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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Pentane 1 : Q1113 Product code

: Pentane Blend 75/25 Synonyms

Unique Formula Identifier : N4Y0-Y0XU-C00J-7E56

(UFI)

#### 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.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334

3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

: +31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191 Telephone : +31 (0)20 716 8316/ +31 (0)20 713 9230 Telefax

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

: sccmsds@shell.com

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

+30 210 409 1601

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

## 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

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

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

ways.

Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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posure, Category 3, Narcotic effects

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

egory 2

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :







Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066 cracking.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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

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

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

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

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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.

#### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### 3.2 Mixtures

Components

| Chemical name | CAS-No.<br>EC-No.<br>Index-No.   | Classification   | Concentration<br>(% w/w) |
|---------------|--|--|--------------------------|
| pentane       | Registration number<br>109-66-0<br>203-692-4<br>601-006-00-1<br>01-2119459286-30 | Flam. Liq. 1; H224<br>Asp. Tox. 1; H304<br>STOT SE 3; H336<br>(Narcotic effects)<br>Aquatic Chronic 2;<br>H411<br>EUH066 | 75                       |
| isopentane    | 78-78-4<br>201-142-8<br>601-085-00-2<br>01-2119475602-38                         | Flam. Liq. 1; H224<br>Asp. Tox. 1; H304<br>STOT SE 3; H336<br>Aquatic Chronic 2;<br>H411                                 | 25                       |

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Remove to fresh air. If rapid recovery does not occur,

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa-

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ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

**Symptoms** 

Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and death.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, or swelling.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions. Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, 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 facili-

within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

## 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : Treat symptomatically.

Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

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#### **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 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.

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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 bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment. Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

## 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk as-

sessment of local circumstances to help determine appropri-

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ate 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 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.

Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the Hygiene measures

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 stor-

age 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

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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:

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

on Static Electricity).

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

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

## 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Components | CAS-No.        | Value type (Form   | Control parameters | Basis      |
|------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
|            |                | of exposure)       |                    |            |
| pentane    | 109-66-0       | TWA                | 1.000 ppm          | GR OEL     |
|            |                |                    | 2.950 mg/m3        |            |
| pentane    |                | STEL               | 1.000 ppm          | GR OEL     |
|            |                |                    | 2.950 mg/m3        |            |
| pentane    |                | TWA                | 1.000 ppm          | 2006/15/EC |
|            |                |                    | 3.000 mg/m3        |            |
|            | Further inform | nation: Indicative |                    |            |
| isopentane | 78-78-4        | TWA                | 1.000 ppm          | GR OEL     |
|            |                |                    | 2.950 mg/m3        |            |
| isopentane |                | TWA                | 1.000 ppm          | 2006/15/EC |
|            |                |                    | 3.000 mg/m3        |            |

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Further information: Indicative

#### **Biological occupational exposure limits**

No biological limit allocated.

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

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

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

| Substance name | Environmental Compartment | Value                 |
|----------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| pentane        | Water                     | 0,23 mg/l             |
| pentane        | Sediment                  | 1,2 mg/kg             |
| pentane        | Soil                      | 0,55 mg/kg wet weight |
| pentane        | Sewage treatment plant    | 3,6 mg/l              |
| isopentane     | Water                     | 0,25 mg/l             |
| isopentane     | Sediment                  | 1,10 mg/kg            |
| isopentane     | Soil                      | 0,55 mg/kg            |
| isopentane     | Sewage treatment plant    | 3,9 mg/l              |

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

#### General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

#### Personal protective equipment

Read in conjunction with the Exposure Scenario for your specific use contained in the Annex. The provided information is made in consideration of the PPE directive (Council Directive 89/686/EEC) and the CEN European Committee for Standardisation (CEN) standards.

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

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

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

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

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or neoprene rubber gloves. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be re-

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placed. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

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

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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

priate combination of mask and filter.

If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use: Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type

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

#### **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point : -150 °C

Melting / freezing point -160,5 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 24 - 32 °C

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Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

: 7,6 %(V)

Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit 1,3 %(V)

Flash point : Typical -57 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 468 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

370 °C

Method: DIN 51794

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

no data available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

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

Method: ASTM D445

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

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,4

Vapour pressure : Typical 36 kPa (0 °C)

Typical 77 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 207 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : no data available

Density : Typical 624 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

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Relative vapour density : 2,4

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

12

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0,25 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308

Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and antistatic additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liq-

uid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 72 g/mol

#### **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

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

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

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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** 

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Acute oral toxicity : LD50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC50 (Rat, male and female): > 20 mg/l

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

isopentane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Exposure time: 4 h

Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.

Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

## Respiratory or skin sensitisation

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

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

isopentane:

Species : Guinea pig

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

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## Germ cell mutagenicity

#### **Components:**

pentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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| Material   | GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification |
|------------|--|
| pentane    | No carcinogenicity classification.     |
| isopentane | No carcinogenicity classification.     |

#### Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

isopentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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#### STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

pentane:

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

isopentane:

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

Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

Method : OECD Test Guideline 413
Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

isopentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

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

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

## Components:

#### pentane:

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

#### isopentane:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

Assessment : The substance/mixture does not contain components consid-

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation

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(EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

**Further information** 

Product:

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

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

ponent(s).

**Components:** 

pentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

isopentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information** 

12.1 Toxicity

**Components:** 

pentane:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 202

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : EC50 (Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae)): 10,7

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

Toxicity to microorganisms : NOEL (Tetrahymena pyriformis): 23,7 mg/l

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

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(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 6,165 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

NOELR: 10,76 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: no data available

isopentane:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

F

Remarks: Toxic

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

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

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

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 7,618 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

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Toxicity to daphnia and other : NOELR: 13,29 mg/l aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Exposure time: 21 d

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

isopentane:

Biodegradability Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Bioaccumulation Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

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#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

pentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

isopentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### **Components:**

pentane:

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..

isopentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

#### **Product:**

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

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

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

#### **Components:**

pentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

## isopentane:

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Additional ecological infor-

mation

: In view of the high rate of loss from solution, the product is unlikely

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life. Does not have ozone depletion potential.

#### **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Recover or recycle if possible.

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

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

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.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

**ADR** : 1265 **RID** : 1265

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IMDG : 1265 IATA : 1265

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PENTANES
RID : PENTANES
IMDG : PENTANES

IATA : PENTANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

#### 14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

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

RID

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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : I Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : I Labels : 3

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

**RID** 

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

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#### 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Pentane (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

P5a

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).

Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving

dangerous substances.

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

#### Other regulations:

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

Product is subject to rules, measures and conditions for dealing with risks from large-scale accidents in installations or plants due to the presence of dangerous substances by Joint Ministerial Decision 172058/2016 (Nr 354/B` 17.2.2016) based on Seveso III (2012/18/EU).

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

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ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

EINECS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

AIIC : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

#### **SECTION 16: Other information**

#### **Full text of H-Statements**

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

H224 : Extremely flammable liquid and vapour. H304 : May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

Asp. Tox. : Aspiration hazard Flam. Liq. : Flammable liquids

STOT SE : Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure 2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

GR OEL : Greece. Exposure limit values 2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours GR OEL / TWA : Long term exposure limit GR OEL / STEL : Short term exposure limit

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

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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 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 : The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more

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compile the Safety Data sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell

Sheet Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

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

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

dence determination.

STOT SE 3 H336 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

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

trial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Blowing agents- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Professional

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.

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

| Exposure Scenario - Worker |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 30000000640                |   |
| SECTION 1                  | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |
| Title                      | Manufacture of substance- Industrial  |
| Use Descriptor             | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC15 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 percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise., |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).  |   |  |
| Other Operational Condition  | ons affecting Exposure  |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios F                         | Risk Management Measures                 |
|--|--|
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC | No other specific measures identified. 3 |
| General exposures (open systems)PROC4            | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Process samplingPROC8b                           | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15                      | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b               | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b             | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a         | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Storage.PROC1PROC2                               | Store substance within a closed system.  |

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| Section 2.2   | Control of Environmental Exposure  |                     |
|---|--|---------------------|
| Substance is complex  | UVCB.  |                     |
| Predominantly hydrop  | hobic.   |                     |
| Readily biodegradable   | ).   |                     |
| Amounts Used  |  |                     |
| Fraction of EU tonnag   | e used in region:  | 0,1                 |
| Regional use tonnage  |  | 2,2E+04             |
| Fraction of Regional to   |  | 1                   |
| Annual site tonnage (t  | onnes/year):   | 2,2E+04             |
| Maximum daily site to   | nnage (kg/day):  | 7,2E+04             |
| Frequency and Dura  | tion of Use  |                     |
| Continuous release.   |  |                     |
| Emission Days (days/y   | year):   | 300                 |
| Environmental factor  | rs not influenced by risk management   |                     |
| Local freshwater dilution   | on factor:   | 10                  |
| Local marine water dil  | ution factor:  | 100                 |
| Other Operational Co  | onditions affecting Environmental Exposure   |                     |
| Release fraction to air   | from process (initial release prior to RMM):   | 5,0E-02             |
| Release fraction to wa RMM):  | stewater from process (initial release prior to  | 3,0E-03             |
| Release fraction to so  | il from process (initial release prior to RMM):  | 1,0E-04             |
|   | and measures at process level (source) to pr   | event release       |
| Common practices va   | ry across sites thus conservative process re-  |                     |
| lease estimates used.   |  |                     |
| Technical onsite con sions and releases to  | ditions and measures to reduce or limit disch  | arges, air emis-    |
| Risk from environmen  | tal exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.   |                     |
|   | undissolved substance to or recover from onsite  |                     |
|   | estic sewage treatment plant, no onsite  |                     |
| wastewater treatment  |  |                     |
|   | provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  | 90                  |
| •   | er (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide   | 88                  |
| the required removal e  |  |                     |
|   | estic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-  | 0                   |
| 0 0   | ater removal efficiency of (%)   |                     |
|   | sures to prevent/limit release from site   |                     |
|   | I sludge to natural soils.   |                     |
| Do not apply industrial   | ŭ  |                     |
|   | nerated, contained or reclaimed.   |                     |
| Sludge should be incir  | nerated, contained or reclaimed.  sures related to municipal sewage treatment p  |                     |
| Sludge should be incir  Conditions and Meas  Estimated substance r  treatment (%)   | nerated, contained or reclaimed.  Sures related to municipal sewage treatment premoval from wastewater via domestic sewage   | <b>lant</b><br>96,9 |
| Sludge should be incir  Conditions and Meas  Estimated substance r  treatment (%)   | nerated, contained or reclaimed.  Sures related to municipal sewage treatment premoval from wastewater via domestic sewage  oval from wastewater after onsite and offsite  |                     |
| Sludge should be incir  Conditions and Meas Estimated substance r treatment (%) Total efficiency of rem (domestic treatment p | nerated, contained or reclaimed.  Sures related to municipal sewage treatment premoval from wastewater via domestic sewage  oval from wastewater after onsite and offsite lant) RMMs (%) te tonnage (MSafe) based on release following | 96,9                |

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## Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### Section 3.2 -Environment

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

## SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

| Exposure Scenario - work | ≠I  |
|--------------------------|---|
| 300000000641             |   |
|                          | T = V = 0.0 T |
| SECTION 1                | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |
| Title                    | Distribution of substance- Industrial   |
| Use Descriptor           | Sector of Use: SU3  |
| -                        | Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC15   |
|                          | Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, 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 percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise., |  |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |   |  |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).  |   |  |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure  |   |  |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |  |

| Contributing Scenarios                           | Risk Management Measures               |
|--|--|
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC | No other specific measures identified. |
| General exposures (open systems)PROC4            | No other specific measures identified. |
| Process samplingPROC3                            | No other specific measures identified. |
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15                      | No other specific measures identified. |
| Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b             | No other specific measures identified. |
| Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b               | No other specific measures identified. |
| Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9             | No other specific measures identified. |
| Equipment cleaning and                           | No other specific measures identified. |

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| maintenancePROC8a  |   |
|--------------------|---|
| Storage.PROC1PROC2 | Store substance within a closed system. |
|                    |   |

| Section 2.2  | Control of Environmental Exposure                    |                  |
|--|--|------------------|
| Substance is complex U   |  |                  |
| Predominantly hydropho   | obic.  |                  |
| Readily biodegradable.   |  |                  |
| Amounts Used   |  |                  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage   | used in region:                                      | 0,1              |
| Regional use tonnage (t  |  | 3,6E+03          |
| Fraction of Regional ton   |  | 2,0E-03          |
| Annual site tonnage (tor   |  | 7,2              |
| Maximum daily site tonn  | age (kg/day):  | 360              |
| Frequency and Duration   |  |                  |
| Continuous release.  |  |                  |
| Emission Days (days/ye   | ar):   | 20               |
| <b>Environmental factors</b>   | not influenced by risk management                    |                  |
| Local freshwater dilution  |  | 10               |
| Local marine water dilut   |  | 100              |
|  | ditions affecting Environmental Exposure             |                  |
|  | om process (initial release prior to RMM):           | 1,0E-03          |
| Release fraction to wast   | ewater from process (initial release prior to        | 1,0E-05          |
| RMM):  |  |                  |
|  | rom process (initial release prior to RMM):          | 1,0E-05          |
|  | and measures at process level (source) to pr         | event release    |
|  | across sites thus conservative process re-           |                  |
| lease estimates used.  |  |                  |
| Technical onsite condi   | itions and measures to reduce or limit disch<br>soil | arges, air emis- |
|  | I exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.         |                  |
| No wastewater treatmer   |  |                  |
|  | ovide a typical removal efficiency of (%)            | 90               |
|  | (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide      | 0                |
| the required removal eff   | iciency of >= (%)                                    |                  |
|  | ic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-           | 0                |
|  | er removal efficiency of (%)                         |                  |
|  | res to prevent/limit release from site               |                  |
| Do not apply industrial s  | ludge to natural soils.                              |                  |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.                |  |                  |
| Conditions and Measu   | res related to municipal sewage treatment p          | olant            |
|  | moval from wastewater via domestic sewage            | 96,0             |
| treatment (%)  |  |                  |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite |  | 96,0             |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)                                  |  |                  |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following    |  | 2,7E+06          |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)                            |  |                  |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)                  |  | 2,0E+03          |
| <b>Conditions and Measu</b>  | res related to external treatment of waste fo        | r disposal       |

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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 FOFTOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures upless otherwise.

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org/en/reach-for-industries-libraries.html).

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

| Exposure Scenario - worke | I  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 30000000642               |  |
| SECTION 1                 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |
| Title                     | Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial   |
| Use Descriptor            | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1   |
| Scope of process          | Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities. |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND 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 percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise., |  |
| Frequency and Duration of  | Use   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).  |   |  |
| Other Operational Condition  | ns affecting Exposure   |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures               |
|---|--|
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC  | No other specific measures identified. |
| General exposures (open systems)PROC4   | No other specific measures identified. |
| Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is carried out at elevated temperatu (> 20°C above ambient tempe ature).PROC3 |  |
| Process samplingPROC3   | No other specific measures identified. |
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15   | No other specific measures identified. |
| Bulk transfersPROC8b  | No other specific measures identified. |

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|  | T                                       |
|--|---|
|  |   |
| Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5  | No other specific measures identified.  |
| ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a                            | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Storage.PROC1PROC2   | Store substance within a closed system. |

| Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure  |  |                |
|--|--|----------------|
| Substance is complex UVCB.   |  |                |
| Predominantly hydrophobic.   |  |                |
| Readily biodegradable.   |  |                |
| Amounts Used   |  |                |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used  | in region:                               | 0,1            |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes   | s/year):                                 | 3,4E+03        |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage   | used locally:                            | 1              |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)  | /ear):                                   | 3,4E+03        |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (   | kg/day):                                 | 1,1E+04        |
| Frequency and Duration of  | Use                                      | _              |
| Continuous release.  |  |                |
| Emission Days (days/year):   |  | 300            |
|  | nfluenced by risk management             | 1              |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:  |  | 10             |
| Local marine water dilution factor:  |  | 100            |
|  | ns affecting Environmental Exposure      |                |
|  | rocess (after typical onsite RMMs con-   | 2,5E-02        |
| sistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):   |  |                |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to                                      |  | 2,0E-03        |
| RMM):  | (1.11.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1  | 1.05.04        |
|  | process (initial release prior to RMM):  | 1,0E-04        |
|  | neasures at process level (source) to p  | revent release |
|  | ss sites thus conservative process re-   |                |
| lease estimates used.  |  | hanna ain amia |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil |  |                |
|  | osure is driven by freshwater sediment.  |                |
|  | lved substance to or recover from onsite |                |
| wastewater.  |  |                |
| 5 5  | vage treatment plant, no onsite          |                |
| wastewater treatment require   | d.                                       |                |

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| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)       | 0                        |
|---|--------------------------|
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide | 77,2                     |
| 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 p         | lant                     |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage         | 96,0                     |
| treatment (%)   |                          |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite    | 96,0                     |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)                                     | ,                        |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following       | 6,5E+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 disposal               |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable  | -                        |
| regulations.  | ioodi diidi oi rogioridi |
| - ogasiono.   |                          |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste           |                          |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable  | local and/or regional    |
| regulations.  | local ana/or regional    |
| regulations.  |                          |

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

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  | LA GOOKE GOERA WAS                                      |  |
| Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management |   |  |
| Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.              |   |  |
| Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users |   |  |
| should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.                 |   |  |

### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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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 - Worke | <u> </u>   |
|---------------------------|--|
| 30000000643               |  |
| SECTION 1                 | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |
| Title                     | Uses in Coatings- Industrial   |
| Use Descriptor            | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC5, PROC7, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC10, PROC13, PROC14, PROC15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1   |
| Scope of process          | Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities. |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT |
|-----------|--|
|           | MEASURES                                   |

| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure  |  |
|--|---|--|
| Product Characteristics  |   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP   |  |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise., |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up t  | o 8 hours (unless stated differently).  |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure  |   |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures   |
|---|--|
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1   | No other specific measures identified.   |
| General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systemsPROC2  | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Film formation - force drying, stoving and other technologies. Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). PROC2 | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). |

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| Mixing operations (closed systems)Use in contained batch processesPROC3                            | No other specific measures identified.  |
|--|---|
| Film formation - air dry-ingPROC4  | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)PROC5                       | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Spraying (automatic/robotic)PROC7  | No other specific measures identified.  |
| ManualSprayingPROC7  | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Material transfer-<br>sPROC8aPROC8b  | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Laboratory activi-<br>tiesPROC15   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Material trans-<br>fersDrum/batch transfer-<br>sTransfer from/pouring from<br>containersPROC9      | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14 | No specific measures identified.        |
| Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a   | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Storage.PROC1  | Store substance within a closed system. |

| Section 2.2   | Control of Environmental Exposu   | re  |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Substance is complex UVCB.                              |                                   |     |
| Predominantly hydrophobic.                              |                                   |     |
| Readily biodegradable.                                  |                                   |     |
| Amounts Used  |                                   |     |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used                             | in region:                        | 0,1 |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):                     |                                   | 2,1 |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:              |                                   | 1   |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):                      |                                   | 2,1 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 110                |                                   | 110 |
| Frequency and Duration of                               | Use                               |     |
| Continuous release.                                     |                                   |     |
| Emission Days (days/year):                              |                                   | 20  |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management |                                   |     |
| Local freshwater dilution factor                        | or:                               | 10  |
| Local marine water dilution factor: 100                 |                                   |     |
| Other Operational Condition                             | ns affecting Environmental Exposu | ire |

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| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):    | 9,8E-01                 |
|---|-------------------------|
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to   | 7,0E-03                 |
| RMM):   |                         |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):   | 0                       |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr       | event release           |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-        |                         |
| lease estimates used.   |                         |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch       | arges, air emis-        |
| sions and releases to soil  | 1                       |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.      |                         |
| Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite    |                         |
| wastewater.   |                         |
| No wastewater treatment required.                                       |                         |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)       | 90                      |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide | 0                       |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)                               |                         |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, 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 p         | lant                    |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage         | 96,0                    |
| treatment (%)   |                         |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite    | 96,0                    |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)                                     |                         |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following       | 1,9E+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 fo       | r disposal              |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable  |                         |
| regulations.  | J                       |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste           |                         |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable  | local and/or regional   |
| regulations.  | iodai aila/oi regioriai |
|   |                         |
|   |                         |

| 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.

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| SECTION 4 | GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
|           | EXPOSURE SCENARIO                     |

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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2.1 07.03.2023 800001012712 Print Date 08.03.2023

| Exposure Scenario - Worker |  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|
| 30000000666                |  |  |
| SECTION 1                  | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |  |
| Title                      | Blowing agents- Industrial   |  |
| Use Descriptor             | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8b, PROC9, PROC12 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.9.v1   |  |
| Scope of process           | Use as a blowing agent for rigid and flexible foams, including material transfers, mixing and injection, curing, cutting, storage and packing. |  |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           | MEASURES                                   |  |

| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure                              |  |
|--|---|--|
| Product Characteristics  |   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP                 |  |
| Concentration of the Sub-  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., |  |
| stance in Mixture/Article  | Unless stated otherwise.,                               |  |
| Frequency and Duration of  | Use   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).                        |   |  |
| Other Operational Condition  | ons affecting Exposure                                  |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). |   |  |
| Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.                    |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures   |
|---|--|
| Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b                        | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC1                       | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Extrusion and expansion of polymer massPROC12                 | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Cutting and shav-<br>ingPROC12                                | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Collection and reprocessing of shavings, cuttings, etc.PROC12 | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Product packagingPROC12                                       | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Storage.PROC2   | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Mixing operations (closed systems)Operation is car-           | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). |

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| ried out at elevated tem-                   |  |
|---|--|
| perature (> 20°C above                      |  |
| ambient tempera-                            |  |
| ture).PROC3                                 |  |
| Intermediate polymer stor-                  | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air  |
| ageOperation is carried out                 | changes per hour).   |
| at elevated temperature (>                  |  |
| 20°C above ambient tem-                     |  |
| perature).PROC3                             |  |
| Centrifuging including dis-                 | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air  |
| chargingOperation is car-                   | changes per hour).   |
| ried out at elevated tem-                   | 3.5 p  |
| perature (> 20°C above                      |  |
| ambient tempera-                            |  |
| ture).PROC3                                 |  |
| Drying and stor-                            | No other specific measures identified.   |
| agePROC12                                   | The strict openine measures identified.  |
| Semi-bulk packag-                           | No other specific measures identified.   |
| ingPROC8b                                   | The strict opposite measures tachtined.  |
| Treatment by heatingOper-                   | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air  |
| ation is carried out at ele-                | changes per hour).   |
| vated temperature (> 20°C                   | onanges per nour).   |
| above ambient tempera-                      |  |
| ture).PROC12                                |  |
| Article formation in                        | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air  |
| mouldOperation is carried                   | changes per hour).   |
| out at elevated temperature                 | Changes per nour).   |
| (> 20°C above ambient                       |  |
| `   |  |
| temperature).PROC12 Cutting by heated wire- | No other specific measures identified.   |
| ManualPROC12                                | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Mixing operations (closed                   | No other specific measures identified  |
|   | No other specific measures identified.   |
| systems)PROC3                               | No other enecific maccures identified  |
| Drum and small package                      | No other specific measures identified.   |
| fillingFilling/ preparation of              |  |
| equipment from drums or                     |  |
| containers.PROC9                            | No all account to the control of the |
| FoamingPROC12                               | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Compression DDOC12                          | No other enecific macaures identified  |
| CompressionPROC12                           | No other specific measures identified.   |
|   |  |

| Section 2.2                                | <b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b> |         |  |
|--|--|---------|--|
| Substance is complex UVCB.                 | Substance is complex UVCB.               |         |  |
| Predominantly hydrophobic.                 |  |         |  |
| Readily biodegradable.                     |  |         |  |
| Amounts Used                               |  |         |  |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1 |  | 0,1     |  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):        |  | 1,5E+03 |  |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: |  | 1       |  |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,5E+   |  | 1,5E+03 |  |

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| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  | 1,5E+04               |
|---|-----------------------|
| Frequency and Duration of Use   |                       |
| Continuous release.   |                       |
| Emission Days (days/year):  | 100                   |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management   |                       |
| Local freshwater dilution factor:   | 10                    |
| Local marine water dilution factor:   | 100                   |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure   |                       |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  | 1                     |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):                                 | 3,0E-04               |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):                                       | 0                     |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr   | event release         |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-  |                       |
| lease estimates used.   |                       |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch   | arges, air emis-      |
| sions and releases to soil  |                       |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by soil.   |                       |
| 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, 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 p   | lant                  |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)                               | 96                    |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)    | 96                    |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d) | 4,3E+05               |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)   | 2,0E+03               |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo   |                       |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.                         |                       |
| 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 |                     |

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indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

| SECTION 4 | GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
|           | EXPOSURE SCENARIO                     |

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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| 30000000667      |   |
|------------------|---|
| SECTION 1        | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |
| Title            | Functional Fluids- Industrial   |
| Use Descriptor   | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC4, PROC8a, PROC8b, PROC9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.13a.v1                                       |
| Scope of process | Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers. |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT |  |
|-----------|--|--|
|           | MEASURES                                   |  |

| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure                              |  |
|--|---|--|
| Product Characteristics  |   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP                 |  |
| Concentration of the Sub-  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., |  |
| stance in Mixture/Article  | Unless stated otherwise.,                               |  |
| Frequency and Duration of  | Use   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).                        |   |  |
| Other Operational Condition  | ons affecting Exposure                                  |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). |   |  |
| Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.                    |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios  | Risk Management Measures   |
|---|--|
| Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC1PROC2  | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Drum/batch transfersDedicate facilityPROC8b   | d No other specific measures identified.   |
| Filling of arti-<br>cles/equipment(closed sys-<br>tems)PROC9                          | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Filling/ preparation of equipme from drums or containers.Non dedicated facilityPROC8a |  |
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO                                       | No other specific measures identified.   |
| General exposures (open systems)PROC4   | No other specific measures identified.   |
| General exposures (open systems)elevated temperature-<br>PROC4                        | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). |

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| Remanufacture of reject arti-<br>clesPROC9 | No other specific measures identified.  |
|--|---|
| Equipment maintenance-<br>PROC8a           | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Storage.PROC1PROC2                         | Store substance within a closed system. |

| Substance is complex UVCB.  Predominantly hydrophobic.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Fraction of Regional tonnage (kg/day):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite   | Section 2.2  | Control of Environmental Exposure         |                  |
|--|--|---|------------------|
| Predominantly hydrophobic.  Readily biodegradable.  Amounts Used  Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1  Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,6E+02  Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 6,3E-02  Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 10  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 5,0E+02  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 20  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-04  RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical orbite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions 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 the required onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%) 0  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage  | Substance is complex UVCB.                             | •   |                  |
| Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 1,6E+02 Fraction of Regional tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,6E+02 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 6,3E-02 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 10 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 5,0E+02 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 factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil 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 (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required 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 treatment (%)  | Predominantly hydrophobic.                             |   |                  |
| Amounts Used Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 1,6E+02 Fraction of Regional tonnage (tonnes/year): 1,6E+02 Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: 6,3E-02 Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year): 10 Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 5,0E+02 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 factor: 100 Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02 Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03 Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used. Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil 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 (%) Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required 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 treatment (%)  | Readily biodegradable.                                 |   |                  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process  | Amounts Used   |   |                  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year): Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year):  Emission Days (days/year):  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process  | Fraction of EU tonnage used                            | in region:                                | 0,1              |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):  Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-02  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-02  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required onsite wastewater emoval 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 rel |  |   | 1,6E+02          |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required nemoval 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  freatment (%)  |  |   | 6,3E-02          |
| Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to provent flamese prior to precent release  Conditions and Neasures for process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage freatment (%)  | Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y                          | rear):                                    | 10               |
| Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year): 20  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%) 0  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 196  treatment (%)  | Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):                   |   | 5,0E+02          |
| Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide of the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  freatment (%)   | Frequency and Duration of                              | Use                                       |                  |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to 3,0E-04  RMM): 1,0E-03  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 the required removal efficiency of >= (%) 1  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%) 0  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)   | Continuous release.                                    |   |                  |
| Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 3,0E-04  RMM): 1,0E-03  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  freatment (%)  | Emission Days (days/year):                             |   | 20               |
| Local freshwater dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): 3,0E-04  RMM): 1,0E-03  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  freatment (%)  | Environmental factors not i                            | nfluenced by risk management              |                  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): 1,0E-02  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to 3,0E-04  RMM): 3,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  freatment (%)  |  |   | 10               |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide of the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  treatment (%)   | Local marine water dilution fa                         | ctor:                                     | 100              |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  treatment (%)  | Other Operational Condition                            | ns affecting Environmental Exposure       |                  |
| RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1,0E-03  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment plant   | Release fraction to air from pr                        | ocess (initial release prior to RMM):     | 1,0E-02          |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  treatment (%)  | Release fraction to wastewate                          | er from process (initial release prior to | 3,0E-04          |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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  treatment (%)   | RMM):  |   |                  |
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| lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 freatment (%)   |  |   | event release    |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)  |  | s sites thus conservative process re-     |                  |
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| 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 (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)  | Risk from environmental expo                           | sure is driven by freshwater sediment.    |                  |
| No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)  |  |   |                  |
| Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)   | wastewater.  |   |                  |
| Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)  |  |   |                  |
| the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)  | Treat air emission to provide a                        | a typical removal efficiency of (%)       | 0                |
| If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required 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 treatment (%)   |  |   | 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 treatment (%)  |  |   |                  |
| Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  |  |   | 0                |
| Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  96  treatment (%)   |  |   |                  |
| Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  96  treatment (%)   |  |   |                  |
| Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  96  treatment (%)  | Do not apply industrial sludge                         | to natural soils.                         |                  |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage   96 treatment (%)   | Sludge should be incinerated,                          | contained or reclaimed.                   |                  |
| treatment (%)  | Conditions and Measures re                             | elated to municipal sewage treatment p    | lant             |
|  |  | from wastewater via domestic sewage       | 96               |
|  |  | m wastewater after onsite and offsite     | 96               |

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

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| 4.05.05 |
|---------|
| 4,3E+05 |
|         |
| 2,0E+03 |
|         |

### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

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

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 - wo | oi kei  |
|------------------------|---|
| 30000000668            |   |
| SECTION 1              | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |
| Title                  | Functional Fluids- Professional   |
| Use Descriptor         | Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC1, PROC2, PROC3, PROC8a, PROC9, PROC20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.13b.v1                                       |
| Scope of process       | Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in professional equipment including maintenance and related material transfers. |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT |
|-----------|--|
|           | MEASURES                                   |

| Section 2.1                  | Control of Worker Exposure                  |                      |
|------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| Product Characteristics      |   |                      |
| Physical form of product     | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP     |                      |
| Concentration of the Sub-    | Covers percentage substance in the produ    | uct up to 100%.,     |
| stance in Mixture/Article    | Unless stated otherwise.,                   |                      |
| Frequency and Duration of    | Use   |                      |
| Covers daily exposures up to | o 8 hours (unless stated differently).      |                      |
| Other Operational Condition  | ons affecting Exposure                      |                      |
| Assumes use at not more that | an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless   | stated differently). |
| Assumes a good basic stand   | dard of occupational hygiene is implemented | l.                   |

| Contributing Scenarios R  | isk Management Measures  |
|---|--|
| Drum/batch transfersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a                                      | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Transfer from/pouring from containersDedicated facilityPROC9                          | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Dedicated facilityPROC9    | No other specific measures identified.   |
| General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC3                                     | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar.PROC20                      | No other specific measures identified.   |
| Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar.elevated temperature-PROC20 | Provide a good standard of controlled ventilation (10 to 15 air changes per hour). |
| Remanufacture of reject arti-   | No other specific measures identified.   |

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| clesPROC9                        |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Equipment maintenance-<br>PROC8a | No other specific measures identified.  |
| Storage.PROC1PROC2               | Store substance within a closed system. |

| Section 2.2  | Control of Environmental Exposure   |                           |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Substance is complex UVC   | B.  |                           |
| Predominantly hydrophobic  |   |                           |
| Readily biodegradable.   |   |                           |
| Amounts Used   |   |                           |
| Fraction of EU tonnage use   | d in region:  | 0,1                       |
| Regional use tonnage (tonn   |   | 50                        |
| Fraction of Regional tonnag  | • ,   | 5,0E-04                   |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):   |   | 2,5E-02                   |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):   |   | 6,8E-02                   |
| Frequency and Duration of  |   |                           |
| Continuous release.  |   |                           |
| Emission Days (days/year):   |   | 365                       |
|  | t influenced by risk management   | •                         |
| Local freshwater dilution fac  |   | 10                        |
| Local marine water dilution  |   | 100                       |
| Other Operational Conditi  | ons affecting Environmental Exposure  | •                         |
|  | wide dispersive use (regional only):  | 5,0E-02                   |
|  | ater from wide dispersive use:  | 2,5E-02                   |
|  | wide dispersive use (regional only):  | 2,5E-02                   |
|  | measures at process level (source) to pro   |                           |
|  | oss sites thus conservative process re-   |                           |
| lease estimates used.  | ·   |                           |
| Technical onsite condition   | ns and measures to reduce or limit discha   |                           |
|  | is and incasares to reduce or infinit discin  | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil   |   | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil   |   | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil<br>Risk from environmental ex   | posure is driven by freshwater.   | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re   | posure is driven by freshwater.<br>quired.  | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide   | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%)  | arges, air emis-          |
| sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide   | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide   |                           |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide   |                           |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ncy of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re-  | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie<br>If discharging to domestic s<br>quired onsite wastewater re   | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ncy of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re-  | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie<br>If discharging to domestic s<br>quired onsite wastewater re   | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) for to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site  | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie<br>If discharging to domestic s<br>quired onsite wastewater re<br>Organisational measures  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ncy of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils.  | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) for to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the removal efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.   | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.  related to municipal sewage treatment p  | 0                         |
| Risk from environmental ex<br>No wastewater treatment re<br>Treat air emission to provid<br>Treat onsite wastewater (pr<br>the required removal efficie<br>If discharging to domestic s<br>quired onsite wastewater re<br>Organisational measures<br>Do not apply industrial sludge<br>Sludge should be incinerated<br>Conditions and Measures<br>Estimated substance remove   | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) for to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the removal efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.   | 0<br>0                    |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial slude Sludge should be incinerate Conditions and Measures Estimated substance removal treatment (%)  | posure is driven by freshwater.  equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ncy of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.  related to municipal sewage treatment plant yal from wastewater via domestic sewage  | 0<br>0<br>0               |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial slude Sludge should be incinerate Estimated substance removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal f  | posure is driven by freshwater. equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.  related to municipal sewage treatment plant ral from wastewater via domestic sewage rom wastewater after onsite and offsite  | 0<br>0                    |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerate Conditions and Measures Estimated substance removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal f (domestic treatment plant) f Maximum allowable site ton | posure is driven by freshwater.  equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) ior to receiving water discharge) to provide ncy of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the re- moval efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils. ed, contained or reclaimed.  related to municipal sewage treatment pl ral from wastewater via domestic sewage rom wastewater after onsite and offsite RMMs (%) nage (MSafe) based on release following                | 0<br>0<br>0               |
| Risk from environmental ex No wastewater treatment re Treat air emission to provide Treat onsite wastewater (pr the required removal efficie If discharging to domestic s quired onsite wastewater re Organisational measures Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated Conditions and Measures Estimated substance removal treatment (%) Total efficiency of removal f (domestic treatment plant) F                           | posure is driven by freshwater.  equired. e a typical removal efficiency of (%) for to receiving water discharge) to provide ency of >= (%) ewage treatment plant, provide the removal efficiency of (%) to prevent/limit release from site ge to natural soils.  ed, contained or reclaimed.  related to municipal sewage treatment plant from wastewater via domestic sewage rom wastewater after onsite and offsite RMMs (%) Inage (MSafe) based on release following removal (kg/d) | 0<br>0<br>0<br>lant<br>96 |

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### Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal

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

#### Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

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

### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

The ECETOC TRA tool has been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise indicated.

#### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

| SECTION 4 | GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
|           | EXPOSURE SCENARIO                     |

### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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| Exposure occinario 11 | Exposure oceriano - Worker  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 30000000669           |   |  |
| SECTION 1             | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE   |  |
| Title                 | Use in laboratories- Industrial   |  |
| Use Descriptor        | Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15 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 percentage substance in the produ Unless stated otherwise., | ict up to 100%., |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |  |                  |
| Covers daily exposures up to   | o 8 hours (unless stated differently).                             |                  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure  |  |                  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |  |                  |

| Contributing Scenarios      | Risk Management Measures               |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15 | No other specific measures identified. |
| CleaningPROC10              | No other specific measures identified. |

| Section 2.2   | Control of Environmental Expos | sure |
|---|--------------------------------|------|
| Substance is complex UVCB.                              |                                |      |
| Predominantly hydrophobic.                              |                                |      |
| Readily biodegradable.                                  |                                |      |
| Amounts Used  |                                |      |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used                             | d in region:                   | 0,1  |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):                     |                                | 5    |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:              |                                | 0,4  |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):                      |                                | 2    |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 100                |                                | 100  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use                           |                                |      |
| Continuous release.                                     |                                |      |
| Emission Days (days/year): 20                           |                                | 20   |
| Environmental factors not influenced by risk management |                                |      |

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| Local freshwater dilution factor:   | 10                                      |
|---|---|
| Local marine water dilution factor:   | 100                                     |
|   | 100                                     |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure               | 0.55.00                                 |
| Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):        | 2,5E-02                                 |
| Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): | 2,0E-02                                 |
| Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):       | 1,0E-04                                 |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro          | event release                           |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-            |   |
| lease estimates used.   |   |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha          | 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, 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 p             | lant                                    |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage             | 96.9                                    |
| treatment (%)   | 00,0                                    |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite        | 96,9                                    |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)   |   |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following           | 6,5E+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.  |   |
| 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.

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| SECTION 4        | GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO |
|------------------|---|
| O (' A A - 111() |   |

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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| Exposure Scenario - We | oi kei   |
|------------------------|--|
| 30000000670            |  |
|                        |  |
| SECTION 1              | EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE  |
| Title                  | Use in laboratories- Professional  |
| Use Descriptor         | Sector of Use: SU22  |
|                        | Process Categories: PROC10, PROC15   |
|                        | Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ESVOC   |
|                        | SpERC 8.17.v1  |
|                        | opens sirriv   |
| Scope of process       | Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning. |
|                        |  |

| SECTION 2 | OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT |
|-----------|--|
|           | MEASURES                                   |

| Section 2.1  | Control of Worker Exposure  |  |
|--|---|--|
| Product Characteristics  | •   |  |
| Physical form of product   | Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP   |  |
| Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article  | Covers percentage substance in the product up to 100%., Unless stated otherwise., |  |
| Frequency and Duration of Use  |   |  |
| Covers daily exposures up t  | o 8 hours (unless stated differently).  |  |
| Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure  |   |  |
| Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented. |   |  |

| Contributing Scenarios      | Risk Management Measures               |
|-----------------------------|--|
| Laboratory activitiesPROC15 | No other specific measures identified. |
| CleaningPROC10              | No other specific measures identified. |

| Section 2.2                                | Control of Environmental Expos | sure    |
|--|--------------------------------|---------|
| Substance is complex UVCB.                 |                                |         |
| Predominantly hydrophobic.                 |                                |         |
| Readily biodegradable.                     |                                |         |
| Amounts Used                               |                                |         |
| Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:     |                                | 0,1     |
| Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):        |                                | 5       |
| Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: |                                | 5,0E-04 |
| Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):         |                                | 2,5E-03 |
| Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):       |                                | 6,9E-03 |
| Frequency and Duration of                  | Use                            |         |
| Continuous release.                        |                                |         |
| Emission Days (days/year):                 |                                | 365     |

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| 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 wide dispersive use (regional only):       | 0,5                  |
| Release fraction to wastewater from wide dispersive use:                | 0,5                  |
| Release fraction to soil from wide dispersive use (regional only):      | 0                    |
| Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-     | event release        |
| Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-        |                      |
| lease estimates used.   |                      |
| Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch       | arges, air emis-     |
| sions and releases to soil  |                      |
| Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.      |                      |
| 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, 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 p         | lant                 |
| Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage         | 96                   |
| treatment (%)   |                      |
| Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite    | 96                   |
| (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)                                     |                      |
| Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following       | 89                   |
| total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)                               |                      |
| Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)                     | 2,0E+03              |
| Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for      | r disposal           |
| External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable  |                      |
| regulations.  | 0                    |
| Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste           |                      |
| External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable  | local and/or regiona |
| regulations.  | <b>J</b>             |
| •   |                      |

| 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.

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| SECTION 4           | GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO |
|---------------------|---|
|                     | LAFOSURE SCENARIO                                       |
| Castian A.A. Haalth | ·   |

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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