

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

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

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture:

Solvent

Raw material

Industrial use

Sector of use [SU]:

SU 0 - Other

SU 3 - Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations at industrial sites

SU 8 - Manufacture of bulk, large scale chemicals (including petroleum products)

SU 9 - Manufacture of fine chemicals

SU10 - Formulation (mixing) of preparations and/or re-packaging (excluding alloys)

SU21 - Consumer uses: Private households (=general public = consumers)

SU22 - Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)

Chemical product category [PC]:

PC 1 - Adhesives, sealants

PC 3 - Air care products

PC 4 - Anti-Freeze and de-icing products

PC 8 - Biocidal products

PC 9a - Coatings and paints, thinners, paint removers

PC 9c - Finger paints

PC12 - Fertilizers

PC14 - Metal surface treatment products

PC15 - Non-metal-surface treatment products

PC16 - Heat transfer fluids

PC17 - Hydraulic fluids

PC18 - Ink and toners

PC23 - Leather treatment products

PC24 - Lubricants, greases, release products

PC27 - Plant protection products

PC28 - Perfumes, fragrances

PC30 - Photo-chemicals

PC31 - Polishes and wax blends

PC34 - Textile dyes, and impregnating products

PC35 - Washing and cleaning products

PC39 - Cosmetics, personal care products

Process category [PROC]:

PROC 1 - Chemical production or refinery in closed process without likelihood of exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions.

PROC 2 - Chemical production or refinery in closed continuous process with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment conditions

PROC 3 - Manufacture or formulation in the chemical industry in closed batch processes with occasional controlled exposure or processes with equivalent containment condition

PROC 4 - Chemical production where opportunity for exposure arises

PROC 5 - Mixing or blending in batch processes

PROC 7 - Industrial spraying

PROC 8a - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at non-dedicated facilities

PROC 8b - Transfer of substance or mixture (charging and discharging) at dedicated facilities

PROC 9 - Transfer of substance or mixture into small containers (dedicated filling line, including weighing)

PROC10 - Roller application or brushing

GB

Page 2 of 16
Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
Valid from: 19.09.2018
PDF print date: 19.09.2018
Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

PROC13 - Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring
PROC14 - Tableting, compression, extrusion, pelletisation, granulation
PROC15 - Use a laboratory reagent.
PROC19 - Manual activities involving hand contact
PROC20 - Use of functional fluids in small devices
Environmental Release Category [ERC]:
ERC 1 - Manufacture of the substance
ERC 2 - Formulation into mixture
ERC 4 - Use of non-reactive processing aid at industrial site (no inclusion into or onto article)
ERC 6a - Use of intermediate
ERC 7 - Use of functional fluid at industrial site
ERC 8a - Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, indoor)
ERC 8d - Widespread use of non-reactive processing aid (no inclusion into or onto article, outdoor)
ERC 9a - Widespread use of functional fluid (indoor)
ERC 9b - Widespread use of functional fluid (outdoor)

Uses advised against:

No information available at present.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

GB

BERKEL AHK Alkoholhandel GmbH & Co. KG, Wiedenbrücker Str. 37, 59555 Lippstadt, Germany
Phone:+49 (0)2941 6699-0, Fax:+49 (0)2941 6699-33
www.berkel-ahk.de

Qualified person's e-mail address: info@chemical-check.de, k.schnurbusch@chemical-check.de Please DO NOT use for requesting Safety Data Sheets.

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency information services / official advisory body:

Telephone number of the company in case of emergencies:

+49 (0) 700 / 24 112 112 (AHC)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Hazard class	Hazard category	Hazard statement
Flam. Liq.	2	H225-Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Eye Irrit.	2	H319-Causes serious eye irritation.

2.2 Label elements

Labeling according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)



Danger

H225-Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319-Causes serious eye irritation.

Page 3 of 16
 Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
 Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
 Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
 Valid from: 19.09.2018
 PDF print date: 19.09.2018
 Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

P210-Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233-Keep container tightly closed. P241-Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment and tools. P243-Take action to prevent static discharges. P280-Wear protective gloves / protective clothing and eye protection / face protection.
 P337+P313-If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
 P403+P235-Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain any vPvB substance (vPvB = very persistent, very bioaccumulative) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).
 The mixture does not contain any PBT substance (PBT = persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic) or is not included under XIII of the regulation (EC) 1907/2006 (< 0,1 %).
 Possible build up of flammable vapour/air mixture.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

n.a.

3.2 Mixture

Ethanol	Substance with specific conc. limit(s) acc. to REACH-registration
Registration number (REACH)	01-2119457610-43-XXXX
Index	603-002-00-5
EINECS, ELINCS, NLP	200-578-6
CAS	64-17-5
content %	90-100
Classification according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)	Flam. Liq. 2, H225 Eye Irrit. 2, H319

For the text of the H-phrases and classification codes (GHS/CLP), see Section 16.
 The substances named in this section are given with their actual, appropriate classification!
 For substances that are listed in appendix VI, table 3.1 of the regulation (EC) no. 1272/2008 (CLP regulation) this means that all notes that may be given here for the named classification have been taken into account.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First-aiders should ensure they are protected!
 Never pour anything into the mouth of an unconscious person!

Inhalation

Remove person from danger area.
 Supply person with fresh air and consult doctor according to symptoms.
 If the person is unconscious, place in a stable side position and consult a doctor.
 Respiratory arrest - Artificial respiration apparatus necessary.

Skin contact

Remove polluted, soaked clothing immediately, wash thoroughly with plenty of water and soap, in case of irritation of the skin (flare), consult a doctor.
 Protective hand cream recommended.

Eye contact

Remove contact lenses.
 Wash thoroughly for several minutes using copious water. Seek medical help if necessary.

Ingestion

Rinse the mouth thoroughly with water.
 Do not induce vomiting - give copious water to drink. Consult doctor immediately.
 Danger of aspiration

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

If applicable delayed symptoms and effects can be found in section 11 and the absorption route in section 4.1.

The following may occur:

Irritation of the eyes

Corneal damage.

With long-term contact:

Dermatitis (skin inflammation)

Inhalation:

Irritant to mucosa of the nose and throat

Ingestion of large quantities:

Nausea

Vomiting

Liver damage

After resorption:

Dizziness

Narcotic effect.

Respiratory paralysis may occur.

Unconsciousness

Experiences on persons:

Excessive alcohol consumption during pregnancy induces the foetus alcohol syndrome (reduced weight at birth, physical and mental disorders).

There is no sign that this syndrome is also caused by dermal or inhalative absorption.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Antidote:

None known

Indications for the physician:

Symptomatic treatment.

In case of irritation of the lungs, perform first-aid with controlled-dosage aerosol dexamethasone.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

CO₂

Extinction powder

Water jet spray

Alcohol resistant foam

As a precaution, douse spray/gas with water.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

High volume water jet

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In case of fire the following can develop:

Oxides of carbon

Toxic gases

Explosive vapour/air or gas/air mixtures.

Dangerous vapours heavier than air.

In case of spreading near the ground, flashback to distance sources of ignition is possible.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes.

Protective respirator with independent air supply.

Full protection, if necessary.

Cool container at risk with water.

Dispose of contaminated extinction water according to official regulations.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Ensure sufficient supply of air.

Page 5 of 16
Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
Valid from: 19.09.2018
PDF print date: 19.09.2018
Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

Avoid inhalation, and contact with eyes or skin.
Remove possible causes of ignition - do not smoke.
If applicable, caution - risk of slipping.

6.2 Environmental precautions

If leakage occurs, dam up.
Resolve leaks if this possible without risk.
Prevent surface and ground-water infiltration, as well as ground penetration.
Prevent from entering drainage system.
If accidental entry into drainage system occurs, inform responsible authorities.
Danger of explosion

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Soak up with absorbent material (e.g. universal binding agent, sand, diatomaceous earth) and dispose of according to Section 13.
Use no flammable substances.
Fill the absorbed material into lockable containers.
Flush residue using copious water.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For personal protective equipment see Section 8 and for disposal instructions see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

In addition to information given in this section, relevant information can also be found in section 8 and 6.1.

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1 General recommendations

Ensure good ventilation.
Avoid inhalation of the vapours.
Avoid contact with eyes or skin.
Keep away from sources of ignition - Do not smoke.
Do not use on hot surfaces.
Eating, drinking, smoking, as well as food-storage, is prohibited in work-room.
Observe directions on label and instructions for use.
Use working methods according to operating instructions.
If applicable:

Use explosion-proof equipment.
Electrical equipment must be suitable for temperature class T 2 (Germany).

7.1.2 Notes on general hygiene measures at the workplace

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.
Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.
Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep out of access to unauthorised individuals.
Store product closed and only in original packing.
Not to be stored in gangways or stair wells.
Do not store with flammable or self-igniting materials.
Observe special storage conditions.
Solvent resistant floor
Protect from direct sunlight and warming.
Earth devices.
Store in a well ventilated place.
Unsuitable container:
Aluminium
Unsuitable material:
Various plastics
Rubber

7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available at present.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Chemical Name	Ethanol	Content %:90-100
WEL-TWA: 1000 ppm (1920 mg/m ³)	WEL-STEL: ---	---
Monitoring procedures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Compur - KITA-104 SA (549 210) - Draeger - Alcohol 25/a Ethanol (81 01 631) - DFG (D) (Lösungsmittelgemische), Methode Nr. 6 DFG (E) (Solvent mixtures) - 1998, 2002 - EU project BC/CEN/ENTR/000/2002-16 card 63-2 (2004) 	
BMGV: ---	Other information: ---	

WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period) EH40. AGW = "Arbeitsplatzgrenzwert" (workplace limit value, Germany). (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). | WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period). (8) = Inhalable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (9) = Respirable fraction (2017/164/EU, 2017/2398/EU). (10) = Short-term exposure limit value in relation to a reference period of 1 minute (2017/164/EU). | BMGV = Biological monitoring guidance value EH40. BGW = "Biologischer Grenzwert" (biological limit value, Germany) | Other information: Sen = Capable of causing occupational asthma. Sk = Can be absorbed through skin. Carc = Capable of causing cancer and/or heritable genetic damage.
 ** = The exposure limit for this substance is repealed through the TRGS 900 (Germany) of January 2006 with the goal of revision.

8.2 Exposure controls

Ethanol						
Area of application	Exposure route / Environmental compartment	Effect on health	Descriptor	Value	Unit	Note
	Environment - freshwater		PNEC	0,96	mg/l	
	Environment - marine		PNEC	0,79	mg/l	
	Environment - water, sporadic (intermittent) release		PNEC	2,75	mg/l	
	Environment - sewage treatment plant		PNEC	580	mg/l	
	Environment - sediment, freshwater		PNEC	3,6	mg/kg	
	Environment - soil		PNEC	0,63	mg/kg dry weight	
	Environment - oral (animal feed)		PNEC	0,72	mg/kg feed	
	Environment - sediment, marine		PNEC	2,9	mg/kg dry weight	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	950	mg/m ³	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Short term, local effects	DNEL	950	mg/m ³	
Consumer	Human - inhalation	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	114	mg/m ³	
Consumer	Human - oral	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	87	mg/kg	
Consumer	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	206	mg/kg bw/d	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Short term, local effects	DNEL	1900	mg/m ³	
Workers / employees	Human - inhalation	Short term, local effects	DNEL	950	mg/m ³	
Workers / employees	Human - dermal	Long term, systemic effects	DNEL	343	mg/kg bw/d	

8.2.1 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure good ventilation. This can be achieved by local suction or general air extraction.

If this is insufficient to maintain the concentration under the WEL or AGW values, suitable breathing protection should be worn.

Applies only if maximum permissible exposure values are listed here.

Suitable assessment methods for reviewing the effectiveness of protection measures adopted include metrological and non-metrological investigative techniques.

These are specified by e.g. BS EN 14042.

BS EN 14042 "Workplace atmospheres. Guide for the application and use of procedures for the assessment of exposure to chemical and biological agents".

8.2.2 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

General hygiene measures for the handling of chemicals are applicable.

Wash hands before breaks and at end of work.

Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering areas in which food is consumed.

Eye/face protection:

Tight fitting protective goggles with side protection (EN 166).

Skin protection - Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves (EN 374).

Recommended

With short-term contact:

Safety gloves made of chloroprene (EN 374).

Minimum layer thickness in mm:

0,5

Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

>= 120

With long-term contact:

Protective gloves in butyl rubber (EN 374).

Minimum layer thickness in mm:

0,5

Safety gloves made of fluorocarbon rubber (EN 374).

Minimum layer thickness in mm:

0,4

Permeation time (penetration time) in minutes:

>= 480

Protective hand cream recommended.

The breakthrough times determined in accordance with EN 16523-1 were not obtained under practical conditions.

The recommended maximum wearing time is 50% of breakthrough time.

Skin protection - Other:

Protective working garments (e.g. safety shoes EN ISO 20345, long-sleeved protective working garments).

According to operation.

Protective working garment, antistatic (EN1149)

Natural fibre or heat-resistant synthetic fibre

Respiratory protection:

If OES or MEL is exceeded.

Gas mask filter A (EN 14387), code colour brown

Observe wearing time limitations for respiratory protection equipment.

Thermal hazards:

Not applicable

Additional information on hand protection - No tests have been performed.

In the case of mixtures, the selection has been made according to the knowledge available and the information about the contents.

Selection of materials derived from glove manufacturer's indications.

Final selection of glove material must be made taking the breakthrough times, permeation rates and degradation into account.

Selection of a suitable glove depends not only on the material but also on other quality characteristics and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer.

In the case of mixtures, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be tested before use.

The exact breakthrough time of the glove material can be requested from the protective glove manufacturer and must be observed.

8.2.3 Environmental exposure controls

No information available at present.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Liquid
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Alcoholic
Odour threshold:	Not determined
pH-value:	7,0 (1 %, 20°C, Ethanol)
Melting point/freezing point:	-114,5 °C (Ethanol)
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	78,3 °C (Ethanol)
Flash point:	12 °C (closed cup, Ethanol)
Evaporation rate:	Not determined
Flammability (solid, gas):	Not determined
Lower explosive limit:	3,5 Vol-% (Ethanol)
Upper explosive limit:	15,0 Vol-% (Ethanol)
Vapour pressure:	59 hPa (20°C, Ethanol)
Vapour density (air = 1):	1,6 (Ethanol)
Density:	0,790-0,793 g/cm ³ (20°C, Ethanol)
Bulk density:	Not determined
Solubility(ies):	Not determined
Water solubility:	Soluble
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	-0,31 (References Ethanol, (exp.) (log Pow))
Auto-ignition temperature:	425 °C (DIN 51794, Ignition temperature Ethanol)
Decomposition temperature:	Not determined
Viscosity:	1,2 mPas (20°C, Ethanol)
Explosive properties:	Possible build up of explosive/highly flammable vapour/air mixture. Product is not explosive.
Oxidising properties:	Not determined

9.2 Other information

Miscibility:	Not determined
Fat solubility / solvent:	Not determined
Conductivity:	Not determined
Surface tension:	Not determined
Solvents content:	Not determined

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product has not been tested.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable with proper storage and handling.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possible build up of explosive/highly flammable vapour/air mixture.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heating, open flame, ignition sources

Electrostatic charge

10.5 Incompatible materials

Alkaline-earth metals

Alkali metals

Oxidizing agents

Peroxides

Oxides of phosphorus

Oxides of nitrogen

Perchlorates

Page 9 of 16

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003

Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002

Valid from: 19.09.2018

PDF print date: 19.09.2018

Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

Chromium oxides
Hydrogen peroxide
Nitric acid
Sulphuric acid
Acid chlorides

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

No decomposition when used as directed.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Possibly more information on health effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:						n.d.a.
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:						n.d.a.
Skin corrosion/irritation:						n.d.a.
Serious eye damage/irritation:						n.d.a.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:						n.d.a.
Germ cell mutagenicity:						n.d.a.
Carcinogenicity:						n.d.a.
Reproductive toxicity:						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure (STOT-SE):						n.d.a.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):						n.d.a.
Aspiration hazard:						n.d.a.
Symptoms:						n.d.a.

Ethanol

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
Acute toxicity, by oral route:	LD50	10470	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 401 (Acute Oral Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by dermal route:	LD50	>2000	mg/kg	Rabbit	OECD 402 (Acute Dermal Toxicity)	
Acute toxicity, by inhalation:	LC50	124,7	mg/l/4h	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	
Skin corrosion/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 404 (Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion)	Not irritant
Serious eye damage/irritation:				Rabbit	OECD 405 (Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion)	Irritant
Respiratory or skin sensitisation:				Mouse	OECD 429 (Skin Sensitisation - Local Lymph Node Assay)	No (skin contact)
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Salmonella typhimurium	OECD 471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:				Mouse	OECD 476 (In Vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test)	Negative
Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 473 (In Vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test)	Negative

Page 10 of 16
 Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
 Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
 Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
 Valid from: 19.09.2018
 PDF print date: 19.09.2018
 Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

Germ cell mutagenicity:					OECD 475 (Mammalian Bone Marrow Chromosome Aberration Test)	Negative
Carcinogenicity:	NOAEL	>3000	mg/kg	Rat	OECD 451 (Carcinogenicity Studies)	24 mon
Reproductive toxicity:	NOAEL	5200	mg/kg bw/d	Rat		
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):	NOAL	>20	mg/l	Rat	OECD 403 (Acute Inhalation Toxicity)	Male
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure (STOT-RE):	NOAEL	1730	mg/kg/d	Rat	OECD 408 (Repeated Dose 90-Day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents)	Female
Aspiration hazard:				Human being		No indications of such an effect.
Symptoms:						respiratory distress, drowsiness, unconsciousness, drop in blood pressure, vomiting, coughing, headaches, intoxication, drowsiness, mucous membrane irritation, dizziness, nausea
Experiences in humans:						Excessive alcohol consumption during pregnancy induces the foetus alcohol syndrome (reduced weight at birth, physical and mental disorders)., There is no sign that this syndrome is also caused by dermal or inhalative absorption.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Possibly more information on environmental effects, see Section 2.1 (classification).

Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.1. Toxicity to fish:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:							n.d.a.
12.1. Toxicity to algae:							n.d.a.
12.2. Persistence and degradability:							n.d.a.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:							n.d.a.
12.4. Mobility in soil:							n.d.a.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							n.d.a.
12.6. Other adverse effects:							n.d.a.
Other information:							According to the recipe, contains no AOX.

Ethanol							
Toxicity / effect	Endpoint	Time	Value	Unit	Organism	Test method	Notes
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	Log Pow		-0,32				Bioaccumulation is unlikely (LogPow < 1).
12.1. Toxicity to fish:	LC50	96h	13000	mg/l	Oncorhynchus mykiss	OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test)	
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	LC50	48h	12340	mg/l	Daphnia magna		
12.1. Toxicity to daphnia:	NOEC/NOEL		9,6	mg/l	Ceriodaphnia spec.		
12.2. Persistence and degradability:			97	%		OECD 301 B (Ready Biodegradability - Co2 Evolution Test)	Readily biodegradable
12.1. Toxicity to algae:	EC50	72h	275	mg/l	Chlorella vulgaris	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential:	BCF		0,66 - 3,2				
Other organisms:	NOEC/NOEL		280	mg/l	Lemna gibba	OECD 201 (Alga, Growth Inhibition Test)	
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment							No PBT substance, No vPvB substance
12.4. Mobility in soil:	H (Henry)		0,000138				
Toxicity to bacteria:			440	mg/l			
Other information:	COD		1,9	g/g			
Other information:	BOD5		1	g/g			

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

For the substance / mixture / residual amounts

EC disposal code no.:

Page 12 of 16
 Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
 Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
 Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
 Valid from: 19.09.2018
 PDF print date: 19.09.2018
 Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

The waste codes are recommendations based on the scheduled use of this product.
 Owing to the user's specific conditions for use and disposal, other waste codes may be allocated under certain circumstances. (2014/955/EU)
 07 01 04 other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors
 14 06 03 other solvents and solvent mixtures
 16 05 08 discarded organic chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances
 Recommendation:
 Sewage disposal shall be discouraged.
 Pay attention to local and national official regulations.
 Implement substance recycling.
 E.g. suitable incineration plant.
For contaminated packing material
 Pay attention to local and national official regulations.
 Empty container completely.
 Uncontaminated packaging can be recycled.
 Dispose of packaging that cannot be cleaned in the same manner as the substance.
 Do not perforate, cut up or weld uncleaned container.
 Residues may present a risk of explosion.
 Recommended cleaner:
 Water

SECTION 14: Transport information

General statements

14.1. UN number: 1170

Transport by road/by rail (ADR/RID)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:
 UN 1170 ETHANOL SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4. Packing group: II

Classification code: F1

LQ: 1 L

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable

Tunnel restriction code: D/E



Transport by sea (IMDG-code)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:
 ETHANOL SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4. Packing group: II

EmS: F-E, S-D

Marine Pollutant: n.a

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable



Transport by air (IATA)

14.2. UN proper shipping name:
 Ethanol solution

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 3

14.4. Packing group: II

14.5. Environmental hazards: Not applicable



14.6. Special precautions for user

Persons employed in transporting dangerous goods must be trained.
 All persons involved in transporting must observe safety regulations.
 Precautions must be taken to prevent damage.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Freighted as packaged goods rather than in bulk, therefore not applicable.
 Minimum amount regulations have not been taken into account.
 Danger code and packing code on request.
 Comply with special provisions.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
 Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
 Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
 Valid from: 19.09.2018
 PDF print date: 19.09.2018
 Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

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

Observe restrictions:
 Comply with trade association/occupational health regulations.

Directive 2012/18/EU ("Seveso III"), Annex I, Part 1 - The following categories apply to this product (others may also need to be considered according to storage, handling etc.):

Hazard categories	Notes to Annex I	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of - Lower-tier requirements	Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of - Upper-tier requirements
P5c		5000	50000

The Notes to Annex 1 of Directive 2012/18/EU, in particular those named in the tables here and notes 1-6, must be taken into account when assigning categories and qualifying quantities.

Directive 2010/75/EU (VOC): 99,999 %

Observe incident regulations.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment is not provided for mixtures.
 A chemical safety assessment was carried out for the following substance(s):
 Ethanol

SECTION 16: Other information

Revised sections: 8
 Employee training in handling dangerous goods is required.
 These details refer to the product as it is delivered.
 Employee instruction/training in handling hazardous materials is required.

Classification and processes used to derive the classification of the mixture in accordance with the ordinance (EG) 1272/2008 (CLP):

Classification in accordance with regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP)	Evaluation method used
Flam. Liq. 2, H225	Classification based on test data.
Eye Irrit. 2, H319	Classification according to calculation procedure.

The following phrases represent the posted Hazard Class and Risk Category Code (GHS/CLP) of the product and the constituents (specified in Section 2 and 3).

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Flam. Liq. — Flammable liquid
 Eye Irrit. — Eye irritation

Any abbreviations and acronyms used in this document:

AC Article Categories
 acc., acc. to according, according to
 ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR Accord européen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route (= European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)

AOEL Acceptable Operator Exposure Level

AOX Adsorbable organic halogen compounds

approx. approximately

Art., Art. no. Article number

ATE Acute Toxicity Estimate according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

BAM Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (Federal Institute for Materials Research and Testing, Germany)

BAuA Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (= Federal Institute for Occupational Health and Safety, Germany)

BCF Bioconcentration factor

BGV Berufsgenossenschaftliche Vorschrift (= Accident Prevention Regulation)

BHT Butylhydroxytoluol (= 2,6-Di-*t*-butyl-4-methyl-phenol)

BMGV Biological monitoring guidance value (EH40, UK)

BOD Biochemical oxygen demand

BSEF Bromine Science and Environmental Forum

bw body weight

CAS Chemical Abstracts Service

CEC Coordinating European Council for the Development of Performance Tests for Fuels, Lubricants and Other Fluids

CESIO Comité Européen des Agents de Surface et de leurs Intermédiaires Organiques

CIPAC Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council

CLP Classification, Labelling and Packaging (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures)

CMR carcinogenic, mutagenic, reproductive toxic

COD Chemical oxygen demand

CTFA Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association

DMEL Derived Minimum Effect Level

DNEL Derived No Effect Level

DOC Dissolved organic carbon

DT50 Dwell Time - 50% reduction of start concentration

DVS Deutscher Verband für Schweißen und verwandte Verfahren e.V. (= German Association for Welding and Allied Processes)

dw dry weight

e.g. for example (abbreviation of Latin 'exempli gratia'), for instance

EC European Community

ECHA European Chemicals Agency

EEA European Economic Area

EEC European Economic Community

EINECS European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances

ELINCS European List of Notified Chemical Substances

EN European Norms

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency (United States of America)

ERC Environmental Release Categories

ES Exposure scenario

etc. et cetera

EU European Union

EWC European Waste Catalogue

Fax. Fax number

gen. general

GHS Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

GWP Global warming potential

HET-CAM Hen's Egg Test - Chorionallantoic Membrane

HGWP Halocarbon Global Warming Potential

IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

IATA International Air Transport Association

IBC Intermediate Bulk Container

IBC (Code) International Bulk Chemical (Code)

IC Inhibitory concentration

IMDG-code International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods

incl. including, inclusive

IUCLID International Uniform Chemical Information Database

LC lethal concentration

LC50 lethal concentration 50 percent kill

LCLo lowest published lethal concentration

Page 15 of 16
Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
Valid from: 19.09.2018
PDF print date: 19.09.2018
Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

LD Lethal Dose of a chemical
LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% kill
LDLo Lethal Dose Low
LOAEL Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOEC Lowest Observed Effect Concentration
LOEL Lowest Observed Effect Level
LQ Limited Quantities
MARPOL International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
n.a. not applicable
n.av. not available
n.c. not checked
n.d.a. no data available
NIOSH National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (United States of America)
NOAEC No Observed Adverse Effective Concentration
NOAEL No Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC No Observed Effect Concentration
NOEL No Observed Effect Level
ODP Ozone Depletion Potential
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
org. organic
PAH polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
PBT persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
PC Chemical product category
PE Polyethylene
PNEC Predicted No Effect Concentration
POCP Photochemical ozone creation potential
ppm parts per million
PROC Process category
PTFE Polytetrafluorethylene
REACH Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals)
REACH-IT List-No. 9xx-xxx-x No. is automatically assigned, e.g. to pre-registrations without a CAS No. or other numerical identifier. List Numbers do not have any legal significance, rather they are purely technical identifiers for processing a submission via REACH-IT.
RID Règlement concernant le transport International ferroviaire de marchandises Dangereuses (= Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail)
SADT Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature
SAR Structure Activity Relationship
SU Sector of use
SVHC Substances of Very High Concern
Tel. Telephone
ThOD Theoretical oxygen demand
TOC Total organic carbon
TRGS Technische Regeln für Gefahrstoffe (=Technical Regulations for Hazardous Substances)
UN RTDG United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods
VbF Verordnung über brennbare Flüssigkeiten (= Regulation for flammable liquids (Austria))
VOC Volatile organic compounds
vPvB very persistent and very bioaccumulative
WEL-TWA, WEL-STEL WEL-TWA = Workplace Exposure Limit - Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA (= time weighted average) reference period), WEL-STEL = Workplace Exposure Limit - Short-term exposure limit (15-minute reference period) (EH40, UK).
WHO World Health Organization
wwt wet weight

The statements made here should describe the product with regard to the necessary safety precautions - they are not meant to guarantee definite characteristics - but they are based on our present up-to-date knowledge.
No responsibility.

These statements were made by:

Chemical Check GmbH, Chemical Check Platz 1-7, D-32839 Steinheim, Tel.: +49 5233 94 17 0, Fax: +49 5233 94 17 90

© by Chemical Check GmbH Gefahrstoffberatung. The copying or changing of this document

Page 16 of 16
Safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II
Revision date / version: 19.09.2018 / 0003
Replacing version dated / version: 07.03.2017 / 0002
Valid from: 19.09.2018
PDF print date: 19.09.2018
Ethanol entwässert, vollständig vergällt

is forbidden except with consent of the Chemical Check GmbH Gefahrstoffberatung.

Ethanol

(CH₃-CH₂-OH)

CAS: 64-17-5

Exposure Scenarios for Safety Data Sheets

CSR Variant 1- Manufacturer, fermentation, all uses

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial manufacturing of Ethanol, or use as intermediate or process chemical		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES1		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3, SU8, SU9 PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b ERC1, ERC4, ERC6A	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the industrial manufacture of Ethanol at controlled manufacturing plants in continuous and batch processes. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, filling, storage, maintenance and loading, sampling and use as an intermediate or process chemical.	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, EUSES v.2.	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Process categories: Continuous process in high integrity contained systems with little potential for exposure (sampling via closed loop system) and continuous process not specifically aimed at minimizing emissions. Occasional exposure possible through e.g. maintenance and sampling. Sampling, loading, filling, storage and transfer under controlled conditions at the manufacturing site is also included.</p> <p>Environmental release categories: Manufacture, and industrial use as intermediate or process chemical of organic substances using continuous processes or batch processes applying dedicated or multi-purpose equipment, either technically controlled or operated by manual interventions.</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of workers exposure		
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands face side only (automated processes/PROC1, 2) Two hands (transfer, filling, etc./PROC8a,b)
	Exposed skin surface	480 cm ² (automated processes/PROC1, 2, 3,4) 960 cm ² (transfer, filling, etc./PROC8a,b)
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Outdoor
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific technical prevention measures required for process in high integrity contained systems with little potential for exposure or with only occasional minor exposure through e.g. maintenance and sampling.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Ventilation	None required
	Efficiency rate	95 %
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	Handle substances within a predominantly closed system. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. No specific organizational measures required for processes in high integrity contained systems with little potential for exposure or with only occasional minor exposure through e.g. maintenance and sampling. Provide extract ventilation to points	

	where emissions occur. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 during the activities where skin contact is possible.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	PPE: Respiratory Protection	Not required for normal operations
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	400,000 t/year (maximum plant size, worst case)
	Annually total	4,600,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 350 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor and/or outdoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a bounded area. Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Use appropriate emission abatement equipment from LEV systems if required by local legislation. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	Apply technical measures aiming at reducing releases to air (containment by preference or catalytic or thermal gas oxidation)	Efficacy >70% (for ethanol)
	Apply technical measures aiming at reduction and cleaning of waste water (WWTP /local STP (e.g. biological treatment))	Efficacy >87% (for ethanol)
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into local or municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>= 2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2.. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC8a).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m³)	96.04	950 (OEL)	PROC 8a results in the highest exposure in this exposure scenario
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	13.71	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	27.43	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is calculated with EUSES 2.0 model. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the local and/or municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	350	Local release to air (kg/day)	226.0
Fraction used at main local source	0.086	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	11.3
Amount used locally (kg/day)	0	Local release to soil (kg/day)	0
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	5.65	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0.0000264	0.96	-
In local soil	0.00119 (mg/kg)	0.63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0.00000224	0.79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2 and EUSES v2.0 respectively.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

PECcorrected = PECcalculated * (local emission fraction) * (local WWTP flow rate fraction) * (local river flow rate fraction) * (local STP efficiency fraction)

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

Corrected local freshwater PEC = $0,0000264 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 350) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m3/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m3/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial distribution of Ethanol		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES2		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3, SU8, SU9 PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 ERC2	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers transfer of substance or preparation (charging/discharging) from/to vessels/large containers at non-dedicated and dedicated facilities, loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading), storage, and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its distribution. Intended for e.g. traders, distributors, transporters, etc.	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
Process categories: Sampling, loading, filling, transfer, drumming, bagging in non-dedicated facilities. Exposure related to vapour, aerosols or spillage, and cleaning of equipment to be expected. Environmental release category: Mixing, blending, diluting, transferring, filling, drumming and distributing activities of substances in all types of drumming, distribution and trading industry. Also includes drumming, filling and distribution activities in formulating industries, such as paints and do-it-yourself products, pigment pastes, fuels, household products (cleaning products), cosmetics, lubricants etc.		
Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.		
1.2 Control of workers exposure		
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands
	Exposed skin surface	960 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Outdoor or in ventilated (open) spaces
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific technical prevention measures required	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Outdoors	No specific measures identified.
	If indoors	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide good ventilation to points where emissions occur.
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 during the activities where skin contact is possible.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	75,000 t/year (worst case scenario, at point source)
	Annually total	3,800,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	300 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)

risk management		
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Outdoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a bounded area. Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into local or municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	>90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2.. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC8a).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	96.04	950 (OEL)	PROC 8a results in the highest exposure in this exposure scenario
Dermal (mg/kd/day)	13.71	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	27.43	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 including the data from TGD A&B tables (MC-1b, IC-2, UC-48, fraction main source 0,1) and based on the worst-case scenario with point-source production volume of 15,000 tpa. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade for 90% in the local and/or municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	300	Local release to air (kg/day)	50
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	15
Amount used locally (kg/day)	5000	Local release to soil (kg/day)	1
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	4.66	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,52	0,96	-
In local soil	0.007 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0515	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2 and EUSES v2.0 respectively.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (local\ emission\ fraction) * (local\ WWTP\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ river\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ STP\ efficiency\ fraction)$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

Corrected freshwater PEC = 0,104 * (your local emission [kg/day] / 15) * (2000 / your local WWTP flow rate [m3/day]) * (18000 / your local river flow rate [m3/day]) * ((1 - your local WWTP efficiency)/0.1)

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial formulation and (re)packing of Ethanol, and its mixtures		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES3		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3, SU10 PROC3, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14 ERC 2	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers industrial formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, large and small scale packing, maintenance. Includes formulation of fuels containing ethanol.	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, EUSES v.2.	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Process category: Manufacture or formulation of chemical products or articles using technologies related to mixing and blending of solid or liquid materials, and where the process is in stages and provides the opportunity for significant contact at any stage. Filling lines specifically designed to both capture vapour and aerosol emissions and minimise spillage. Sampling, loading, filling, transfer, dumping, bagging in non-dedicated and dedicated facilities with possible exposure related to dust, vapour, aerosols or spillage, and cleaning of equipment.</p> <p>Environmental release category: Manufacture of organic and inorganic substances in chemical, petrochemical, primary metals and minerals industry including intermediates, monomers using continuous processes or batch processes applying dedicated or multi-purpose equipment, either technically controlled or operated by manual interventions</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of workers exposure		
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands face side only (automated processes/PROC3) Two hands (transfer, filling, etc./PROC8a,b)
	Exposed skin surface	480 cm ² (automated processes/PROC3) 960 cm ² (transfer, filling, etc./PROC8a,b)
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide good ventilation to points where emissions occur. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific measures required. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 during the activities where excessive skin contact is possible.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	280,000 t/year (maximum at point source in worst case)
	Annually total	3,800,000 t/year

Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 300 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Keep containers tightly closed. Store in a bounded area. Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations. Formulation activity is assumed to be a predominantly enclosed process.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	Apply technical measures aiming at reduction and cleaning of waste water (WWTP/local STP (e.g. biological treatment))	Efficacy >90%
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2.. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC8a).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m³)	96.04	950	PROC 8a results in the highest exposure in this exposure scenario
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	13.71	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	27.43	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 including the data from TGD A&B tables (MC-1b, IC-9, UC-27, fraction main source 0,1) and based on the worst-case scenario.

Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the local and/or municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	300	Local release to air (kg/day)	469
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	28
Amount used locally (kg/day)	93.333	Local release to soil (kg/day)	9
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	1.73	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,185	0,96	-
In local soil	0,0117 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0186	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ local\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,185 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 28) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial use of Ethanol in non-spray applications

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES4

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3 PROC10, PROC13 ERC4
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers industrial (end) use of ethanol as such or in preparations in non-spray application (e.g. as processing aid, cleaning agent, solvent or ingredient in coatings). Indoor roller application, brushing and treatment of surfaces, treatment of articles by dipping/ pouring/ immersing/ soaking, etc.
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Process category: Low energy spreading of e.g. coatings. Including cleaning of surfaces. Substance can be inhaled as vapours, skin contact can occur through droplets, splashes, working with wipes and handling of treated surfaces. Immersion operations. Treatment of articles by dipping, pouring, immersing, soaking, washing out or washing in substances; including cold formation or resin type matrix. Includes handling of treated objects (e.g. after dyeing, plating,). Substance is applied to a surface by low energy techniques such as dipping the article into a bath or pouring a preparation onto a surface. Use of substances at small-scale laboratory (< 1 l or 1 kg). Covers also the use of the substance as fuel sources (including additives) where limited exposure to the product in its unburned form is expected.

Environmental release category: Industrial use of processing aids in a batch process, not becoming part of an article using dedicated or multi-purpose equipment, either technically controlled or operated by manual interventions. For example, solvents used in chemical reactions or the 'use' of solvents during the application of paints, lubricants in metal working fluids, anti-set off agents in polymer moulding/casting.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands, face side only (PROC13) Two hands (PROC10)
	Exposed skin surface	480 cm ² (PROC13) 960 cm ² (PROC10)
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour) when working indoors. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide good ventilation to points where emissions occur.	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific PPE measures required. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 during the activities where prolonged or frequent skin contact is possible.	

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	2,750 t/year (general)
	Annually total	27,500 t/year (general) total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	300 days per year

Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	Apply technical measures aiming at reduction and cleaning of waste water (WWTP/local STP (e.g. biological treatment))	Efficacy >70%
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ectoc TRA model v2.. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC8a).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m³)	96.04	950	PROC 10 results in the highest exposure in this exposure scenario
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	27.43	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	41.15	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ectoc TRA model v2 including the data from TGD A&B tables (MC-1b, IC-14, UC-48, fraction main source 0,1 using local STP and MC-1c, IC-9, UC-27 fraction main source 0,1 using local STP). Below values are those related to processes with the highest risk characterization ratio (related to industrial use of coatings, inks and adhesives). All other activities covered in this exposure scenario result in lower environmental exposure estimates.

Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the local and/or municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	300	Local release to air (kg/day)	367
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	5
Amount used locally (kg/day)	458	Local release to soil (kg/day)	1
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	0.285	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,039	0,96	-
In local soil	0.0091 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0039	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ectoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the below algorithm to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,039 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 5) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial use of Ethanol in spray applications

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES5

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3 PROC7 ERC4
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers industrial (end) use of ethanol as such or in preparations by spraying (e.g. as processing aid, cleaning agent, solvent or ingredient in coatings). Indoor painting, application of coatings, adhesives, polishes/cleaners, air-care products and other mixtures containing Ethanol by automated spraying techniques in factories or comparable industrial settings.
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Process category: Industrial-spraying (air dispersive techniques). Substances can be inhaled as aerosols. The energy of the aerosol particles may require advanced exposure controls.
 Environmental release category: Industrial use of processing aids in a batch process, not becoming part of an article using dedicated or multi-purpose equipment, either technically controlled or operated by manual interventions.
 Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 25 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands and forearms
	Exposed skin surface	1500 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour) when working indoors. Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Provide good ventilation to points where emissions occur.	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	Avoid excessive and frequent skin contact as much as possible. Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 during the activities where excessive or frequent skin contact is possible. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better if vented booth with laminar flow is not available.	

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	2,750 t/year (maximum in worst case)
	Annually total	27,500 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 300 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)

Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	Apply technical measures aiming at reduction and cleaning of waste water (WWTP/local STP (e.g. biological treatment))	Efficacy >70%
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2..

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	480.21	950	Exposure estimates and RCRs given here are calculated for conditions without LEV (worst case scenario).
Dermal (mg/kd/day)	42.86	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	111.46	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 including the data from TGD A&B tables (MC-Ib, IC-14, UC-48, fraction main source 0,1 using local STP). Below values are those related to processes with the highest risk characterization ratio (related to industrial use of coatings, inks and adhesives). All other activities covered in this exposure scenario result in lower environmental exposure estimates.

Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by >90% in the Local and Municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	300	Local release to air (kg/day)	367
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	5
Amount used locally (kg/day)	458	Local release to soil (kg/day)	1
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	0.285	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,039	0,96	-
In local soil	0.0091 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0039	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the below algorithm to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

Corrected freshwater PEC = 0,039 * (your local emission [kg/day] / 5) * (2000 / your local WWTP flow rate [m³/day]) * (18000 / your local river flow rate [m³/day]) * ((1 – your local WWTP efficiency)/0.1)

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial use of Ethanol as fuel source		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES6a		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3 PROC16 ERC7	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Use as fuel or fuel additive in industrial setting.	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Process category: Covers the use of material as fuel sources (including additives) where limited exposure to the product in its un-burned form is expected. Does not cover exposure as a consequence of spillage or combustion.</p> <p>Environmental release category: Industrial use of substances in closed systems. Use in closed equipment, such as the use of liquids in hydraulic systems, cooling liquids in refrigerators and lubricants in engines and di-electric fluids in electric transformers and oil in heat exchangers. No intended contact between functional fluids and products foreseen, and thus low emissions via waste water and waste air to be expected.</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of workers exposure		
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	One hand, face side only
	Exposed skin surface	240 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	No specific measures identified	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific PPE measures identified.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	30,000 t/year (maximum in worst case)
	Annually total	300,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 300 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Do not discharge into sewers or drains. Waste product and empty containers should be disposed of as hazardous waste in accordance with all local and national regulations.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures	Apply technical measures aiming at reduction	Efficacy >70%

to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	and cleaning of waste water (WWTP/local STP (e.g. biological treatment))	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2..

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	9.6	950	-
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	0.3	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	1.7	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 including the data from TGD A&B tables (MC-1c, IC-9, UC-27, fraction main source 0,02 using local STP, 350 emission days per year).
Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	350	Local release to air (kg/day)	9
Fraction used at main local source	0.02	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	1
Amount used locally (kg/day)	1714	Local release to soil (kg/day)	2
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	0.053	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0152	0,96	-
In local soil	0.0006 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0016	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,0152 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 5) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Professional use of Ethanol as fuel source		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES6b		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU22 PROC16 ERC 9a, ERC 9b	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Use as fuel or fuel additive in professional setting.	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Process category: Covers the use of material as fuel sources (including additives) where limited exposure to the product in its unburned form is expected. Does not cover exposure as a consequence of spillage or combustion.</p> <p>Environmental release category: Professional use of substances in closed systems. Use in closed equipment, such as the use of liquids in hydraulic systems, cooling liquids in refrigerators and lubricants in engines and dielectric fluids in electric transformers and oil in heat exchangers. No intended contact between functional fluids and products foreseen, and thus low emissions via waste water and waste air to be expected.</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of workers exposure		
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	One hand, face side only
	Exposed skin surface	240 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	No specific measures identified	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific PPE measures identified.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	380,000 t/year
	Annually total	3,800,000 t/year total market for industrial, professional and consumer use
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous wide dispersive: 365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient

Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Do not discharge into sewers or drains.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	Do not discharge directly into environment. Use in predominantly enclosed systems	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Hazardous waste incineration or dispose for use in recycled fuels	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2..

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	9.6	950	-
Dermal (mg/kd/day)	0.3	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	1.7	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model ERC9a, and TGD-A&B table (MC-IV, IC-6, UC-27). Below values are those related to TGD A&B table calculation.

Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to sewage (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	2082	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,065	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0240	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0273	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0034	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,0240 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 5) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m3/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m3/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Professional use of Ethanol in non-spray applications**Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES7**

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU22 PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC19 ERC8a, ERC8d
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers professional (end) use of ethanol as such or in preparations in non-spray application (e.g. as processing aid, cleaning agent, application of coatings). Indoor roller application, brushing and treatment of surfaces. Treatment of articles by dipping and pouring. Includes stabilization of explosives.
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario**1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures**

Process category: Low energy spreading of e.g. coatings. Including cleaning of surfaces. Substance can be inhaled as vapours, skin contact can occur through droplets, splashes, working with wipes and handling of treated surfaces. Immersion operations. Treatment of articles by dipping, pouring, immersing, soaking, washing out or washing in substances; including cold formation or resin type matrix. Includes handling of treated objects (e.g. after dyeing, plating,). Substance is applied to a surface by low energy techniques such as dipping the article into a bath or pouring a preparation onto a surface. Use of substances at small-scale laboratory (< 1 l or 1 kg). Addresses also occupations and activities where intimate and intentional contact with substances occurs without any specific exposure controls other than PPE.

Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor use of processing aids by the public at large or professional use. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system, for example, cosmetics, detergents in fabric washing, machine wash liquids and lavatory cleaners, automotive and bicycle care products (polishes, lubricants, de-icers), solvents in paints and adhesives or fragrances and aerosol propellants in air fresheners.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	> 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands, face side only (PROC13, 14) Two hands (PROC10) Two hands and forearms (PROC19)
	Exposed skin surface	480 cm ² (PROC13, 14) 960 cm ² (PROC10) 1980 cm ² (PROC19)
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	If >4 hours/day (PROC19)	Limit the substance concentration in the product to 25%
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation. Natural ventilation is from windows and doors etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	If PROC 19 and concentration >25%	PPE: Wear suitable gloves tested to EN374 and avoid skin contact

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %

Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	No specific measures identified.	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment. Wastewater release into municipal STP.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90% (for ethanol)
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Contain and dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation and according to local regulations.	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC19).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m³)	115,25	950	PROC 19 results in the highest exposure in this exposure scenario
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	84,86	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	101,32	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC 8 a, d and TGD A&B table (MC-1c, IC-6, UC-9). Below values are estimates based on the ERC approach calculation resulting in more conservative values. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	5
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	5
Amount used locally (kg/day)	5.5	Local release to soil (kg/day)	1
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	0.34	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,045	0,96	-
In local soil	0.0003 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0044	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2. If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (local\ emission\ fraction) * (local\ WWTP\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ river\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ STP\ efficiency\ fraction)$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ local\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,045 * (your\ local\ emission\ [kg/day] / 5) * (2000 / your\ local\ WWTP\ flow\ rate\ [m^3/day]) * (18000 / your\ local\ river\ flow\ rate\ [m^3/day]) * ((1 - your\ local\ WWTP\ efficiency)/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Professional use of Ethanol in spray applications

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES8

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU22 PROC11 ERC8a, ERC8d
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Professional application of paints, coatings, adhesives, cleaners and other mixtures containing ethanol by spraying. Non industrial / professional spraying of mixtures and products like paints, coatings, adhesives, polishes, cleaners, etc.
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Process category: Air dispersive techniques. Spraying for surface coating, adhesives, polishes/cleaners, air care products, sandblasting. Substances can be inhaled as aerosols. The energy of the aerosol particles may require advanced exposure controls;
 Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use of processing aids by the public at large or professional use. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system, for example, cosmetics, detergents in fabric washing, machine wash liquids and lavatory cleaners, automotive and bicycle care products (polishes, lubricants, de-icers), solvents in paints and adhesives or fragrances and aerosol propellants in air fresheners.
 Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	Liquid (spray aerosol)
	Concentration of substance in product	5-25 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	300 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	Variable
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands and forearms
	Potentially exposed skin surface	1500 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and/or outdoors
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	If duration of exposure > 4 hours/day	Limit the substance content in the product to 5%
	If duration of exposure 1-4 hours/day	Limit the substance content in the product to 25%
	If duration of exposure < 1 hours/day	No specific measures identified
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Substance content in the product > 25%	Provide enhanced general ventilation by mechanical means. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour)
	Substance content in the product 5 - 25%	Provide a good standard of general ventilation. Natural ventilation is from windows and doors etc. Controlled ventilation means air is supplied or removed by a powered fan.
	Substance content in the product < 5%	No specific measures identified.
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	Do not carry out operation for more than 1 hour when substance content in the product exceeds 25% and no enhanced mechanical ventilation (minimum efficiency 70%) is available.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	PPE: Respiratory Protection with at least 90% reduction in inhaled concentration of the substance	Condition: If no enhanced ventilation available and concentration of the substance in the product > 25 %

	PPE: Wear suitable gloves (chemically resistant gloves tested to EN374) during the activities where excessive skin contact is possible.	Condition: If concentration of the substance in the product > 5 %
--	---	---

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid (sprayed)
	Concentration of substance in product	5 - 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	No specific measures identified.	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment. Wastewater release into municipal STP.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Contain and dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation and according to local regulations.	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2. Below given exposure estimates are based on the PROC with the highest exposure levels in this scenario (PROC19).

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	672,29	950	-
Dermal (mg/kd/day)	21,43	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	117,47	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8a default settings and TGD A&B table (MC-1c, IC-6, UC-9). Below values are estimates based on the ERC approach calculation resulting in more conservative values. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0.1	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	5.5	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP / untreated wastewater(mg/l)	0.34	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,045	0,96	-
In local soil	0.0003 (mg/kg)	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0044	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2. If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected\ local\ freshwater\ PEC = 0,045 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 5) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m}^3\text{/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

REACH		
Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol as automotive fuel		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9a		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC13 ERC9a, ERC9b	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of automotive fuels which contain Ethanol	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Product categories: Use of ethanol as automotive (vehicle) fuel. Minor exposure to ethanol vapours is possible during filling at the filling stations or transfer from portable fuel cans. Exposure to ethanol during the actual use of fuel (running of the engine) is not expected under normally foreseeable conditions of use since the substance is combusted in the (enclosed) engine system.</p> <p>Environmental release category: Wide dispersive outdoor use by the public. Use (usually) results in minor direct release into environment through accidental spillage and evaporation during the filling.</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of consumer exposure		
Substance content in the product	Can be > 25 %	
Amounts of product used / applied per event	Up to 100 litre	
Exposure/release fraction	0,001 (Only to vapour and minor spills during the filling of the tank)	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure: weekly	
	Duration of exposure per event: < 5 minutes (only during the filling of the tank)	
Setting and external conditions during use	Outdoors	
Technical (product related) use conditions	No specific measures required.	
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer; e.g. product labelling)	No specific measures required.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Can be > 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	3,800,000 t/year total market for industrial, professional and consumer use
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m3/day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Outdoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	No release into the wastewaters or sewage is expected from this use. Only environmental release from the consumer use of ethanol as fuel is evaporation during filling (<0,01 %, assuming that less than 10 gram of ethanol evaporates during the filling of 75 litre tank during 2-5 minutes).	
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No waste expected from this use.	
Conditions and measures related to recovery of waste resulting from the use	n.a.	

2. Exposure estimation

Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (PC13, Automotive, refuelling at 100% concentration).

Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	35,00	LTS 206	-
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	-
Inhalation (mg/m3 for 24hr day)	1,54	LTS 144	-
All routes systemic	-	-	-

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8d customized settings and total use of 3,800,000 tpa.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0.002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive

Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,065	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0240	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0273	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0034	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol as domestic fuel

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9b

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC13 ERC8a, ERC8d
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of domestic fuel products which contain Ethanol, e.g. ethanol fuel burners, fondue sets, heaters, etc. Includes garden equipment refuelling.
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Product categories: Fuels (for domestic use) like ethanol liquid/gel filling for fireplaces, fondue sets, heaters, etc. During use, minor exposure is possible during the transfer of the liquid product from the can/packaging into the holder or (burning-) device. No exposure to ethanol is expected during the actual burning of the fuel since the ethanol vapours are fully combusted.

Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use by public at large. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system or environment. In this use, as domestic fuel, only expected environmental release is through evaporation during filling of the device.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of consumer exposure

Substance content in the product	> 25 %
Amounts of product used / applied per event	Up to 1 litre
Potentially exposed body parts	Inside one hand: 210 cm ²
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of use: weekly
	Duration of use: 5 minutes (Only during the filling of the device)
Setting and external conditions during use	Indoors and/or outdoors
Technical (product related) use conditions	No specific measures required.
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer)	No specific measures required.

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Can be > 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor and/or outdoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	No release into the wastewaters or sewage is expected from this use. Only environmental release from the consumer use of ethanol as domestic fuel is evaporation during filling of the burner device.	
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No waste expected from this use.	
Conditions and measures related to recovery of waste resulting from the use	n.a.	

2. Exposure estimation

Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (PC13, Garden equipment-liquid-refuelling at concentration 100%).			
Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	70,00	LTS 206	-
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	-
Inhalation (mg/m3 for 24hr day)	0,81	LTS 144	-
All routes systemic	-	-	-
Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8a and d settings and total use of 10.000 tpa. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.			
Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,340	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0447	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0003	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0044	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA			
<p>Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH</p>		<p>Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.</p>	

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol in products (<50g per event)				
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9c				
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC: 1, 3, 8, 12, 14, 15, 18, 23, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31, 34, 39 ERC8a, ERC8d			
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of products which contain Ethanol with amount applied in use of less than 50g per event			
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1			
1. Exposure Scenario				
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures				
Product categories: Adhesives (other than carpet and floor glue), sealants; Air care products; Artists supply and hobby preparations; Building and construction preparations; Metal-surface treatment products; Non-metal-surface treatment products; Ink and toners; Lawn and garden preparations; Leather tanning, finishing, impregnation, dye and care products; Lubricants, greases and release products; Plant protection products; Cosmetics and toiletries; Perfumes and fragrances; Photo-chemicals; Polishes and wax blends; Textile dye, finishing and impregnation products.				
Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system or environment.				
Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.				
1.2 Control of consumer exposure				
Substance content in the product	< 1 %	1 – 5 %	5 – 25 %	> 25 %
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	PC24, PC31	PC5, PC10, PC22, PC23, PC27, PC30, PC34	PC1, PC8, PC14, PC15, PC18,	PC3, PC28
Amounts of product used / applied per event	< 50 g	< 50 g	< 50 g	< 10 g
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of use: Up to daily			
	Duration of use/application: up to 4 hours			
Setting and external conditions during use	Indoors (minimum room volume 20m ³) or outdoors			
Technical (product related) use conditions	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Controlled spray or release device.
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer; e.g. product labelling)	No specific measures required.	No specific measures required.	No specific measures required.	Do not spray empty in small, enclosed areas. Avoid inhalation and skin contact.
1.3 Control of environmental exposure				
Product characteristics	Physical state		Liquid	
	Concentration of substance in product		Could be > 25 %	
Amounts used	Daily at point source		n.a.	
	Annually at point source		n.a. (wide dispersive use)	
	Annually total		10,000 t/year total market, excluding cosmetics and toiletries	
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release		365 days per year	
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water		18,000m ³ /day (default)	
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)		Indoor	
	Processing temperature		Ambient	
	Processing pressure		Ambient	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP		> 2000 m ³ /day	
	Degradation efficacy		90%	
	Sludge treatment (disposal or recovery)		Disposal or recovery	

Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No specific measures required.
Conditions and measures related to recovery of waste resulting from the use	No specific measures required.

2. Exposure estimation

Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (PC31 Polishes and wax blends for floor, furniture, shoes).

Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	2,87	LTS 206	-
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	-
Inhalation (mg/m ³ for 24hr day)	10,31	LTS 144	-
All routes systemic	-	-	-

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8a and ERC8d default settings. Below presented estimates are based on ERC8d with total use of 10,000 tpa. This volume excludes cosmetics and toiletries use, where a 200,000 tpa total market is assumed – all emissions from this sector are assumed to be emissions to air. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to be degraded for >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,340	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0447	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0003	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0044	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol in enclosed systems		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9d		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC16 (Heat transfer fluids), PC17 (Hydraulic fluids) ERC9a, ERC9b	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of products which contain Ethanol - products in enclosed systems (with no expected exposure to ethanol during use)	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
<p>Product categories: Heat transfer fluids; Hydraulic fluids and other products where ethanol is part of the enclosed system and no exposure of consumers during the use of the product is expected under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.</p> <p>Environmental release category: Indoor and outdoor use of substances by the public at large in closed systems. Use in closed equipment, such as the use of cooling liquids in refrigerators, oil-based electric heaters, hydraulic liquids in automotive suspension, lubricants in motor oil and brake fluids in automotive brake systems.</p> <p>Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.</p>		
1.2 Control of consumer exposure		
Substance content in the product	> 25 %	
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Substance is enclosed in the system and there is no consumer exposure possible under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.	
Amounts of product used / applied per event	n.a. substance in enclosed system	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of use: 1-5 times per year	
	Duration per use: divers	
Setting and external conditions during use	n.a. substance in enclosed system	
Technical (product related) use conditions	n.a. substance in enclosed system	
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer; e.g. product labelling)	Do not open, break or dismantle the container during use. Do not open, break or dismantle the container before disposal. Dispose off as chemical waste.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Can be > 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use in closed systems)
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m3/day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	No release into the wastewaters or sewage is expected from this use. Substance is used in enclosed system during its service life.	
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No waste expected from this use.	
Conditions and measures related to recovery of waste resulting from the use	n.a.	
2. Exposure estimation		
Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model		

(draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (Heat transfer fluid category).			
Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	0,85	LTS 206	-
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	-
Inhalation (mg/m ³ for 24hr day)	0,04	LTS 144	-
All routes systemic	-	-	-
Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC9a and b default settings and total use of 10.000 tpa. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.			
Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,017	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0155	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,00013	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,00145	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA			
<p>Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH</p>		<p>Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.</p>	

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol in coatings and paints

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9e

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC9a, PC9c ERC8a, ERC8d
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of coatings and paint products which contain Ethanol
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Product categories: Coatings, paints, thinners and paint removers. Exposure to ethanol is possible during mixing, pouring and application (roller, brushing and spraying) of the products.
Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use of processing aids by the public at large. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system or into environment.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of consumer exposure

Substance content in the product	1 – 15 %
Amounts of product used / applied per event	50 – 250 gram
Exposed skin area	428 cm ² (Inside hands or one hand)
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure: 1 – 5 times per year
	Duration of exposure: 20 – 60 minutes
Setting and external conditions during use	Indoors (room volume minimum 20 m ³) Outdoors
Technical (product related) use conditions	Limit the ethanol content in the product to 15%.
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer; e.g. product labelling)	Do not use in small, closed and not ventilated areas. Keep the doors and windows open during use indoors.

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	1 - 15 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor and/or outdoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	> 2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment (disposal or recovery)	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No specific measures required.	

2. Exposure estimation

Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (category waterborne latex wall paint at 15% concentration).

Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day) (on day of application)	21.44	n/a	-
Dermal (mg/kg/day) (chronic)	0.30	LTS 206	-

Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	-
Inhalation (mg/m3 , mean event)	~375	950	-
Inhalation (mg/m3, chronic)	0.50	LTS 144	-
All routes systemic	-	-	-
Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8a and d settings and total use of 10.000 tpa. Below presented estimates are based on ERC8d with total use of 10,000 tpa. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to be degraded for >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.			
Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,340	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0447	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0003	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0044	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA			
<p>Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH</p>		<p>Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.</p>	

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol in antifreeze, deicing and screenwash products		
Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9f		
Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC4 ERC8d	
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of antifreeze, deicing and screenwash products which contain Ethanol	
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1	
1. Exposure Scenario		
1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures		
Product categories: Anti-freeze, de-icing and screen-wash consumer products. The exposure is possible during the activities related to transfer from the packaging, mixing and application of the product.		
Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use of processing aids by the public at large. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system or into environment.		
Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.		
1.2 Control of consumer exposure		
Substance content in the product	> 25 %	
Amounts of product used / applied per event	1 – 50 gram	
Exposed skin area	214 cm ²	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of use: weekly (up to 50 days per year)	
	Duration of exposure per event: < 5 minutes	
Setting and external conditions during use	Indoors and / or outdoors	
Technical (product related) use conditions	Controlled spray or dosing delivery device.	
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction for consumer)	No specific measures required.	
1.3 Control of environmental exposure		
Product characteristics	Physical state	Liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Can be > 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	125,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	> 2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment (disposal or recovery)	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No specific measures required.	
2. Exposure estimation		
Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010)) CSA (PC24 Lock- de-icer with conc 50%).		
Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL
		Comment

Dermal (mg/kg/day)	17,87	LTS 206	Based on one use a day of 0.25hr / event
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	
Inhalation (mg/m3 for 24hr day)	0,51	LTS 144	
All routes systemic	-	-	
Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8d and TGD A&B table (MC-IV, IC-6, UC-5) settings. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.			
Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,0011	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,014	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,00013	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0013	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA			
<p>Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH</p>		<p>Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.</p>	

Title: Exposure Scenario for Consumer use of Ethanol in washing and cleaning products**Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES9g**

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU21 PC35 ERC8a, ERC8d
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers the consumer use of washing and cleaning products which contain Ethanol
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2, ConsExpo v 4.1

1. Exposure Scenario**1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures**

Product categories: Washing and cleaning products including for example, toilet/bathroom cleaners, dishwashing liquid, laundry detergent etc. The exposure is possible during the activities related to transfer from the packaging, mixing and application of the product.

Environmental release category: Wide dispersive indoor and outdoor use of processing aids by the public at large. Use (usually) results in direct release into the sewage system or into environment.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of consumer exposure

Substance content in the product	< 5%	5 – 25 %
Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Laundry liquid detergents and softeners All purpose cleaners Floor and carpet cleaners	All purpose toilet and bathroom cleaners Glass cleaners Special surfaces cleaners Dish washing liquids
Amounts of product used / applied per event	< 250 gram per event	< 250 gram per event
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency: daily use	Frequency: daily use
	Duration of exposure: 15 minutes – 1 hour	Duration of exposure: 15 minutes – 1 hour
Setting and external conditions during use	Indoors or outdoors	Indoors or outdoors
Technical (product related) use conditions	When spray application: Controlled spray or delivery device.	When spray application: Controlled spray or delivery device.
Organisational consumer protection measures (e.g. recommendation and/or use instruction information for consumer)	No specific measures required.	Do not spray empty in small, enclosed areas.

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 25 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually at point source	n.a. (wide dispersive use)
	Annually total	40,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	365 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	> 2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment (disposal or recovery)	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to disposal of waste resulting from the use of the products	No specific measures required.	

2. Exposure estimation

Consumer exposure estimation provided below is only indicative for one particular PC. The estimates are calculated with the industry model (draft version MasterCSA_8April2010) CSA (for category all-purpose liquid cleaners with concentration of the substance at 15%)			
Consumer exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	10,7	LTS 206	Daily use
Oral (mg/kg/day)	0,00	LTS 87	
Inhalation (mg/m3 for 24hr day)	1,73	LTS 144	
All routes systemic	-	-	
Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC8a and total volume of 40.000 tpa. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by >90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.			
Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Fraction used at main local source	0,002	Local release to waste water (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Amount used locally (kg/day)	n.a.	Local release to soil (kg/day)	n.a. wide dispersive
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,681	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0818	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,000451	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,00808	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		
Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA			
Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH		Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.	

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial and Professional use of Ethanol as laboratory agent

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES10

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3, SU22 PROC15 ERC2, ERC4, ERC8a
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Use as small scale laboratory reagent
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Process category: Use of substances at small-scale laboratory at production locations, quality control utilities etc. (< 1 l or 1 kg). Larger laboratories and R+D installations should be treated as industrial processes.

Environmental release category: Industrial use of processing aids in a batch process, not becoming part of an article using dedicated or multi-purpose equipment, either technically controlled or operated by manual interventions.

Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	> 4 Days/week
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	240 Days/year
	Duration of exposure	1 - 4 Hours/day
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	One hand, face side only
	Exposed skin surface	240 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific measures identified.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	No specific measures identified	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	No specific measures identified.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific PPE measures identified.	

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	500 t/year
	Annually total	5,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	Continuous 300 days per year
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	18,000m ³ /day (default)
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	No specific onsite measures identified	

Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	No specific onsite measures identified	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Do not release wastewater directly into environment	Wastewater release into municipal STP.
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	Contain and dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation and according to local regulations.	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2..

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	19,21	950	-
Dermal (mg/kd/day)	0,34	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	3,09	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2 based on ERC 8a for professional use and TGD A&B table (MC-Ic, IC-15, UC-48) for industrial use. Below values are estimates based on the ERC8a approach calculation resulting in more conservative values. All other settings result in lower exposure estimation values.
Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	3
Fraction used at main local source	0,1	Local release to sewage (kg/day)	3
Amount used locally (kg/day)	2,47	Local release to soil (kg/day)	1
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	0,170	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,027	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0002	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0027	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2.

If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:

$PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (\text{local emission fraction}) * (\text{local WWTP flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local river flow rate fraction}) * (\text{local STP efficiency fraction})$

Example for calculating your local freshwater PEC:

$Corrected \text{ local freshwater PEC} = 0,027 * (\text{your local emission [kg/day]} / 3) * (2000 / \text{your local WWTP flow rate [m3/day]}) * (18000 / \text{your local river flow rate [m3/day]}) * ((1 - \text{your local WWTP efficiency})/0.1)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.

Title: Exposure Scenario for Industrial and Professional use of Ethanol as heat transfer fluid, or other functional fluid

Ethanol REACH Association reference no. ES11

Systematic title based on use descriptor	SU3, SU22 PROC20 ERC7, ERC9a, ERC9b
Processes, tasks, activities covered	Covers use in heat and pressure transfer fluids in dispersive, professional use but closed systems
Assessment Method	Ecetoc TRA integrated model version 2

1. Exposure Scenario

1.1 Operational conditions and risk management measures

Process category: Heat and pressure transfer fluids in dispersive, professional use but closed systems.
 Environmental release categories: Industrial use of substances in closed systems. Use in closed equipment, such as the use of liquids in hydraulic systems, cooling liquids in refrigerators and lubricants in engines and dielectric fluids in electric transformers and oil in heat exchangers. No intended contact with the product produced. Indoor use of substances by the public at large or professional (small scale) use in closed systems. Use in closed equipment, such as the use of cooling liquids in refrigerators, oil-based electric heaters.
 Number of sites using the substance: Substance widely used.

1.2 Control of workers exposure

Product characteristic (including package design affecting exposure)	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
	Vapour pressure of substance	5,73 kPa
Amounts used	n.a. in tier1 TRA model	
Frequency and duration of use/exposure	Frequency of exposure (weekly)	n.a.
	Frequency of exposure (annual)	n.a.
	Duration of exposure	n.a.
Human factors not influenced by risk management	Potentially exposed body parts	Two hands, face side only
	Exposed skin surface	480 cm ²
Other given operational conditions affecting workers exposure	Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
	Setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoor and outdoor
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	Handle substance within a closed system.	
Technical conditions and measures to control dispersion from source towards the worker	Store substance within a closed system.	
Organisational measures to prevent /limit releases, dispersion and exposure	Substance in a closed system. No intended exposure to the substance.	
Conditions and measures related to personal protection, hygiene and health evaluation	No specific measures identified.	

1.3 Control of environmental exposure

Product characteristics	Physical state	liquid
	Concentration of substance in product	Up to 100 %
Amounts used	Daily at point source	n.a.
	Annually to the region	1000 t/year
	Annually total	10,000 t/year total market
Frequency and duration of use	Pattern of release	No release into environment (closed system)
Environment factors not influenced by risk management	Flow rate of receiving surface water	n.a.
Other given operational conditions affecting environmental exposure	Processing setting (indoor/outdoor)	Indoors and outdoors
	Processing temperature	Ambient
	Processing pressure	Ambient
Technical conditions and measures at	No specific measures identified. Handle substance within a closed system.	

process level (source) to prevent release		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	No specific measures identified. Store substance within a closed system.	
Organizational measures to prevent/limit release from site	Use in closed systems; no intended release into environment.	
Conditions and measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	Size of STP	>2000 m ³ /day
	Degradation efficacy	90%
	Sludge treatment	Disposal or recovery
Conditions and measures related to treatment of waste	All waste products are assumed to be collected and returned for re-processing or re-use. Contain and dispose of waste in accordance with environmental legislation and according to local regulations.	

2. Exposure estimation

Workers exposure estimation is calculated with Ecetoc TRA model v2..

Workers exposure	Exposure estimate	DNEL	Comment
Inhalation (mg/m ³)	38,42	950	-
Dermal (mg/kg/day)	1,71	343	
Combined (mg/kg/day)	7,20	343	

Environmental exposure estimation is based on Ecetoc TRA model v2. Below values are estimates based on the ERC9a approach calculation. Ethanol is fully soluble in water, readily biodegradable, not bio-accumulative, does not accumulate in the sediments or soil and is assumed to degrade by 90% in the municipal STP under evaluated conditions.

Release times per year (day/year)	365	Local release to air (kg/day)	~ 0 (negligible)
Fraction used at main local source	0,1	Local release to sewage (kg/day)	~ 0 (negligible)
Amount used locally (kg/day)	5,5	Local release to soil (kg/day)	~ 0 (negligible)
Environmental exposure	PEC	PNEC	Comment
In STP (mg/l)	~ 0 (negligible)	580	-
In local freshwater (mg/l)	0,0107	0,96	-
In local soil (mg/kg)	0,0002	0,63 (mg/kgwwt)	-
In local marine water (mg/l)	0,0010	0,79	-
Total daily intake via local environment (mg/kgdw/d)	Negligible compared to daily dietary intake and endogenous formation.		

Guidance to DU to evaluate whether he works inside the boundaries set by the ES

The workers exposure and environmental emissions have been evaluated using Ecetoc TRA integrated tool version 2. If the local environmental emission conditions deviate significantly from the used default values, please use the algorithm below to estimate the correct local emissions and RCRs:
 $PEC_{corrected} = PEC_{calculated} * (local\ emission\ fraction) * (local\ WWTP\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ river\ flow\ rate\ fraction) * (local\ STP\ efficiency\ fraction)$

Additional good practice advice beyond the REACH CSA

Note: The measures reported in this section have not been taken into account in the exposure estimates related to the exposure scenario above. They are not subject to obligation laid down in Article 37 (4) of REACH

Use specific measures expected to reduce the predicted exposure beyond the level estimated based on the exposure scenario when possible.