

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision: 24 March 2023 Version: 007

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

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Product name Fuel oil, residual  
Product description V2010-LOW SULFUR STRAIGHT RUN FO-Fuel oil, residual  
Trade Name LOW SULFUR STRAIGHT RUN FO  
Product code LSSR, V2010  
CAS No. 68476-33-5  
EC No. 270-675-6  
REACH Registration No. 01-2119474894-22-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 Fuel oil, residual	12
	2	Formulation and (re)packing of Fuel oil, residual	16
	3	Use as a fuel (Industrial)	20
	4	Use as a fuel (Professional)	24

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](mailto: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 V2010-LOW SULFUR STRAIGHT RUN FO-Fuel oil, residual

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.  
H332: Harmful if inhaled.

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 **Vitol**  
FUEL OIL, RESIDUAL  
V2010

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Precautionary Statement(s)	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.
Supplemental information	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.
2.3 Other hazards	EUH066: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  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. Vapour may create explosive atmosphere. The vapour is heavier than air; beware of pits and confined spaces.

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substances

SUBSTANCE	CAS No.	EC No.	%W/W
Fuel oil, residual	68476-33-5	270-675-6	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 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. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention

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4.2	<b>Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed</b>	immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
4.3	<b>Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed</b>	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.
	Notes to a physician:	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). 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	<b>Extinguishing media</b>	immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
	Suitable extinguishing media	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.
	Unsuitable extinguishing media	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). 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.
5.2	<b>Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture</b>	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.
5.3	<b>Advice for firefighters</b>	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 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1	<b>Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures</b>	immediately. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately. Do not wait for symptoms to appear.
	H2S Warning:	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.
	Small spillages:	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). 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.
	Large spillages:	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.
6.2	<b>Environmental precautions</b>	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.
6.3	<b>Methods and material for containment and cleaning up</b>	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.

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Spillages onto land:	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. <b>Small spillages:</b> Allow small spillages to evaporate provided there is adequate ventilation. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. <b>Large spillages:</b> 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. <b>Small spillages:</b> Contain product with floating barriers or other equipment. Collect spilled product by absorbing with specific floating absorbents. <b>Large spillages:</b> Open waters should be contained with floating barriers or other mechanical means and recovered, only if this is strictly necessary. Otherwise control the spreading of the spillage, and let the substance evaporate naturally. See Section: 8,13
<b>6.4 Reference to other sections</b>	

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>7.1 Precautions for safe handling</b>	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.
<b>7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities</b>	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	Suitable containers: Mild steel, Stainless steel. Unsuitable containers: Synthetic materials
Incompatible materials	Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong acids and Alkalis.
<b>7.3 Specific end use(s)</b>	See Section: 1.2 and/or Exposure Scenario

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>8.1 Control parameters</b>	
<b>8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits</b>	Not established
<b>8.1.2 Biological limit value</b>	Not established
<b>8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs</b>	PNEC: Fuel Oil, Residual 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

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environmental risk for the substance. Therefore individual environmental compartments PNECs are not available for this product.

Fuel Oil, Residual Derived No-Effect Level	Oral	Inhalation	Dermal
Worker - Long Term - Systemic effects	0.015 mg/kg bw/day	0.015 mg/kg bw/day	0.015 mg/kg bw/day
Worker - Short term - Systemic effects	-	4700 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	-

## 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	Fuel oil-like
Melting point/freezing point	< 45 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	> 300 °C
Flammability	Non-flammable.
Lower and upper explosion limit	Not established
Flash point	> 60 °C

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Auto-ignition temperature	> 225 °C
Decomposition temperature	Not established
pH	Not established
Kinematic viscosity	60 - 90 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 100 °C
Solubility	Not established
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not established
Vapour pressure	0.5 kPa at 20°C
Density and/or relative density	0.85 – 0.99 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 15 °C
Relative vapour density	> 1 (Air = 1)
Particle characteristics	Not established

**9.2 Other information** Vapour may create explosive atmosphere.

## SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>10.1 Reactivity</b>	Stable under normal conditions. Reacts with - Strong oxidising agents
<b>10.2 Chemical stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
<b>10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	Vapours are heavier than air and may travel considerable distances to a source of ignition and flashback. Product may release Hydrogen Sulphide.
<b>10.4 Conditions to avoid</b>	Elevated temperature: > 50 °C Keep away from heat, sources of ignition and direct sunlight.
<b>10.5 Incompatible materials</b>	Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong acids and Alkalis.
<b>10.6 Hazardous decomposition products</b>	A mixture of solid and liquid particulates and gases including unidentified organic and inorganic compounds. Decomposes in a fire giving off toxic fumes: COx, H <sub>2</sub> S, Sox.

## SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

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<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Dermal: NOAEL: 1.06 mg/kg bw/day (rat) (OECD 410) Asp. Tox. 1; May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. Kinematic viscosity: 7 – 20.5 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40 °C (<60 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 100 °C)
<b>11.2 Information on other hazards</b>	
<b>11.2.1 Endocrine disrupting properties</b>	This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria. None known
<b>11.2.2 Other information</b>	

## SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<b>12.1 Toxicity</b>	Aquatic Acute 1; Very toxic to aquatic life. Aquatic Chronic 1; Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. 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)
Short Term (acute): Long term (chronic):	
<b>12.2 Persistence and degradability</b>	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
<b>12.3 Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
<b>12.4 Mobility in soil</b>	Substance is complex UVCB. Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance
<b>12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>	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.
<b>12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties</b>	This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria. None known
<b>12.7 Other adverse effects</b>	

## SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

<b>13.1 Waste treatment methods</b>	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

	<b>ADR/RID</b>	<b>IMDG/ADN</b>
<b>14.1 UN number or ID number</b>	UN 3082	UN 3082
<b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, FUEL OIL, RESIDUAL	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, FUEL OIL, RESIDUAL
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>	9	9 (N1, CMR, F)
<b>14.4 Packing group</b>	III	III
<b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance	Classified as a Marine Pollutant.
<b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b>	See Section: 2	
<b>14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments</b>	No information available.	No information available.
<b>14.8 Additional information</b>	HIN: 90 Tunnel restriction code: 3 E Limited Quantity: 5L Special provisions: 274, 335, 375, 601	EmS: F-A, S-F Limited Quantity: 5L

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## 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 Fuel Oil, Residual (CAS No. 68476-33-5).

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Fuel Oil, Residual (CAS No. 68476-33-5) 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.



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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

Information contained in this publication or as otherwise supplied to Users is believed to be accurate and is given in good faith, but it is for the Users to satisfy themselves of the suitability of the product for their own particular purpose. Vitol SA gives no warranty as to the fitness of the product for any particular purpose and any implied warranty or condition (statutory or otherwise) is excluded except to the extent that exclusion is prevented by law. Vitol SA accepts no liability for loss or damage (other than that arising from death or personal injury caused by defective product, if proved), resulting from reliance on this information. Freedom under Patents, Copyright and Designs cannot be assumed.

## Annex to the extended Safety Data Sheet (eSDS)

See below -

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## Fuel oil, residual

CAS No.

68476-33-5

EINECS No.

270-675-6

### Summary of Parameters

Physical Parameters			
Vapour pressure (Pa)		Value used for exposure assessment = 2.0E+02	
Partition coefficient (log K <sub>OW</sub> )		1.99 – 18.02	
Aqueous solubility (mg/l)		2.7E-12 – 2.0E+03 Value used for environmental exposure assessment = 7.3E+00	
Molecular weight		Not applicable	
Biodegradability		Standard tests for this endpoint are intended for single substances and are not appropriate for this complex substance	
Human Health (DNEL)			
Workers	Short term	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	4700
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Not defined
	Long Term	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	0.18
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	0.065
Consumer	Inhalation (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Not defined	
	Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Not defined	
	Oral (mg/kg bw/day)	0.015	
Environmental Parameters (PNECs)			
Fuel oil, residual 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.			

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## Contributing Scenarios

### Workers

- PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
- PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure  
(Storage) Bulk product storage.  
(Sampling) Product sampling.  
(Fuel filtering) Operation of solids filtering equipment.
- PROC3 Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
- PROC8a Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated facilities  
(Maintenance) Equipment cleaning and maintenance.
- PROC8b Transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at dedicated facilities  
(Marine) Marine vessel or barge loading.  
(Road/Rail) Road tanker/rail car loading.  
(Drum) Drum or batch transfers.  
(Bulk) Bulk closed loading and unloading.  
(Refuelling) Refuelling.
- PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent.
- PROC16 Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected [Click or tap here to enter text.](#)

### Environment

- ERC2 Formulation of preparations
- 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
- ERC9a Wide dispersive indoor use of substances in closed systems
- ERC9b Wide dispersive outdoor use of substances in closed systems

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## Exposure Scenario 1 – Distribution of Fuel oil, residual

1.0 Contributing scenarios	
Sector of Use [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 ERC5 ERC6a ERC6b ERC6c ERC6d ERC7
Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC]	ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<b>2.1 Control of worker exposure</b>		
<b>Product characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).	
<b>Human factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Potential exposure area	Not defined	
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>		
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 hour(s)
	PROC8b (Road/Rail)	Covers exposure up to 15 min - 1 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling)	Covers exposure up to 15 min
Emission days (days/year):	300	
<b>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</b>		
Area of use	PROC2 (Sampling)	<b>Outdoor</b>
	All other PROC's	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
<b>General measures applicable to all activities</b>		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
<b>General measures (carcinogens)</b>		
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.		
<b>Technical conditions of use</b>		

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PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Storage), PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.	
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation (Efficiency of at least 80%)	
PROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. (Efficiency of at least 90 %).	
<b>Organisational measures</b>		
PROC2; PROC3	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.	
PROC8b (Marine)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.	
PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.	
PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine)	Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation	
<b>Risk management measures related to human health</b>		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Storage), PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3, PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.(Efficiency of at least 90 %).
	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. (Efficiency of at least 75%)
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
<b>2.2 Control of environmental exposure</b>		
<b>Amounts used</b>		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	9.3E+06	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally (tons/year):	2.0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	1.9E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	6.2E+04	
<b>Environment factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m <sup>3</sup> /d):	Not defined (default = 18,000)	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
<b>Operational conditions</b>		
Emission days (days/year):	300	
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-06	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05	
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	90	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	0	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	Not defined	
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
<b>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m <sup>3</sup> /d):	2.0E+03	
Degradation effectiveness (%):	94.2	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		

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<b>Substance release quantities after risk management measures</b>	
Release to waste water from process (mg/l):	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d):	8.0E+04

### 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

#### 3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC15) The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)).
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Process Category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		Combined Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
	Inhalation exposure (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Dermal exposure (mg/kg bw/day)	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	0.01	0.05	0.83	0.85
PROC8b (Marine)	0.06	0.35	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.
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Fuel oil, residual 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)	1.9E-03 mg/l	1.9E-04 mg/l	1.9E-05 mg/l	6.2E-02 mg/kg ww	1.4E+00 mg/kg ww	3.7E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	2.0E-03	7.6E-03	7.6E-04	3.3E-05	1.3E-02	9.9E-04

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	2.0E+01	7.7E-01
Inhalation	1.6E-01	3.2E-03

### 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 ( <a href="http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html">http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html</a> ).
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Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC15) The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)).
	Environment	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 Fuel oil, residual

1.0 Contributing scenarios	
Sector of Use [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
Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC]	ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<b>2.1 Control of worker exposure</b>		
<b>Product characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).	
<b>Human factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Potential exposure area	Not defined	
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>		
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 hour(s)
	PROC8b (Road/Rail), PROC8b (Drum)	Covers exposure up to 15 min - 1 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling)	Covers exposure up to 15 min
Emission days (days/year):	300	
<b>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</b>		
Area of use	All contributing scenarios	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
<b>General measures applicable to all activities</b>		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
<b>General measures (carcinogens)</b>		
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.		
<b>Technical conditions of use</b>		
PROC1, PROC2, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.	
PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. (Efficiency of at least 97%).	
PROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation. (Efficiency of at least 90 %).	
<b>Organisational measures</b>		
PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling)	Minimise the volume and frequency of sampling. Ensure dedicated sample points are provided.	



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PROC8b (Marine)	Transfer via enclosed lines. Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling.	
PROC8a (Maintenance)	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.	
PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine)	Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.	
PROC8b (Road/Rail), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation	
<b>Risk management measures related to human health</b>		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Storage), PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3, PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail), PROC8b (Drum)	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 75%)
	PROC15	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. (Efficiency of at least 80 %).
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
<b>2.2 Control of environmental exposure</b>		
<b>Amounts used</b>		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	7.5E+06	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally (tons/year):	4.0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3.0E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.0E+05	
<b>Environment factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m <sup>3</sup> /d):	Not defined (default = 18,000)	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
<b>Operational conditions</b>		
Emission days (days/year):	300	
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs consistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):	1.0E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2.0E-05	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-04	
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	81.3	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	Not defined	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
<b>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m <sup>3</sup> /d):	2.0E+03	
Degradation effectiveness (%):	94.2	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
<b>Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste</b>		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
<b>Substance release quantities after risk management measures</b>		
Release to waste water from process (mg/l):	Not defined	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d):	1.1E+05	

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## 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC8b (Drum), PROC15)  
The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)).

Process Category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		Combined
	Inhalation exposure (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	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	0.01	0.05	0.83	0.85
PROC8b (Marine)	0.06	0.36	0.03	0.57	0.92
PROC8b (Road/Rail)	0.03	0.20	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 Petrorisk model.

Fuel oil, residual 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)	6.1E-02 mg/l	6.1E-03 mg/l	6.1E-04 mg/l	6.3E-02 mg/kg ww	1.5E+00 mg/kg ww	5.5E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	6.4E-02	2.4E-01	2.4E-02	5.3E-04	3.1E-01	3.1E-02

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	2.1E+01	8.1E-01
Inhalation	6.6E+00	1.3E-01

## 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.

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	Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet ( <a href="http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html">http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html</a> ).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC8b (Drum), PROC15) The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Marine), PROC8b (Road/Rail)).
	Environment	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 Use [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
Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC]	ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<b>2.1 Control of worker exposure</b>		
<b>Product characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).	
<b>Human factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Potential exposure area	Not defined	
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>		
Exposure duration per day	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk), PROC16	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC2 (Storage), PROC3	Covers exposure up to 1 - 4 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC8b (Drum)	Covers exposure up to 15 min - 1 hour(s)
Emission days (days/year):	300	
<b>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</b>		
Area of use	PROC8b (Bulk)	<b>Outdoor</b>
	All other PROC's	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
<b>General measures applicable to all activities</b>		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
<b>General measures (carcinogens)</b>		
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.		
<b>Technical conditions of use</b>		
PROC1, PROC2, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.	
<b>Organisational measures</b>		
PROC2	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour).	
PROC8b (Bulk)	Transfer via enclosed lines.	
PROC8b (Drum), PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC2 (Storage), PROC16	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).	

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PROC8a (Maintenance)	Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent re	
<b>Risk management measures related to human health</b>		
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 75 %).
Eye Protection	No special measures are required.	
<b>2.2 Control of environmental exposure</b>		
<b>Amounts used</b>		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	5.9E+06	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally (tons/year):	2.6E-01	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	1.5E+06	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5.0E+06	
<b>Environment factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m <sup>3</sup> /d):	Not defined (default = 18,000)	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
<b>Operational conditions</b>		
Emission days (days/year):	300	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2.0E-04	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-06	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
<b>Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release</b>		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
<b>Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil</b>		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily ingestion). No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	95	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	92.5	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	Not defined	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
<b>Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site</b>		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
<b>Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant</b>		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m <sup>3</sup> /d)	2.0E+03	
Degradation effectiveness (%)	94.2	
<b>Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal</b>		
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
<b>Substance release quantities after risk management measures</b>		
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d):	5.4E+06	

## 3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

### 3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC16)
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The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum))

Process Category [PROC]	Inhalation		Dermal		Combined
	Inhalation exposure (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	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	0.03	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	0.78
PROC8a (Maintenance)	0.00	0.01	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	0.76
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.

Fuel oil, residual 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)	1.5E-01 mg/l	1.5E-02 mg/l	1.5E-03 mg/l	6.3E-02 mg/kg ww	1.8E+00 mg/kg ww	4.6E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.6E-01	6.1E-01	6.1E-02	3.0E-04	7.7E-01	7.7E-02

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	2.2E+01	8.7E-01
Inhalation	3.4E+00	6.6E-02

### 4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

<b>For scaling see</b>	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 ( <a href="http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html">http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html</a> ).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC1, PROC2, PROC16) The Advanced REACH Tool (ART) has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated. (PROC2 (Storage), PROC2 (Fuel filtering), PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum))
	Environment	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 Use [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/batch transfers) PROC8b (Refuelling) PROC16
Chemical Product Category [PC]	Not applicable
Article Categories [AC]	Not applicable
Environmental Release Categories [ERC]	ERC9a ERC9b
Specific Environmental Release Categories [SPERC]	ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1

2.0 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<b>2.1 Control of worker exposure</b>		
<b>Product characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid	
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP	
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).	
<b>Human factors not influenced by risk management</b>		
Potential exposure area	Not defined	
<b>Frequency and duration of use</b>		
Exposure duration per day	PROC1, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC16	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
	PROC2 (Storage)	Covers exposure up to 1 - 4 hour(s)
	PROC2, PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (Refuelling)	Covers exposure up to 15 min - 1 hour(s)
	PROC3	Covers exposure up to 15 min
Exposure duration (days/year)	365	
<b>Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure</b>		
Area of use	All PROC's	Not defined (default = Indoor)
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined	
<b>General measures applicable to all activities</b>		
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. Assumes activities are at ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
<b>General measures (carcinogens)</b>		
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.		
<b>Technical conditions of use</b>		
PROC1, PROC2, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.	
<b>Organisational measures</b>		
PROC2, PROC3, PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour).	
PROC2 (Storage), PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC16	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour).	