirect exposure to humans via the environment:

Exposure route	Exposure estimation (µg/kg/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	11	7.3E-01
Inhalation	8.7E-03	1.7E-04

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. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 6 February 2023 Version: 006

ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

HSVGO V2007

	levels. Available hazard data do not allow the derivation of a DNEL for eye or respiratory tract irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	
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.	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	Environment	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.