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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Isopentane Sustainable

Product code : Q1120

Registration number EU : 01-2119475602-38-0002

Synonyms : 2-methyl butane, Ethyl dimethyl methane

CAS-No. : 78-78-4

EC-No. : 201-142-8

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

Use of the Sub- : Blowing agent

stance/Mixture Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the sup-

plier.

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 : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

1.4 Emergency telephone number

+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per

week)

Giftnotruf (Berlin): +49 (0) 30 3068 6700

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 1 H224: Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

Aspiration hazard, Category 1 H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters air-

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ways.

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-

posure, Category 3

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 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:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

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2.3 Other hazards

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.

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

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 airvapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Index-No.	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
	Registration number		
isopentane	78-78-4	Flam. Liq. 1; H224	<= 100
	201-142-8	Asp. Tox. 1; H304	
	601-085-00-2	STOT SE 3; H336	
	01-2119475602-38	Aquatic Chronic 2;	
		H411	

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal

conditions.

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. Flush exposed area with wa-

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

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If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

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.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox-

ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

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5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.
 Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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 meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Further information : Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

6.1.1 For non emergency personnel: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour.
Do not operate electrical equipment.
6.1.2 For emergency responders:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

Do not breathe fumes, vapour. Do not operate electrical equipment.

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6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour 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 indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

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.

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

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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.

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.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

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sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and

distant ignition is possible.

Product Transfer

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, 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.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Storage class (TRGS 510) : 3, Flammable liquids

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

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.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical con-

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tinuity 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 flamma-

ble.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For containers, or container linings use mild

steel, stainless steel., For container paints, use epoxy paint,

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

Container Advice : Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the regis-

tered 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	Control parameters	Basis
		of exposure)		
isopentane	78-78-4	AGW	1.000 ppm	DE TRGS
			3.000 mg/m3	900
	Peak-limit: ex	cursion factor (categ	ory): 2;(II)	
isopentane		AGW	1.500 mg/m3	DE TRGS
			_	900
	Peak-limit: ex	cursion factor (categ	ory): 2;(II)	
	Further information: Group exposure limit for hydrocarbon solvent mixtures,			
	Commission for dangerous substances, See also No. 2.9 of the TRGS 900			
isopentane		TWA	1.000 ppm	2006/15/EC
			3.000 mg/m3	
	Further inform	ation: Indicative		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

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

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Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
isopentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
isopentane	Water	0,25 mg/l
isopentane	Sediment	1,10 mg/kg
isopentane	Soil	0,55 mg/kg
isopentane	Sewage treatment plant	3,9 mg/l

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

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

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

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:

General Information

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.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or for subsequent recycle.

Personal protective equipment

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

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

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374. US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. 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. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. 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. 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.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

If repeated and/or prolonged skin exposure to the substance is likely, then wear suitable gloves tested to relevant Standard, and provide employee skin care programmes.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

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.

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Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro-

priate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type AX boiling point < 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

: Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Pour point : -150 °C

Melting / freezing point -160,5 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 28 - 32 °C

Flammability

Thermal hazards

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 /

1,3 %(V)

Lower flammability limit

: Typical -57 °C Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 468 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera: Data

ture

Flash point

Data not available

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pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

Viscosity, kinematic : Typical 0,56 mm2/s (0 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Typical 0,32 mm2/s (25 °C) Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,4

Vapour pressure : Typical 36 kPa (0 °C)

Typical 77 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 207 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : Typical 624 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,4

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0,25 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308 Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its con-

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ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semiconductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, 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

Molecular weight : 72 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

10.2 Chemical stability

No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored according to provisions Stable under normal conditions of use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

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 elec-

tricity.

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

Information on likely routes of : Exposure may occur via inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption,

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

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Acute toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 404

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

isopentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 406
Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

isopentane:

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Genotoxicity in vitro : Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 471

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.10.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

Method: Directive 67/548/EEC, Annex V, B.12.

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

isopentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
isopentane	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

Method: Equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 416 Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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STOT - single exposure

Components:

isopentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

isopentane:

Remarks : Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation

Test atmosphere : Gas

Method : Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 413

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

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 consid-

ered 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 : Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representa-

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tive of the product as a whole, rather than for individual com-

ponent(s).

Components:

isopentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

isopentane:

Toxicity to fish : LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 4,26 mg/l

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Toxic

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 1 \le 10 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,2 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Toxic

LL/EL/IL50 > 1 <= 10 mg/l

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EL50 (Selenastrum capricornutum (green algae)): 25,12 mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

 $LL/EL/IL50 > 10 \le 100 \text{ mg/l}$

Toxicity to microorganisms : EL50 (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 130,9 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 7,618 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l

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Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR: 13,29 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 10 - <=100 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

isopentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 301

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

isopentane:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If the product enters soil, one or

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

isopentane:

Assessment : The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persis-

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

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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.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

isopentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Does not have ozone depletion potential.

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.

ods 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.

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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.

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.

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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.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1265
ADR : 1265
RID : 1265
IMDG : 1265
IATA : 1265

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PENTANES

(2-METHYLBUTANE)

ADR : PENTANES

RID : PENTANES

IMDG : PENTANES

IATA : PENTANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Labels : 3 (N2)

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8963 Solvent

Agreement

ADR

Packing group : I
Classification Code : F1
Hazard Identification Number : 33
Labels : 3

RID

Packing group : I

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Classification Code : F1 Hazard Identification Number : 33 Labels : 3

IMDG

Packing group : I Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : I Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADN

Environmentally hazardous : yes

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage,

for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Not applicable
Ship type : Not applicable
Product name : Not applicable

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: Number on list 40, 3

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 Euro- P5a FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

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pean Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.

Water hazard class (Germa- : WGK 2 obviously hazardous to water

ny) Code Number: 648

Remarks: Classification according to AwSV

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Betriebs-Sicherheits-Verordnung (BetrSichV).

Compliance with paragraph 22 of Youth Employment Law.

Take note of Law on the protection of mothers at work, in education and in studies (Maternity Protection Act - MuSchG).

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (12. BlmSchV) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

The product is subject to the supply restrictions of the Ordinance on the Prohibition of Chemicals.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of other abbreviations

2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values
DE TRGS 900 : Germany. TRGS 900 - Occupational exposure limit values.

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2006/15/EC / TWA Limit Value - eight hours Time Weighted Average DE TRGS 900 / AGW

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; 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; TECI -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 op-

erators.

Other information For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the

CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment

from the previous version.

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the

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physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

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 date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

Flam. Liq. 1 H224 On basis of test data.

Asp. Tox. 1 H304 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

STOT SE 3 H336 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Blowing agents

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Functional Fluids

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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Title : Functional Fluids

- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories

- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use as a fuel

- Professional

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Consumer

Title : Other Consumer Uses

- Consumer

Uses - Consumer

Title : Use as a fuel

- Consumer

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.

DE / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

Exposure occinante Tronto	-
30000000627	
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 4, 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. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), 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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure

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Cubatanas is is amania mintura	1
Substance is isomeric mixture.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	T
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,7E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,7E+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):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
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 >= (%)	40,4
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	31,1
(domestic treatment plant) rrivinis (70)	2,5E+06
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	Z ,JLTUU
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	,
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	,
	1,0E+04

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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.

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

30000000630	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution 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 o	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ons 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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open sys tems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,1E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		23
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		1,1E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use		-,
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	nfluenced by risk management	1 - 0
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
RMM):		,
Release fraction to soil from	1,0E-05	
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
Technical onsite conditions	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment req	uired.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) 90		90
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficience		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.	
Olympia abayıldık a ingin ayatad	- autain ad au sa slains ad	
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reciaimed.	
Conditions and Massures r	alated to municipal courses treatment n	alant
	elated to municipal sewage treatment p I from wastewater via domestic sewage	
	i from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
treatment (%)	om wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RI		31,1
	age (MSafe) based on release following	1,5E+07
total wastewater treatment re		1,04707
		2,0E+03
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.	ca. c. tracic chosia comply with applicable	J. Joan and of Togional
_		

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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.

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

30000000631	
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 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RIS	SK MANAGEMENT
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 1 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition	ons 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.		

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is carried out at elevated temperatur (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC3	
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open sys-	No other specific measures identified.

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tems)PROC5		
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersPROC8a	No other specific measures identified	d.
Drum/batch transfersPROC8t	No other specific measures identified	d.
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	No other specific measures identified	d.
Drum and small package fill- ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified	d.
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified	d.
maintenancePROC8a Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst	em.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture		
) .	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		1,1E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)		1,1E+04
		3,7E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): Frequency and Duration of Use		0,72104
	<u>USE</u>	1
Continuous release.		200
Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		300
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (after typical onsite RMMs con-	2,5E-02
sistent with EU Solvent Emiss	sions Directive requirements):	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		2,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from p	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	I
lease estimates used.	se chee and conservative process to	
	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
	sure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
_	ved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require	d	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		41,2
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		·

0

If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary

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wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,5E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management	

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Managemen 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.

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.

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

	Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000634		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, 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 Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Conditio	ns 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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systemsPROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies. Operation is car- ried out at elevated tem- perature (> 20°C above ambient tempera- ture). PROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Mixing operations (closed systems)General expo-	No other specific measures identified.

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sures (closed sys-		
tems)PROC3		
Film formation - air dry-	No other specific measures identified.	
ingPROC4	The carrier opening in case is a common	
Preparation of material for	No other specific measures identified.	
applicationMixing opera-		
tions (open sys-		
tems)PROC5		
Spraying (automat-	No other specific measures identified.	
ic/robotic)PROC7		
ManualSprayingPROC7	No other specific measures identified.	
Material transfer-	No other specific measures identified.	
sPROC8aPROC8b	No. of the control of	
Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	No other specific measures identified.	
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	No other specific measures identified.	
Laboratory activi-	No other specific measures identified.	
tiesPROC15		
Material trans-	No other specific measures identified.	
fersDrum/batch transfer-		
sTransfer from/pouring from		
containersPROC9		
Production or preparation	No specific measures identified.	
or articles by tabletting,		
compression, extrusion or		
pelletisationPROC14	No of the control of the CC of	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.	
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.	
Sidiage.FROCT	Store substance within a closed system.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	e.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,6
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		0,6
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		30
Frequency and Duration of Use		•
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 20		20
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 0,98	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		7,0E-04

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RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2,1E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
regulations.	3
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.		

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

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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.

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

Exposure oceriano - Worker	
30000000635	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Blowing agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 12 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.9.v1
Scope of process	Use as a blowing agent for rigid and flexible foams, including material transfers, mixing and injection, curing, cutting, storage and packing.

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 Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,
Frequency and Duration of	Use
	8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
Bulk transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
Extrusion and expansion of polymer massPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Cutting and shav- ingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Collection and reprocessing of shavings, cuttings, etc.PROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Product packagingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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ambient tempera- ture).PROC3		
Intermediate polymer storageOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC3	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	ontrolled ventilation (5
Centrifuging including dischargingOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC3	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	ontrolled ventilation (5
Drying and stor- agePROC12	No other specific measures identified.	
Semi-bulk packag- ingPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.	
Treatment by heatingOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC12	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	·
Article formation in mouldOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC12	Provide a good standard of general or co to 15 air changes per hour).	ontrolled ventilation (5
Cutting by heated wire- ManualPROC12	No other specific measures identified.	
Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC3	No other specific measures identified.	
Drum and small package fillingFilling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.PROC9	No other specific measures identified.	
FoamingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.	
Compression	No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	e.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 960		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	year):	960
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 4,8E+04		4,8E+04
Frequency and Duration of		

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Emission Days (days/year):	20
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
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	5,0E+06
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	
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 be indicated.	peen used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

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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.

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

30000000636	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.13a.v1
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RIS	K MANAGEMENT
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 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ns 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 R	tisk Management Measures
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC1PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Filling of arti- cles/equipment(closed sys- tems)PROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipmen from drums or containers.PROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC3	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)elevated temperature-PROC4	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Remanufacture of reject articlesPROC9	No other specific measures identified.

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Equipment maintenance- PROC8a	No other specific measures identified	l.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst	em.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in	region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/		46
Fraction of Regional tonnage u	sed locally:	0,22
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/ye		10
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg		500
Frequency and Duration of U		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	fluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fact	tor:	100
	s affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
	from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-05
RMM):	γ γ	.,.
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	easures at process level (source) to pro	event release
	s sites thus conservative process re-	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
lease estimates used.	, ones and concentants process is	
lease estimates used.	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expos	and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expos	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater.	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment requires	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite	arges, air emis-
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment requirement air emission to provide a	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red.	
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment requirement air emission to provide a	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. The description of the substance to or recover from onsite to the substance of the substance	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment requirement air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency)	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. The description of the substance to or recover from onsite to the substance of the substance	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency If discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of the discharging to domestic sewal wastewater treatment required organisational measures to	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency If discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of the discharging to domestic sewal wastewater treatment required organisational measures to	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site to natural soils.	0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolve wastewater. No wastewater treatment requirement air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to provide to provide a seway wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to provide to provide a seway wastewater treatment required. Sludge should be incinerated, or since the sinc	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site to natural soils.	0 0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required wastewater treatment required Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge to Sludge should be incinerated, or Conditions and Measures releases to substance removal from the side of th	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite or substance to or recover from onsite or substance is driven on the substance of receiving water discharge of the provide of the substance of the substance or secondary or substance or natural soils.	0 0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolve wastewater. No wastewater treatment requipart air emission to provide a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of the discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required organisational measures to point apply industrial sludge to Sludge should be incinerated, or Conditions and Measures released substance removal for treatment (%)	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite or substance to or recover from onsite or substance in typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary or natural soils. contained or reclaimed. ated to municipal sewage treatment prom wastewater via domestic sewage	0 0 0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge to Sludge should be incinerated, or Conditions and Measures release Estimated substance removal for treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal from	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. ated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage n wastewater after onsite and offsite	0 0 0
lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions a sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expose Prevent discharge of undissolv wastewater. No wastewater treatment required a Treat air emission to provide a Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficiency of discharging to domestic seway wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge to Sludge should be incinerated, or Conditions and Measures release Estimated substance removal for treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal from (domestic treatment plant) RMI	and measures to reduce or limit discharge is driven by freshwater. ed substance to or recover from onsite red. typical removal efficiency of (%) to receiving water discharge) to provide of >= (%) age treatment plant, no secondary prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. ated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage n wastewater after onsite and offsite	0 0 0

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Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)

2,0E+03

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.

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

30000000637	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 9, PROC 20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.13b.v1
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in professional equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAMERS	GEMENT
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% (unle differently).,	ess stated
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
Drum/batch transfersNon- dedicated facilityPROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Transfer from/pouring from cortainersPROC9	n- No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipme from drums or containers.PROC9	nt No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
Operation of equipment contai ing engine oils and simi- lar.(closed systems)PROC20	n- No other specific measures identified.
Operation of equipment contai ing engine oils and simi- lar.(closed systems)elevated temperaturePROC20	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Remanufacture of reject articlesPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance-	No other specific measures identified.

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PROC8a		
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst	em.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		l.
Fraction of EU tonnage used i	n region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		23
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		5,0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y		1,1E-02
Maximum daily site tonnage (I		3,1E-02
Frequency and Duration of		,
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fac		100
	s affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
	r from process (initial release prior to	2,5E-02
RMM):	. Tem process (illinar release prior te	2,02 02
,	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
	easures at process level (source) to pro-	
	s sites thus conservative process re-	
	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges air emis-
sions and releases to soil	and modelate to reduce or mine disen-	argoo, air oimo
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by freshwater	
No wastewater treatment requ		
		_
Treat air emission to provide a	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	1.0
Treat air emission to provide a	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior	to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%)	-
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) vage treatment plant, no secondary	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficienc If discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) vage treatment plant, no secondary d.	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficienc If discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required organisational measures to	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) vage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils.	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience of the required that the required wastewater treatment required organisational measures to the properties of the required	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) rage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed.	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience of the required of the required wastewater treatment required organisational measures to the properties of the required o	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. Elated to municipal sewage treatment p	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience of the required removal efficience. If discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required organisational measures to the property of the property of the required organisational measures to the property of the required of the requ	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) rage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed.	0 0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge sludge should be incinerated, Conditions and Measures re Estimated substance removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal from	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. elated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage m wastewater after onsite and offsite	0 0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge sludge should be incinerated, Conditions and Measures reatment (%) Conditions of removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal from (domestic treatment plant) RM Maximum allowable site tonnatic services.	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. Plated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage m wastewater after onsite and offsite IMs (%) uge (MSafe) based on release following	0 0 0 lant 97,1
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required to the conditional measures to the conditions and Measures restricted to the conditions and Measures restricted to the conditions and Measures restricted to the conditions and the conditions are conditional to the conditions and the conditions are conditional to the conditio	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. Plated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage m wastewater after onsite and offsite IMs (%) uge (MSafe) based on release following moval (kg/d)	0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficience of discharging to domestic sew wastewater treatment required to the companies of the companies o	to receiving water discharge) to provide y of >= (%) yage treatment plant, no secondary d. prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. contained or reclaimed. Plated to municipal sewage treatment p from wastewater via domestic sewage m wastewater after onsite and offsite IMs (%) uge (MSafe) based on release following moval (kg/d)	0 0 0 0 1ant 97,1 97,1 2,1E+03 2,0E+03

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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.

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

Exposure occitatio 110	511(5)
30000000638	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITION MEASURES	S AND RISK MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	9
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10	kPa at STP
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/proc	duct up to 100% (unless stated
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration o	of Use	
	to 8 hours (unless stated differen	tly).
Other Operational Conditi		
	nan 20°C above ambient tempera	
Assumes a good basic stan	dard of occupational hygiene is i	mplemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	<u> </u>
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures id	lentified.
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures id	lentified.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Ex	xposure
Substance is isomeric mixtu	ıre.	
Predominantly hydrophobic		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage use		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonn		5
Fraction of Regional tonnag		0,4
Annual site tonnage (tonnes		2
Maximum daily site tonnage		100
Frequency and Duration of	of Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 20		
	t influenced by risk manageme	
Environmental factors no		
Environmental factors not Local freshwater dilution factoral marine water dilution	etor:	10

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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-02
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	,
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	I.
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,5E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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	-Envir	onment
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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

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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.

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.

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000639	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ESVOC SpERC 8.17.v1
Scope of process	Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

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 o			
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition			
Assumes use at not more th	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unle	ss stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic stand	dard of occupational hygiene is implemented	ed.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.		
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixtu	re.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used		•	
Fraction of EU tonnage used	d in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonna	es/year):	0,5	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	e used locally:	5,0E-04	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes	/year):	2,5E-04	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		6,9E-04	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use		
Continuous release.			
		365	
	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10			
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100	

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,5
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,5
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
treatment (%)	,
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	56
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
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 b	peen 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
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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.

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

Exposure coeriano 110	
30000010165	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

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.		

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios Risk Management Measures

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersPROC8	b No other specific measures identified.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)PROC16	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB.	Substance is complex UVCB.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	n region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	5,0E+01	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1	

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Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,5E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	2,35403
Continuous release.	
	20
Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	20
	10
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	4.05.00
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	95
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0
quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite w	astewater.
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,2E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.	
Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessm	ient.
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.
-	

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

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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.

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/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000010166		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES			
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure			
Product Characteristics	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	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	Ris	sk Management Measures	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	СЗ	No other specific measures identified.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a		No other specific measures identified.	
Bulk transfersDedicated facili- tyPROC8b	-	No other specific measures identified.	
Drum/batch transfersDedicate facilityPROC8b	ed	No other specific measures identified.	
Refueling.Dedicated facilityPROC8b		No other specific measures identified.	
Use as a fuel(closed systems)PROC16		No other specific measures identified.	
Storage.PROC1		Store substance within a closed system.	

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		2,1E+04

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	1		
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,1E+01		
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,9E+01		
Frequency and Duration of Use	_		
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):	365		
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-02		
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 pr	event release		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-			
lease estimates used.			
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-		
sions and releases to soil			
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.			
No wastewater treatment required.			
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)			
Not applicable.			
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0		
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)			
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0		
quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)			
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site			
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite v	vastewater.		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.			
On ditions and Management of the manufactural community and according to	lant		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	I		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96		
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	90		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,8E+05		
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,00+00		
	2.000		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for			
	η αιομυσαί		
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.			
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		

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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.

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/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

30000001180		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Other Consumer Uses - Consumer	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 21 Product Categories: PC28, PC39 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.16.v1	
Scope of process	Consumer uses e.g. as a carrier in cosmetics/personal care products, perfumes and fragrances. Note: For cosmetic and personal care products, risk assessment only required for the environment under REACH as human health is covered by alternative legislation.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMEN MEASURES	
Additional Information	No exposure assessment presented for human health.	
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	
Product Characteristics	Control of Consumer Exposure	

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 (tonne	s/year):	5,0E+00
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	/ear):	2,5E-03
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	6,8E-03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		365
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ide dispersive use (regional only):	0,95
Release fraction to wastewate	er from wide dispersive use:	0,025
Release fraction to soil from v	vide dispersive use (regional only):	0,025
Conditions and Measures re	plant	
	sure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,0
treatment (%)		

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Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,9E+02
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
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	
No exposure assessment pre	sented for human health.

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	
No exposure assessment pre	sented for human health.

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Not applicable for wide dispersive uses.	

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Exposure Scenario - Consumer

300000010167	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel - Consumer
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 21 Product Categories: PC13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1
Scope of process	Covers consumer uses in liquid fuels.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND F MEASURES	RISK MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at S	TP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.	
	Covers concentration up to (%): 100 %	,)
Amounts Used		
Unless stated otherwise.		
for each use event, covers amount up to (g):		37.500
covers skin contact area (cm	2):	420
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Unless stated otherwise.		
Covers use up to (days/year)):	365
covers use up to (times/day	of use):	1
Exposure (hours/event):		2
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	

Unless stated otherwise.

Covers use at ambient temperatures.

Covers use in room size of 20m3

Covers use under typical household ventilation.

Product Categories	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES
Fuels Liquid: Automotive Refuelling.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
	covers use up to 52 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 210,00 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 37.500 g
	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,05 hours/event
Fuels Liquid Scooter Refuelling.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %

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	covers use up to 52 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 210,00 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 3.750 g
	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,03 hours/event
Fuels Liquid, Garden	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Equipment - Use.	
	covers use up to 26 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g
	Covers outdoor use.
	Covers use in room size of 100 m3
	Covers exposure up to 2,00 hours/event
Fuels Liquid: Garden	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
Equipment - Refuelling.	'
	covers use up to 26 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 420,00 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 750 g
	Covers use in a one car garage (34 m3) under typical ventila-
	tion.
	Covers use in room size of 34 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,03 hours/event
Fuels Liquid: Home space	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
heater fuel.	
	covers use up to 365 day/year
	covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 210,00 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 3.000 g
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,03 hours/event
Fuels Liquid: Lamp oil.	Covers concentrations up to 100 %
. 45.5 2.44.6. 24	covers use up to 52 day/year
	Covers use up to 1 times/day of use
	covers skin contact area up to (cm2): 210,00 cm2
	For each use event, covers amount up to 100 g
	Covers use under typical household ventilation.
	Covers use in room size of 20 m3
	Covers exposure up to 0,01 hours/event
	Outers exposure up to 0,01 Hours/event

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	n region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	1,0E+02
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	rear):	5,2E-02

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Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,4E-01
Frequency and Duration of Use	•
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
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):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1E-05
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	olant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,1E+03
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.	
Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment	nent.
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	generated.
9	,

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

indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management	
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Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users

should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

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.

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet

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(http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).