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

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Hexane (polymerisation grade)

Product code : Q1241

Registration number EU : 01-2119474209-33-0002

Synonyms : Hydrocarbons, C6, n-alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane

rich

EC-No. : 925-292-5

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

Use of the Sub- : Industrial Solvent.

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

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : Restricted to professional users., 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)

Poison Centre: (+41) 145

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Flammable liquids, Category 2 H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

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

ways.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Reproductive toxicity, Category 2 H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the un-

born child.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 2, Central nervous

system

longed or repeated exposure.

, Peripheral nervous system

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H373: May cause damage to organs through pro-

2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms









Signal word Danger

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Hazard statements

> H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

> > **HEALTH HAZARDS:**

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways. H304

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeat-

ed exposure.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. H411

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066 cracking. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

Prevention: Precautionary statements

Obtain special instructions before use.

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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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.

2.3 Other hazards

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

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.

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.

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cy- clics, n-hexane rich	Not Assigned 925-292-5	<= 100

Further information

Contains:

Chemical	Identification number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
name			
n-Hexane	110-54-3, 203-777-6	Flam. Liq.2; H225 Skin Irrit.2; H315	<= 55
		Asp. Tox.1; H304	

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	STOT RE2; H373 STOT SE3; H336 Repr.2; H361f Aquatic Chronic2; H411	
Hexane, other isomers		>= 45

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. Immediately flush skin with

large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical

facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Flush eye with copious quantities of water.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, 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-

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sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

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.

Peripheral nerve damage may be evidenced by impairment of motor function (incoordination, unsteady walk, or muscle weakness in the extremities, and/or loss of sensation in the

arms and legs).

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.

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

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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.

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 bond-

ing 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.

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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

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

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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.

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 continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

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

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American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

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

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Technical Hexane	Not As- signed	TWA	150 mg/m3	EU HSPA
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	50 ppm 180 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absored through the skin, can give by additional skin resortion a substancial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Substances which are possibly reprotoxic; the reprotoxicity affects the fertility and sexuality., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			
n-Hexane		STEL	400 ppm 1.440 mg/m3	CH SUVA
	Further information: Toxic by skin resorption possible; Substances, which are easily absored through the skin, can give by additional skin resoption a substancial higher risk compared to only inhalation by the airways., Substances which are possibly reprotoxic; the reprotoxicity affects the fertility and sexuality., National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Harm to the unborn child is not to be expected when the OEL-value is respected			

Biological occupational exposure limits

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-hexanedione plus 4,5-dihydroxy- 2-hexanone: 5 mg/l (Urine)	Immediately after exposure or after working hours	СН ВАТ

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	13 mg/kg bw/day
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	93 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	7 mg/kg bw/day

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Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	20 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	6 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name	Environmental Compartment Value		Value
Hydrocarbons, C6, n-alkanes,			
isoalkanes, cyclics, n-he	exane rich		
Remarks:	Substance	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or	variable composi-
	tion. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is		
	not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.		

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. Use sealed systems as far as possible.

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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 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.

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

Eye protection : If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes,

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> protective eyewear is recommended. 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

Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

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. 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 appropriate 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 A

boiling point > 65°C (149°F)] meeting EN14387.

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Thermal hazards : Not applicable

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic, sweet

Odour Threshold : Data not available

Melting point/freezing point : -95 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling

range

Typical 65 - 69 °C

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

Upper flammability limit

: 7,4 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

: 1,1 %(V)

Flash point : Typical -27 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, kinematic : Typical 0,45 mm2/s (25 °C)

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 9,5 mg/l negligible

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: log Pow: 4

Vapour pressure : Typical 19.000 Pa (20 °C)

Relative density : 0,66

Method: ASTM D4052

Density : Typical 675 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,8

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : Data not available

Conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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

ductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or 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 : 86 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.

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10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources.

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static 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.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat): > 5000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat): > 20 mg/l

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD50 (Rabbit): > 2000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

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Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

Remarks : Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to

humans.

Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	No carcinogenicity classification.
n-Hexane	No carcinogenicity classification.
Hexane, other isomers	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Effects on fertility :

Remarks: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child., Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic., Affects reproductive system in animals at doses which

produce other toxic effects.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks : Central nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nerv-

ous system.

Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy

which can be potentiated by ketones.

Kidney: caused kidney effects in male rats which are not con-

sidered relevant to humans

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

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

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

Product:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components 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 : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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

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

ponent(s).

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Product:

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: No data available

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Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Harmful

LL/EL/IL50 >10 <= 100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

ic toxicity)

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: Floats on water., If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil

particles and will not be mobile.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Product:

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:

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.

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12.7 Other adverse effects

Product:

Additional ecological information

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

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

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.

Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.

Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

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.

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.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number or ID number

ADN : 1208
ADR : 1208
RID : 1208
IMDG : 1208
IATA : 1208

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : HEXANES
ADR : HEXANES
RID : HEXANES
IMDG : HEXANES

IATA : HEXANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

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

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8963 Solvent

Agreement

ADR

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

RID

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

IMDG

Packing group : II Labels : 3

IATA

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Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous : yes

Environmentally hazardous yes

Environmentally hazardous yes

IMDG

Marine pollutant ves

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 : Y 2 Ship type

Product name Hexane (all isomers)

Additional Information : This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing.

> Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined

space entry.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC

Code

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)

Not applicable

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisa-

tion 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).

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Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of

major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.
P5c FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL

HAZARDS

Waters Protection Ordinance (WPO 814.201)

Water pollution class : Swiss Class A, (www.tankportal.ch)

Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to Stoerfallverordnung (StFV).

The national inventory is based on the CAS number 64742-49-0.

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

ENCS : Listed

NZIoC : 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

CH BAT : Switzerland. List of BAT-values

CH SUVA : Switzerland. Limit values at the work place

EU HSPA : OEL based on European Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers

(CEFIC-HSPA) methodology.

CH SUVA / TWA : Time Weighted Average CH SUVA / STEL : Short Term Exposure Limit

EU HSPA / TWA : 8-hr TWA

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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 physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management

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measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

This product is classified as R66 / EUH066 (Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking). The risk relates to the potential for repeated or prolonged dermal contact. The risk arising from contact is solely related to the physicochemical 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 m	ixture:	Classification procedure:
Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H336	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Repr. 2	H361	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 2	H373	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings

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- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title Use in Cleaning Agents

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title Use in Cleaning Agents

- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title Use in laboratories

- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title Use in laboratories

- Professional

Uses - Worker

Title Rubber production and processing

- Industrial

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

CH / EN

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Exposure Scenario - Worker

30000000736	
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 Conditio	ns affecting Exposure		
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.		
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.		
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.		

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Droops compling DDOC9h	Ensure material transfers are under	containment or overset
Process samplingPROC8b	ventilation.	containment of extract
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under	r extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	Provide extraction ventilation at poir cur.	nts where emissions oc-
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under ventilation.	containment or extract
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to maintenance.	o equipment break-in or
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed sys	tem.
StoragePROC2	Store substance within a closed sys Ensure operation is undertaken out Avoid carrying out activities involving 4 hours	doors.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	o.	
Readily biodegradable.		†
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		1,5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	5,1E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	0,12101
Continuous release.Emission	Days (days/year):	300
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	100
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-04
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	narges, air emis-
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
	lved substance to or recover from onsite	

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wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	45,8	
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		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,2	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,2	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,2E+05	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	1,0E+04	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	r disposal	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	•	
-		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.		
-		

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

Section 3.2 -Environment

SECTION 4

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

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.	
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.	
Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.	
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users	
should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	

GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE

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

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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

30000000737	
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, ERC6b, ERC 6C, ERC 6D, 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 of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 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 measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	

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Process samplingPROC3	Ensure operation is undertaken outdo Avoid carrying out activities involving 1 hour.	
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under	extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoned Avoid carrying out activities involving 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN1 better.	exposure for more than
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.	
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours	
Section 2.2	ontrol of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in	region:	0,1
Pagianal usa tannaga (tannas/vaar):		600

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixture.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.	Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	600	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	<u> </u>	2,0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	,	1,2	
Maximum daily site tonnage (60	
	Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.Emission	, ,	20	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		1,0E-05	
RMM):			
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05	
	easures at process level (source) to p	prevent release	
	ss sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			

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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.	
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 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	1
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 (%)	96,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,2
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	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	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.	
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.	
Risk Management Measures	are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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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.

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

30000000746	
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.

OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES				
Control of Worker Exposure				
Product Characteristics				
Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP				
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				
an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).				

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures			
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential area for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamnation immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	ıi-		
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.			
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.	-		
Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is car-	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.			

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	T		
ried out at elevated temperature			
(> 20°C above ambient temper-			
ature).PROC3	For an article literation and a state		
Process samplingPROC3	Ensure material transfers are under ventilation.	containment or extract	
	, or:		
	Avoid carrying out activities involving 1 hour.	exposure for more than	
	i flour.		
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under	extract ventilation.	
Bulk transfersPROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under	containment or extract	
	ventilation.		
Mixing operations (open sys-	Provide extraction ventilation at poin	ts where emissions oc-	
tems)PROC5	cur.	is where chilissions oc	
ManualTransfer from/pouring	Provide extraction ventilation at poin	ts where emissions oc-	
from containersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a	cur.		
Drum/batch transfersDedicated	Provide extraction ventilation at poin	ts where emissions oc-	
facilityPROC8b	cur.		
Production or preparation or	Handle substance within a predomin	antly closed system pro-	
articles by tabletting, compres-	vided with extract ventilation.		
sion, extrusion or pelletisa-			
tionPROC14			
Drum and small package fill-	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling	g points supplied with	
ingPROC9	local extract ventilation.		
Equipment cleaning and	Drain down and flush system prior to	equipment break-in or	
maintenancePROC8a	maintenance.		
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst		
	Ensure operation is undertaken outd		
	Avoid carrying out activities involving 4 hours	exposure for more than	
	4 Hours		
	ntrol 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):		3,1E+02	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year		3,1E+02	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 3,1E+03			
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year): 100 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Environmental factors not influ	enced by risk management		

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Local freshwater dilution factor:	10		
Local marine water dilution factor:	100		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02		
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2,0E-04		
RMM):			
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04		
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	96,2		
treatment (%)			
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,2		
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)			
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,2E+05		
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 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

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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.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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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30000000747	
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
020110112	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 Condition	ns affecting Exposure
Assumes use at not more that	in 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).
Assumes a good basic standa	ard of occupational hygiene is implemented.
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systemsPROC2	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Film formation - force dry-	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract

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ing, stoving and other tech- nologies.(closed sys- tems)Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC2	ventilation.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)PROC3	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Film formation - air dry- ingPROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)PROC5	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Spraying (automat-ic/robotic)PROC7	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow.
ManualSprayingPROC7	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfersNon- dedicated facilityPROC8a	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Material transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings. Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfer- sTransfer from/pouring from containersPROC9	Provide extract ventilation to material transfer points and other openings. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.

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Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	Provide extraction ventilation at points who cur. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 v better.	
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	э.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	8,3E+02
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	, ,	8,3E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	4,2E+04
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Continuous release.Emission		20
	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9,8E-01
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-04
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
	neasures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary acros lease estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Technical onsite conditions	s and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		1
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater.	lved substance to or recover from onsite	
If discharging to domestic sev wastewater treatment require	wage treatment plant, no secondary d.	
Treat air emission to provide	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prio the required removal efficience	r to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%)	94,3
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require	d	
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated	, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures re	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,2

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treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,2
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	6,2E+04
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 dienoeal

litions 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
Occident A.A. Illectific	

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.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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 occitatio - Worker	
30000000748	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3
	Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4,
	PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13
	Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC
	4.4a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products includ-
	ing transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or
	containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparato-
	ry phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing,
	dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment
	cleaning and maintenance.

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	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritar	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Bulk transfersNon-dedicated f cilityPROC8a	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Automated process with (sem closed systems.Use in contain	,

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systemsPROC2	
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Drum/batch transfersUse in contained batch processesPROC3	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Application of cleaning products in closed systemsPROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Dedicated facilityPROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Use in contained batch process- esPROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Degreasing small objects in cleaning stationPROC13	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with low-pressure washersPROC10	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with high pressure washersPROC7	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSurfacesCleaningPROC10	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.

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Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed sy	stem.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixtur	e.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		340
Fraction of Regional tonnage		0,3
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		100
Maximum daily site tonnage		5,0E+03
Frequency and Duration of		. ,
Continuous release.Emission		20
	influenced by risk management	1
Local freshwater dilution fact		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ons affecting Environmental Exposure	
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E+00
	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-06
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
	neasures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	•	
Technical onsite condition sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exp	osure is driven by freshwater.	
Prevent discharge of undisso wastewater.	olved substance to or recover from onsite	
If discharging to domestic se		
ii discriarying to domestic se	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require		
wastewater treatment require		70
wastewater treatment require Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (price	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide	70
wastewater treatment require Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pric the required removal efficien If discharging to domestic se	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment require Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (priother required removal efficient If discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment require	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed.	0
wastewater treatment require Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (prio the required removal efficien If discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment require	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site	0
wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficient of discharging to domestic set wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge.	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site e to natural soils.	0
wastewater treatment require Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (prio the required removal efficien If discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment require Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site e to natural soils.	0
wastewater treatment required Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (priot the required removal efficient of discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment required treatment required to not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated to Conditions and Measures of Estimated substance removative treatment (%)	a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site e to natural soils. d, contained or reclaimed. related to municipal sewage treatment pal from wastewater via domestic sewage	0
wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide. Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficient. If discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge. Sludge should be incinerated. Conditions and Measures restimated substance removative treatment (%)	ed. a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site e to natural soils. d, contained or reclaimed. related to municipal sewage treatment p all from wastewater via domestic sewage om wastewater after onsite and offsite	0 0
Treat air emission to provide Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (prio the required removal efficien If discharging to domestic se wastewater treatment require Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated Conditions and Measures re Estimated substance removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal fro (domestic treatment plant) R Maximum allowable site tonn	a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site e to natural soils. d, contained or reclaimed. related to municipal sewage treatment p all from wastewater via domestic sewage om wastewater after onsite and offsite MMs (%) lage (MSafe) based on release following	0 0 lant 96,2
wastewater treatment required. Treat air emission to provide. Treat onsite wastewater (prior the required removal efficient. If discharging to domestic segments wastewater treatment required. Organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge. Sludge should be incinerated. Conditions and Measures restimated substance removative treatment (%). Total efficiency of removal frou (domestic treatment plant). Residue.	a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide cy of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary ed. o prevent/limit release from site to natural soils. d, contained or reclaimed. related to municipal sewage treatment plant from wastewater via domestic sewage om wastewater after onsite and offsite MMs (%) lage (MSafe) based on release following emoval (kg/d)	0 0 lant 96,2 96,2

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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.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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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30000000749	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 11, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.4b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including pouring/unloading from drums or containers; and exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping automated and by hand).

SECTION 2	OPER MEAS	ATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
Section 2.1	_	ol of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics	1 00		
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 t	o 8 hours	s (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affec	cting Exposure	
		above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). ccupational hygiene is implemented.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk N	Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).		Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.	
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Dedicated facilityPROC8b		Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 1 hour.	
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Non-dedicated facilityPROC8a		Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more	

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	than 1 hour. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Use in contained systemsPROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out operation for more than 4 hours. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Refuelling aircraft.Use in contained systemsPROC3	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Semi Automated process. (e.g.: Semi automatic application of floor care and maintenance prod- ucts)PROC4	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSurfacesCleaningDipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %.
Cleaning with low-pressure washersRolling, Brushingno sprayingPROC10	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Cleaning with high pressure washersSprayingIndoorPROC11	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or:
	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 5 %. Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or

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	better.	
Cleaning with high pressure washersSprayingOutdoorPROC11	Ensure operation is undertaken o Limit the substance content in the Avoid carrying out activities involv than 1 hour. , or:	product to 1 %.
	Ensure operation is undertaken o Limit the substance content in the Wear a full face respirator conformation of the filter or better.	product to 5 %.
ManualSurfacesCleaningPROC10	Provide a good standard of gener (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the Avoid carrying out activities involve than 4 hours	product to 5 %.
Ad hoc manual application via trigger sprays, dipping, etc.Rolling, BrushingPROC10	Provide a good standard of gener (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the Avoid carrying out activities involve than 4 hours	product to 5 %.
Cleaning of medical devicesPROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at p occur. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to E better.	
Section 2.2 Cont	rol of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in regi	on:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year)	:	220 5,0E-04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used I	Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,11
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		0,31
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.Emission Days		365
Environmental factors not influen	ced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affe		0.05.00
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		2,0E-02
RMM):		1,0E-06
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		0

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Table Salar Branch and Branch and American Salar Branch American Salar Branc		
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to process and process level (source) to process level (source	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re- lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch- sions and releases to soil	arges, air emis-	
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 wastewater treatment required.	0	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96,2	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,2	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,1E+03	
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 regulations.	local and/or regional	

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

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.		
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.		

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Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation. 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

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30000000751	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 15, PROC 10 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance 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	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more th	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently	
Assumes a model basis store	doud of open metional business is implemented	

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.		
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).		
CleaningPROC10	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.		
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):		0,1	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		0,1	

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Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5,0
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	1
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2,0E-02
RMM):	,
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
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 discharge	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	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	96,2
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,2
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,2E+03
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 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
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The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.	
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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.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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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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 ST	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to differently).,	100% (unless stated	
Frequency and Duration of			
	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditi	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 measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.		
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).		
CleaningPROC10	Handle in a fume cupboard or under ex	tract ventilation.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixtu			
Predominantly hydrophobic			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage use		0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,0		,	
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 5,0E-04		5,0E-04	

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	T = 0 = 0 =
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E-05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,4E-04
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):	5,0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-01
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 discharge	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	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 (%)	96,2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96,2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5,0E-01
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 regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	local and/or regional
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	iocai and/or regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
The ECETOC TRA tool has b indicated.	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.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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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30000010045	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Rubber production and processing- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU 3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15, PROC 21 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ERC6d, ESVOC SpERC 4.19.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of tyres and general rubber articles, including processing of raw (uncured) rubber, handling and mixing of rubber additives, vulcanising, cooling and finishing.

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		
, ,	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditio		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop. Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.	
Material transfers(closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.	
Material transfers(closed systems)PROC2	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Material transfersPROC8b	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5	

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	,
	to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk weighing(closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk weighingUse in contained systemsPROC2	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Small scale weighingPROC9	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixingUse in contained batch process-esPROC3	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixing(open systems)PROC4	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixingPROC5	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Material transfersDedicated facilityPROC8bPROC9	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Calendering (including Banburys)Operation is car- ried out at elevated tem- perature (> 20°C above ambient tempera- ture).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.
Pressing uncured rubber blanksPROC14	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Tyre build upPROC7	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
VulcanisationOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.
Cooling cured articlesOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.
Production of articles by dipping and pour-	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.

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ingPROC13			
Finishing opera-	No other specific measures identified.		
tionsPROC21	The earler openine medeales lasmanear		
Laboratory activi-	Provide a good standard of general or co	ntrolled ventilation (5	
tiesPROC15	to 15 air changes per hour).	The one of vertillation (o	
	to to all ollarigos por moury.		
Equipment maintenance-	Drain down and flush system prior to equ	ipment opening or	
PROC8a	maintenance.		
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.		
_			
Storage.PROC2	Provide a good standard of general or co	entrolled ventilation (5	
	to 15 air changes per hour).		
	Store substance within a closed system.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCE	3.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	I in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	7,9E+01	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	e used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes	/year):	7,9E+01	
Maximum daily site tonnage		4,0E+03	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year): 20			
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10			
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,01	
Release fraction to wastewa	3,0E-04		
RMM):			
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04	
	measures at process level (source) to pro	event release	
	ess sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			
	s and measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil		1	
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
No wastewater treatment red			
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 require			
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite			
wastewater. Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site			
	•		
Do not apply industrial sludg	e เง กลเนาส รงแร.		

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Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,2	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96,2	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	1,4E+05	
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 disposal		
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional	

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.

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

indicated.

Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	

Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.

Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects. Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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