

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Full Range Platformate

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Date of last issue: 27.12.2024
6.0	25.02.2025	800010036839	Print Date 04.03.2025

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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	: Full Range Platformate
Product code	: Q910A
Registration number EU	: 01-2119485808-20
CAS-No.	: 68919-37-9

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

Use of the Sub- stance/Mixture	: Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.
Uses advised against	: This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier	: Shell Chemicals Europe B.V. PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	: +31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
Contact for Safety Data Sheet	: sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week)
Poisons Centre: 070 245 245

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the un-

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	born child.
Germ cell mutagenicity, Category 1B	H340: May cause genetic defects.
Carcinogenicity, Category 1B	H350: May cause cancer.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Inhalation, Narcotic effects	H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 2	H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

	PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
	HEALTH HAZARDS:
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H340	May cause genetic defects.
H350	May cause cancer.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements :

Prevention:

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response:

P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P301 + P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

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No precautionary phrases.

2.3 Other hazards

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII.

Ecological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Toxicological information: The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Liquid evaporates quickly and can ignite leading to a flash fire, or an explosion in a confined space.

A component or components of this material may cause cancer.

This product contains benzene which may cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).

This material is a static accumulator.

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.

If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed	68919-37-9 272-895-8	<= 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical name	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7, 247-099-9	Flam. Liq.3; H226 STOT SE3; H335 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 0 - <= 5
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4, 202-849-4	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373	>= 5 - <= 10

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		Aquatic Chronic3; H412	
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7, 215-535-7	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Acute Tox.4; H312 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 2 - <= 15
Toluene	108-88-3, 203-625-9	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE2; H373 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 15 - <= 25
Naphthalene	91-20-3, 202-049-5	Acute Tox.4; H302 Carc.2; H351 Aquatic Acute1; H400 Aquatic Chronic1; H410	>= 0 - <= 0,5
Benzene	71-43-2, 200-753-7	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Muta.1B; H340 Carc.1A; H350 STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	>= 10 - <= 25
Cumene	98-82-8, 202-704-5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT SE3; H335 Carc.1B; H350 Aquatic Chronic2; H411	>= 0 - <= 1
Cyclohexane	110-82-7, 203-806-2	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 STOT SE3; H336 Aquatic Chronic1; H410 Aquatic Acute1; H400	>= 0 - <= 10
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Asp. Tox.1; H304 STOT RE2; H373 STOT SE3; H336	>= 1 - <= 5

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		Repr.2; H361f Aquatic Chronic2; H411	
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

- Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
- If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur, transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.
- In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, light-headedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.
The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure.
Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.
Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.
Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.
If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use direct water jets on the burning product as they could cause a steam explosion and spread of the fire.
Simultaneous use of foam and water on the same surface is to be avoided as water destroys the foam.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting : Hazardous combustion products may include:
A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke).
Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters : Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing methods : Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Further information : Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
If the fire cannot be extinguished the only course of action is

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to evacuate immediately.
Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.
If possible remove containers from the danger zone.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : 6.1.1 For non emergency personnel:
Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:
Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area and evacuate all personnel. Attempt to disperse the gas or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas meter.
Vapour can travel for considerable distances both above and below the ground surface. Underground services (drains, pipelines, cable ducts) can provide preferential flow paths.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Take measures to minimise the effects on groundwater.
Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
Contain residual material at affected sites to prevent material from entering drains (sewers), ditches, and waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely
For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.,
Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.,
For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet., Local authori-

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ties should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained., Maritime spillages should be dealt with using a Shipboard Oil Pollution Emergency Plan (SOPEP), as required by MARPOL Annex 1 Regulation 26.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Technical measures | :
Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Prevent spillages.
Do not use as a cleaning solvent or other non-motor fuel uses.
Turn off all battery operated portable electronic devices (examples include: cellular phones, pagers and CD players) before operating gasoline pump.
Contaminated leather articles including shoes cannot be decontaminated and should be destroyed to prevent reuse.
Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before laundering.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. |
| Advice on safe handling | :
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
When using do not eat or drink.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
Never siphon by mouth.
The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible.
Avoid exposure.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. |
| Product Transfer | :
Wait 2 minutes after tank filling (for tanks such as those on road tanker vehicles) before opening hatches or manholes.
Wait 30 minutes after tank filling (for large storage tanks) before opening hatches or manholes. Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, |

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sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Hygiene measures : Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Further information on storage stability : Tank storage:
Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions.
Keep in a cool place.
Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel., Aluminium may also be used for applications where it does not present an unnecessary fire hazard., Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FKM), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product., For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint., For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B.
Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene., However, some may be suitable for glove materials.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

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7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).

IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	25551-13-7	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm 100 mg/m ³	BE OEL
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm 87 mg/m ³	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Ethylbenzene		TLV 15 min	125 ppm 551 mg/m ³	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	TLV 8 hr	50 ppm 221 mg/m ³	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Xylene, mixed isomers		TLV 15 min	100 ppm 442 mg/m ³	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Toluene	108-88-3	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm 77 mg/m ³	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Toluene		TLV 15 min	100 ppm 384 mg/m ³	BE OEL

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	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Toluene		TWA	50 ppm 192 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Toluene		STEL	100 ppm 384 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative, Identifies the possibility of significant uptake through the skin			
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TLV 8 hr	10 ppm 53 mg/m3	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Naphthalene		TLV 15 min	15 ppm 80 mg/m3	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Naphthalene		TWA	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	91/322/EEC
	Further information: Indicative			
Benzene	71-43-2	TLV 8 hr	0,5 ppm 1,65 mg/m3	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air., This substance is part of the scope of the Royal degree of 2th December 1993 on the protection of workers against the risk of exposure to carcinogenic and mutagenic agents at labour.			
Benzene		TWA	0,25 ppm 0,8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8-12 hour TWA.
Benzene		STEL	2,5 ppm 8 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 15 min (STEL)
Cumene	98-82-8	TLV 8 hr	10 ppm 50 mg/m3	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Cumene		TLV 15 min	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	BE OEL
	Further information: Absorption of the agent through the skin, the mucous membranes or the eyes makes up an important part of total exposure. This absorption can be the result of direct contact as well as the presence in air.			
Cumene		TWA	10 ppm	2019/1831/E

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			50 mg/m3	U
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			
Cumene		STEL	50 ppm 250 mg/m3	2019/1831/E U
	Further information: A skin notation assigned to the occupational exposure limit value indicates the possibility of significant uptake through the skin., Indicative			
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TLV 8 hr	100 ppm 350 mg/m3	BE OEL
Cyclohexane		TWA	200 ppm 700 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TLV 8 hr	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	BE OEL
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
68919-37-9	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3,25 mg/m3/ 8h
68919-37-9	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	0,234 mg/kg/day
68919-37-9	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term local effects	840 mg/m3/ 8h

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
Remarks:	Substance is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or variable composition. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.	

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Use sealed systems as far as possible.

Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Prevent unauthorised persons entering the zone.

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Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

General Information

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

Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
If a local risk assessment deems it so then chemical splash goggles may not be required and safety glasses may provide adequate eye protection.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material.

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- Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN374, US F739). When prolonged or frequent repeated contact occurs, Nitrile gloves may be suitable. (Breakthrough time of > 240 minutes.) For incidental contact/splash protection Neoprene, PVC gloves may be suitable. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.
- Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
- Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.
- Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus. All respiratory protection equipment and use must be in accordance with local regulations.
- Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [Type A/Type P boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387 and EN143.
- Thermal hazards : Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

- Physical state : liquid
- Colour : colourless
- Odour : Hydrocarbon
- Odour Threshold : Data not available
- Melting point/ range : < 0 °C
- Initial boiling point and boiling range : Typical 40 - 230 °C

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Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /
Upper flammability limit : 7,6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /
Lower flammability limit : 1,4 %(V)

Flash point : $\leq 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature
Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : 0,25 - 0,75 m²/s (40 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Solubility in other solvents : negligible

Partition coefficient: n-
octanol/water : log Pow: 2 - 7

Vapour pressure : 10 - 50 kPa (38,0 °C)
16 - 90 kPa (50,0 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 730 - 800 kg/m³ (15,0 °C)
Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : Data not available

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

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Explosive properties	:	Classification Code: Not classified.
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	:	Data not available
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Surface tension	:	Data not available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

May oxidise in the presence of air.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions	:	No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions
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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid	:	Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
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10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid	:	Strong oxidising agents.
--------------------	---	--------------------------

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.
Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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Information on likely routes of exposure : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 Oral (Rat): > 5.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat): > 5 mg/l
Exposure time: 4 h
Remarks: Low toxicity

Remarks: Based on human experience, breathing of vapours or mists may cause a temporary burning sensation to nose, throat and lungs.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rabbit): > 2.000 mg/kg
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute toxicity (other routes of administration) : Remarks: Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Irritating to skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Slightly irritating to the eye.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Test Type : Respiratory sensitisation
Remarks : Not a sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Test Type : Skin sensitisation
Remarks : Not a skin sensitiser.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

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Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause heritable genetic damage

Remarks: Mutagenicity studies on gasoline and gasoline blending streams have shown predominantly negative results.

Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment : Category 1B

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
Known human carcinogen.

Remarks : Contains Benzene, CAS # 71-43-2.
May cause leukaemia (AML - acute myelogenous leukaemia).
May cause MDS (Myelodysplastic Syndrome).

Remarks : Inhalation exposure to mice causes liver tumours, which are not considered relevant to humans.

Remarks : An epidemiology study of more than 18,000 petroleum marketing and distribution workers found no significantly increased risk of death from leukemia, multiple myeloma, or kidney cancer associated with gasoline exposure.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : Category 1B

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Trimethylbenzene (all isomers)	No carcinogenicity classification.
Ethylbenzene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Xylene, mixed isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.
Toluene	No carcinogenicity classification.
Naphthalene	Carcinogenicity Category 2
Benzene	Carcinogenicity Category 1A
Cumene	Carcinogenicity Category 1B
Cyclohexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.

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Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Ethylbenzene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Xylene, mixed isomers	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Toluene	IARC: Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
Naphthalene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Benzene	IARC: Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
Cumene	IARC: Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility :
Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Causes foetotoxicity at doses which are maternally toxic.

Remarks: Contains n-Hexane, CAS # 110-54-3., May impair fertility at doses which produce other toxic effects.

Remarks: Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3., Many case studies involving abuse during pregnancy indicate that toluene can cause birth defects, growth retardation and learning difficulties.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : High concentrations may cause central nervous system depression resulting in headaches, dizziness and nausea; continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and/or death.

Remarks : Slightly irritating to respiratory system.
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not considered relevant to humans

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Remarks : Contains Toluene, CAS # 108-88-3.
Prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss. Abuse of vapours has been associated with organ damage and death.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

Further information

Product:

Remarks : Exposure to very high concentrations of similar materials has been associated with irregular heart rhythms and cardiac arrest.

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Toxic
LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: Data not available

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Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) : Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to microorganisms :
Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l
Harmful

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.
Inherently biodegradable.
Not Persistent per IMO criteria.
International Oil Pollution Compensation (IOPC) Fund definition:
"A non-persistent oil is oil, which, at the time of shipment, consists of hydrocarbon fractions, (a) at least 50% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 340°C (645°F) and (b) at least 95% of which, by volume, distills at a temperature of 370°C (700°F) when tested by the ASTM Method D-86/78 or any subsequent revision thereof."

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Contains components with the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater., Floats on water., Evaporates within a day from water or soil surfaces.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

Assessment : The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB in accordance with Annex XIII..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| Product | : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships. |
| Contaminated packaging | : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.
Do not pollute the soil, water or environment with the waste container. |
| Local legislation | |
| Remarks | : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC):
13 07 03* wastes of liquid fuels, other fuels (including mixtures).
The number given to waste is associated with the appropriate usage. The user must decide if their particular use results in another waste code being assigned. |

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN	:	1268
ADR	:	1268
RID	:	1268
IMDG	:	1268
IATA	:	1268

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. WITH MORE THAN 10% BENZENE
ADR	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
RID	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.
IMDG	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S. (Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed)
IATA	:	PETROLEUM DISTILLATES, N.O.S.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADN	:	3
ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADN	
Packing group	: II
Classification Code	: F1
Labels	: 3 (N2, CMR, F)
CDNI Inland Water Waste Agreement	: NST 3212 Naphtha
ADR	
Packing group	: II
Classification Code	: F1
Hazard Identification Number	: 33
Labels	: 3
RID	
Packing group	: II
Classification Code	: F1
Hazard Identification Number	: 33
Labels	: 3
IMDG	
Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

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IATA

Packing group	: II
Labels	: 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous	: yes
---------------------------	-------

ADR

Environmentally hazardous	: yes
---------------------------	-------

RID

Environmentally hazardous	: yes
---------------------------	-------

IMDG

Marine pollutant	: yes
------------------	-------

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not applicable

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

REACH - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex XVII)	:	Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Naphtha (petroleum), full-range reformed (Number on list 29, 28) Toluene (Number on list 48) Benzene (Number on list 72, 5, 29, 28) Cumene (Number on list 28) Cyclohexane (Number on list 57)
REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)	:	Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.
REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).	:	This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).
Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.	34a	Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e)

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alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Product is subject to the cooperation agreement (SWA3) on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances, based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment was performed for all substances of this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

2006/15/EC	:	Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
2019/1831/EU	:	Europe. Commission Directive 2019/1831/EU establishing a fifth list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
91/322/EEC	:	Europe. Commission Directive 91/322/EEC on establishing indicative limit values
BE OEL	:	Belgium. Occupational exposure limit values
2006/15/EC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2006/15/EC / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
2019/1831/EU / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
2019/1831/EU / STEL	:	Short term exposure limit
91/322/EEC / TWA	:	Limit Value - eight hours
BE OEL / TLV 8 hr	:	Long term exposure limit
BE OEL / TLV 15 min	:	Short term exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China;

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IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECL - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.

Other information : This product is intended for use in closed systems only.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID data base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture:

Flam. Liq. 2	H225
Skin Irrit. 2	H315
Asp. Tox. 1	H304
Repr. 2	H361
Muta. 1B	H340
Carc. 1B	H350
STOT SE 3	H336

Classification procedure:

On basis of test data.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

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Aquatic Chronic 2

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dence determination.

Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as an intermediate
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance
- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures
- Industrial

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

BE / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000018	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent within closed or contained systems. Includes incidental exposures during recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General measures (carcinogens).		Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5

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	to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,87E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	6,0E+05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,0E+06
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
Onsite waste water treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	99,0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	99,1
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	80,4
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	99,1

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(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,0E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	10.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

300000000019	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as an intermediate- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC6a, ESVOC SpERC 6.1a.v1
Scope of process	Use of substance as an intermediate within closed or contained systems (not related to Strictly Controlled Conditions). Includes incidental exposures during recycling/recovery, material transfers, storage, sampling, associated laboratory activities, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container).

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General measures (carcinogens).		Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5

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	to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	2,21E+06
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	6,8E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	80
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	92,9
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	95,5

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(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,8E+04
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC 6D, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Bulk loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) of substance within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during its sampling, storage, unloading, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General measures (carcinogens).	Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training	

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk closed loading and unloading.	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls.

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	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,87E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,75E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,2E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	12
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,1E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	
Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.	
Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).	

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU 10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations within closed or contained systems, including incidental exposures during storage, materials transfers, mixing, maintenance, sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2		OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1		Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics			
Physical form of product		Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article		Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			
Contributing Scenarios		Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General measures (carcinogens).		Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training	

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	to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when its use is identified for certain contributing scenarios; clear up spills immediately and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collection	Handle substance within a closed system. Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
General exposures (closed systems)	Handle substance within a closed system. Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Storage.	Store substance within a closed system. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with specific activity training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Process sampling	Sample via a closed loop or other system to avoid exposure Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activities	Handle within a fume cupboard or implement suitable equivalent methods to minimise exposure. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Drum/batch transfers	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with 'basic' employee training.

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	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Equipment cleaning and maintenance	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance. Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle. Clear spills immediately. Wear chemically resistant gloves (tested to EN374) in combination with intensive management supervision controls. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure
Substance is complex UVCB.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Amounts Used	
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,65E+07
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0,0018
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,0E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,0E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-03
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by humans via indirect exposure (primarily inhalation).	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	56,5
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	94,7

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the required removal efficiency of \geq (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils. Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	95,5
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	95,5
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,0E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented. Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for carcinogenic effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Guidance is based on assumed operating conditions which may not be applicable to all sites; thus, scaling may be necessary to define appropriate site-specific risk management measures.	

SAFETY DATA SHEET

According to EC No 1907/2006 as amended as at the date of this SDS

Full Range Platformate

Version
6.0

Revision Date:
25.02.2025

SDS Number:
800010036839

Date of last issue: 27.12.2024
Print Date 04.03.2025

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technologies, either alone or in combination.

Required removal efficiency for air can be achieved using on-site technologies, either alone or in combination.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).
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