

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Revision: 24 March 2023 Version: 005

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

CUTTER STOCK V3008

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
Product description V3008- CUTTER STOCK- Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked
Trade Name CUTTER STOCK
Product code CUTTER
CAS No. 64741-59-9
EC No. 265-060-4
REACH Registration No. 01-2119489734-23-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 Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	12
	2	Formulation and (re)packing of Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked	15
	3	Use as a fuel (Industrial)	18
	4	Use as a fuel (Professional)	21

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

2.2 Label elements

Product description V3008- CUTTER STOCK- Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

Hazard Pictogram(s)



Signal Word(s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

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H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315: Causes skin irritation.
H332: Harmful if inhaled.
H350: May cause cancer.
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)

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

2.3 Other hazards

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

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances

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

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES



4.1 Description of first aid measures

Self-protection of the first aider

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.

Inhalation

If there is any suspicion of inhalation: A self contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Remove to fresh air immediately.

Skin contact

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

Eye 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.

Ingestion

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.

IF SWALLOWED: Do not induce vomiting because of risk of aspiration into the lungs. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent

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4.2	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	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. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Causes skin irritation. Slightly irritant to eyes. Aspiration into the lungs may cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal. Ingestion may cause irritation of the gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea.
4.3	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed Notes to a physician:	Treat symptomatically. 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 Suitable extinguishing media Unsuitable extinguishing media	Extinguish with sand or dry chemical. Foam, Carbon dioxide, Water fog or dry powder. Do not use water jet. Direct water jet may spread the fire.
5.2	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Flammable liquid and vapour. 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 H ₂ S Warning: Small spillages: Large spillages:	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. 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. Wear flame-resistant antistatic protective clothing. 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

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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. Otherwise control the spreading of the spillage, and let the substance evaporate naturally. See Section: 8,13
6.4 Reference to other sections	

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	Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated (dry) place away from heat and ignition sources.
Storage measures	Keep only in the original container.
Incompatible materials	Suitable containers: Mild steel, Stainless steel. Keep away from oxidising agents. Strong acids and Alkalis. Unsuitable containers: Synthetic materials
7.3 Specific end use(s)	See Section: 1.2 and/or Exposure Scenario

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters	
8.1.1 Occupational exposure limits	Not established
8.1.2 Biological limit value	Not established

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8.1.3 PNECs and DNELs

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

Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked Derived No-Effect Level	Oral	Inhalation	Dermal
Worker - Long Term - Systemic effects	-	27.3 mg/m ³	2.4 mg/kg bw/day
Worker - Acute - Systemic effects	-	2230 mg/m ³	-
Consumer - Long Term - Systemic effects	1 mg/kg bw/day	-	-

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	Pale yellow
Odour	Diesel Odour

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Melting point/freezing point	> - 20 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	150 – 411 °C at 101 kPa
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour.
Lower and upper explosion limit	Not established
Flash point	> 56 °C at 101 kPa
Auto-ignition temperature	> 250 °C at 101 kPa
Decomposition temperature	Not established
pH	Not established
Kinematic viscosity	> 1.1 mm ² /s at 40 °C
Solubility	Practically insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Calculated as 3.9 – 6
Vapour pressure	0.4 kPa at 20°C
Density and/or relative density	0.89 – 0.99 g/cm ³ 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

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: COx, 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: 4.65 (OECD 403)
Acute toxicity - Skin contact	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. LD50 (skin, rabbit) mg/kg: >2000 (OECD 402)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2; Causes skin irritation. Irritating to skin. (rabbit) (OECD 404)
Serious eye damage/irritation	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Not irritating to eyes. (rabbit) (OECD 405)
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.
Carcinogenicity	Carc. 1B; May cause cancer. ECHA Registration Endpoint summary: Positive (mouse)
Reproductive toxicity	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Reproductive toxicity: Negative (rat) (OECD 421) Developmental toxicity: Negative (rat) (OECD 414)
STOT - Single Exposure	Based upon the available data, the classification criteria are not met. Weight of evidence approach.

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STOT - Repeated Exposure

STOT RE 2; May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Oral: No data available.

Inhalation: NOAEC 0.88 mg/l (rat) Local effects (OECD 413)

NOAEC 1.71 mg/l (rat) Systemic effects

Dermal: NOEL 25 mg/kg bw/day (rat) (OECD 411)

Aspiration hazard

Asp. Tox. 1; May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Kinematic viscosity: > 1.5 mm²/s @ 40 °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.

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

Short Term (acute):

LC50 (fish) mg/l 0.21 (OECD 203)

Long term (chronic):

The aquatic toxicity was estimated using the PETROTOX computer model.

Estimated: 0.029 mg/l (Fish)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Inherently biodegradable

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)

HP3, HP4, HP5, HP6, HP7, HP14

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	ADR/RID	IMDG/ADN
14.1 UN number or ID number	UN 1268	UN 1268
14.2 UN proper shipping name	PETROLEUM DISTALLATES LIGHT CATALYTIC CRACKED	PETROLEUM DISTALLATES LIGHT CATALYTIC CRACKED
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	3	3
14.4 Packing group	III	III
14.5 Environmental hazards	Environmentally hazardous substance	Classified as a Marine Pollutant.
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.
14.8 Additional information	HIN: 30 Tunnel Code: 2 (D/E)	EmS: F-E, S-E Limited Quantity: 1L

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Limited Quantity: 1L
Special provisions: 357

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 Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked (CAS No. 64741-59-9).

Existing ECHA registration(s) for Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked (CAS No. 64741-59-9) 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
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
NOAEC	No Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOEL	No Observed 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:

Flam. Liq. 3; Flammable liquid, Category 3

Hazard Statement(s)

H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.

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Asp. Tox. 1; Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin Irrit. 2; Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Acute Tox. 4; Acute Toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Carc. 1B; Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	H350: May cause cancer.
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 -

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Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

CAS No. 64741-59-9
EINECS No. 265-060-4

Summary of Parameters

Physical Parameters			
Vapour pressure (hPa)		0.4 kPa at 40°C	
Partition Coefficient (log K _{ow})		Substance is complex UVCB	
Aqueous solubility (mg/l)		Substance is complex UVCB	
Molecular weight		Substance is complex UVCB	
Biodegradability		Inherently Biodegradable	
Human Health (DNEL)			
Workers	Short term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	2230
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	Non-toxic
	Long Term	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	27.3
		Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	2.4
Consumer	Inhalation (mg/m ³)	None anticipated	
	Dermal (mg/kg bw/day)	None anticipated	
	Oral (mg/kg bw/day)	1.0	
Environmental Parameters (PNECs)			
Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the environmental toxicity (HC5) of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore individual environmental compartments PNECs are not available for this product.			

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Exposure scenario 4	Use as a fuel (Professional)	21

Contributing Scenarios

PROC Codes

- PROC1 Use in closed process, no likelihood of exposure
(Storage) Bulk storage with occasional sampling from dedicated sample point
- PROC2 Use in closed, continuous process with occasional controlled exposure
(Storage) Bulk storage with occasional sampling from dedicated sample point
- PROC3 Use in closed batch process (synthesis or formulation)
(Sampling) with sample collection
(Additive) Use as a fuel additive
- 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
(bulk) Bulk transfer in a closed system (e.g. bottom loading from barge, rail and road)
(Drum) Drum or batch transfers with dedicated equipment
(Refuelling) Refueling vehicles, light aircraft or marine craft
- PROC15 Use as laboratory reagent
- PROC16 Using material as fuel sources, limited exposure to unburned product to be expected

Environment

- ERC1 Manufacture of substance
- ERC2 Formulation of preparations
- ERC3 Formulation in materials
- 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 thermoplastics
- 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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ACCORDING TO EC-REGULATIONS 1907/2006 (REACH), 1272/2008 (CLP) & 2020/878

CUTTER STOCK V3008

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

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites SU8 Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) SU9 Manufacture of fine chemicals
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC3 PROC3 (Sampling) PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Bulk) 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	
2.1 Control of worker exposure	
Product characteristics	
Physical form of product	Liquid With potential for aerosol generation
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Human factors not influenced by risk management	
Potential exposure area	Not defined
Frequency and duration of use	
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined
General measures applicable to all activities	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
General measures (carcinogens)	
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants)	
Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Technical conditions of use	
PROC1, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.

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PROC2 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.	
PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
PROC15	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Efficiency of at least 90%	
Organisational measures		
PROC3 (Sampling)	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.	
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. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.	
PROC8b (Bulk)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
Risk management measures related to human health		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (Maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least 90%
	PROC8b (Bulk)	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		
Handle substance within a closed system. (PROC8b (Bulk))		
Ensure samples are obtained under containment or extract ventilation. (PROC2)		
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. (PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3, PROC15)		
Avoid splashing. (PROC3, PROC8b (Bulk))		
Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. (PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC15)		
Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. (PROC8b (Bulk))		
Avoid dip sampling. (PROC2 (Sampling))		
2.2 Control of environmental exposure		
Amounts used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	4.4E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	2.0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	8.7E+02	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	4.4E+04	
Environment factors not influenced by risk management		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	2000	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Operational conditions		
Emission days (days/year):	20	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	90	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	24.2	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000	
Degradation effectiveness (%)	93.1	
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		

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Substance release quantities after risk management measures

Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	4.8E+05

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	ECETOC TRA
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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	0.00	0.34	0.14	0.14
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.02
PROC3 (Sampling)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC15	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.
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Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked is a hydrocarbon UVCB. The hydrocarbon block method is used in PETRORISK to calculate the PEC of each group of components in the substance. These are used to estimate the environmental risk for the substance. Therefore a PEC is not available for Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked for individual environmental compartments.

Environmental exposure	STP	Freshwater	Marine water	Soil	Freshwater sediment	Marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	1.6E-02 mg/l	1.6E-03 mg/l	1.6E-04 mg/l	6.8E-02 mg/kg _{ww}	6.0E-01 mg/kg _{ww}	1.7E-02 mg/kg _{ww}
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.7E-02	6.9E-02	6.9E-03	1.4E-05	9.0E-02	8.9E-03

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	1.2E+01	1.2E-02
Inhalation	5.8E-02	7.4E-06

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	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 Distillates (petroleum), light catalytic cracked

1.0 Contributing Scenarios	
Sector of uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites SU8 Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) SU9 Manufacture of fine chemicals SU10 Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC3 PROC3 (Sampling) PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8b (Bulk) 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 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 potential for aerosol generation
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Human factors not influenced by risk management	
Potential exposure area	Not defined
Frequency and duration of use	
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined
General measures applicable to all activities	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
General measures (carcinogens)	
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants)	
Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Technical conditions of use	
PROC1, PROC3	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.
PROC2 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.
PROC3, PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 90%

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PROC15	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Efficiency of at least 90%	
Organisational measures		
PROC3 (Sampling)	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure.	
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. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.	
PROC8b (Bulk)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
Risk management measures related to human health		
Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (maintenance)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency 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		
Handle substance within a closed system. (PROC8b (Bulk))		
Ensure samples are obtained under containment or extract ventilation. (PROC2)		
Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. (PROC8b (Drum))		
Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. (PROC2, PROC2 (Sampling), PROC3, PROC15)		
Avoid splashing. (PROC3)		
Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. (PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum), PROC15)		
Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. (PROC8b (Bulk))		
Avoid dip sampling. (PROC2 (Sampling))		
Remotely vent displaced vapours. PROC8b (Bulk)		
2.2 Control of environmental exposure		
Amounts used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	1.9E+05	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	1.6E-01	
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	3.0E+04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.0E+05	
Environment factors not influenced by risk management		
Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	2000	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Operational conditions		
Emission days (days/year):	300	
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs consistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):	0.01	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2.0E-04	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0.1E-04	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	98.3	
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	75.5	
Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000	
Degradation effectiveness (%)	93.1	
Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations. External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.		
Substance release quantities after risk management measures		
Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	1.0E+05	

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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	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3	0.1	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01
PROC3 (Sampling)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC8b (Drum)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC15	0.05	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.01

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

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

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

Environmental exposure	STP	Freshwater	Marine water	Soil	Freshwater sediment	Marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	1.6E-01 mg/l	1.6E-02 mg/l	1.6E-03 mg/l	7.1E-02 mg/kg ww	1.1E+00 mg/kg ww	5.1E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.8E-01	7.1E-01	7.1E-02	7.4E-03	9.1E-01	9.1E-02

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	1.6E+01	1.6E-02
Inhalation	6.5E+01	8.4E-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 (<http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html>).

Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	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 uses SU	SU3 Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites SU8 Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products) SU9 Manufacture of fine chemicals SU10 Formulation [mixing] of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC2 PROC2 (Storage) PROC3 (Additive) PROC8a 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 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 potential for aerosol generation
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Human factors not influenced by risk management	
Potential exposure area	Not defined
Frequency and duration of use	
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined
General measures applicable to all activities	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
General measures (carcinogens)	
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants)	
Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Technical conditions of use	
PROC1, PROC2, PROC16	Handle substance within a closed system.
PROC2 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.
PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 90%
Organisational measures	
PROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.

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Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a	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

Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. (PROC8b (Drum))
 Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. (PROC8b (Bulk), PROC8b (Drum))
 Remotely vent displaced vapours. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. (PROC8a)
 Apply vessel entry procedures including use of forced supplied air. (PROC8a)
 Avoid dip sampling. (PROC2 (Storage))

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	8.2E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	1
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	8.2E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2.7E+05

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	2000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100

Operational conditions

Emission days (days/year):	300
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0

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

Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	87.7
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0

Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	93.1

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.

Substance release quantities after risk management measures

Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	4.9E+05

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	ECETOC TRA
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	Inhalation	Dermal	Combined
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Process Category [PROC]	Inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Dermal exposure (mg/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC2 (Storage)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC3 (Additive)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC8b (drum)	0.5	0.02	0.69	0.29	0.31
PROC16	5.0	0.18	0.03	0.01	0.20

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

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

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

Environmental exposure	STP	Freshwater	Marine water	Soil	Freshwater sediment	Marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	9.9E-02 mg/l	9.9E-03 mg/l	9.9E-04 mg/l	6.8E-02 mg/kg ww	8.6E-01 mg/kg ww	3.1E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	1.1E-01	4.3E-01	4.3E-02	5.3E-04	5.6E-01	5.6E-02

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	1.4E+01	5.8E-04
Inhalation	4.5E+00	1.4E-02

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	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 uses SU	SU22 Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
Process category [PROC]	PROC1 PROC1 (Storage) PROC2 PROC3 (Additive) PROC8a (Maintenance) PROC8a (Cleaning) PROC8b (Bulk) PROC8b (Drum) PROC8b (Refueling) 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 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 potential for aerosol generation
Vapour pressure	<0.5 kPa @ STP
Concentration of substance in product	Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100 % (unless stated differently).
Human factors not influenced by risk management	
Potential exposure area	Not defined
Frequency and duration of use	
Exposure duration per day	Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other operational conditions affecting worker exposure	
Area of use	All contributing scenarios Indoor
Characteristics of the surroundings	Not defined
General measures applicable to all activities	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature, unless stated differently. Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
General measures (carcinogens)	
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenario; clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.	
General measures (skin irritants)	
Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent/minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Technical conditions of use	
PROC8b (Bulk)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Efficiency of at least 80%
PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (Refueling)	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
PROC1 (Storage)	Store substance within a closed system.
Organisational measures	
PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8a (Cleaning)	Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely.

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Risk management measures related to human health

Respiratory protection	No special measures are required.	
Hand and/or Skin protection	PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8a (Cleaning)	Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Efficiency of at least 90%
	PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (refueling)	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

Handle substance within a closed system. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Clear transfer lines prior to de-coupling. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. (PROC8b (Bulk))
 Use drum pumps or carefully pour from container. Avoid spillage when withdrawing pump. (PROC8b (Drum), PROC8b (Refueling))
 Wear suitable coveralls to prevent exposure to the skin. (PROC8a (Maintenance), PROC8a (Cleaning))
 Apply vessel entry procedures including use of forced supplied air. (PROC8a (Cleaning))

2.2 Control of environmental exposure

Amounts used

Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tons/year):	1.1E+05
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: tons/year	5.0e-01
Annual site tonnage (tons/year):	5.3E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.5E+02

Environment factors not influenced by risk management

Flow rate of receiving surface water (m ³ /d):	2000
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100

Operational conditions

Emission days (days/year):	365
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-04
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-05

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

Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of (%):	0
Treat soil emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%):	0

Note: Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. No wastewater treatment required.

Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site

Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.

Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant

Size of municipal sewage system/treatment plant (m ³ /d)	2,000
Degradation effectiveness (%)	93.1

Conditions and measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment. This substance is consumed during use and no waste of the substance is generated.

Substance release quantities after risk management measures

Release to waste water from process (mg/l)	Not defined
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) (kg/d):	1.2E+04

3. Exposure estimation and reference to its source

3.1 Human exposure prediction

Exposure assessment (method/calculation model)	ECETOC TRA
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	Inhalation	Dermal	Combined

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Process Category [PROC]	Inhalation exposure (mg/m ³)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Dermal exposure (mg/kg bw/day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
PROC1	1.0	0.04	1.37	0.57	0.61
PROC1 (Storage)	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.14	0.14
PROC2	1.0	0.04	1.37	0.57	0.61
PROC3 (Additive)	1.0	0.04	0.34	0.14	0.18
PROC8a (maintenance)	5	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC8a (Cleaning)	0.5	0.02	1.37	0.57	0.59
PROC8b (bulk)	1.0	0.04	0.69	0.29	0.32
PROC8b (drum)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC8b (refueling)	5.0	0.18	1.37	0.57	0.75
PROC16	20.0	0.73	0.34	0.14	0.87

3.2 Environmental exposure prediction

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

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

Environmental exposure	STP	Freshwater	Marine water	Soil	Freshwater sediment	Marine sediment
Predicted Environmental Exposure (PEC)	5.36E-05 mg/l	3.1E-05 mg/l	5.3E-07 mg/l	6.8E-02 mg/kg ww	5.5E-01 mg/kg ww	1.2E-02 mg/kg ww
Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)	5.8E-05	1.6E-03	2.3E-05	2.5E-04	1.2E-03	4.4E-05

Human exposure prediction:

Route of Exposure	Exposure (µg/kg/Day)	Risk characterisation ratio (RCR)
Oral	1.2E+01	4.9E-06
Inhalation	3.9E-02	1.2E-02

4. Evaluation guidance to downstream user

For scaling see	Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not support the need for a DNEL to be established for other health effects. Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).	
Exposure assessment instrument/tool/method	Worker	ECETOC TRA
	Environment	The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.

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