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# **Hexane** (extraction grade)

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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Hexane (extraction grade)

Product code : Q1252

Registration number EU : 01-2119474209-33-0002

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

rich

CAS-No. : 64742-49-0

EC-No. : 925-292-5

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

Use of the Sub- : Industrial Solvent.

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

tered uses under REACH.

Uses advised against : Restricted to professional users., This product must not be

used in applications other than the above without first seeking

the advice of the supplier.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

#### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

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

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ways.

Skin irritation, Category 2 H315: Causes skin irritation.

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

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

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

born child.

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

system

, Peripheral nervous system

H373: May cause damage to organs through pro-

longed or repeated exposure.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H361 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H373 May cause damage to organs (Central nervous system, Peripheral nervous system) through prolonged or repeat-

ed exposure.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

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

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

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## Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

#### Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

#### 2.3 Other hazards

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

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

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

May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

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

#### 3.1 Substances

## Components

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

#### **Further information**

#### Contains:

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

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

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

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with

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

facility for additional treatment.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

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

Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

nervous system (CNS) depression resulting in dizziness, lightheadedness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. Continued inhalation may result in unconsciousness and

death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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

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

arms and legs).

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

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

#### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

Hazardous combustion products may include:

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained

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Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bond-

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

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical

means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical

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means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

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

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures

Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage 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 ve-

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locity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then  $\leq 7$  m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

Hygiene measures

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

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

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

Further information on storage stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of

strict procedures and precautions.

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

harmful or toxic to man or to the environment.

Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk.

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

ble.

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

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

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

tered uses under REACH.

See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Igni-

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tions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices

on Static Electricity).

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

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

## 8.1 Control parameters

## **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
Technical Hexane	Not As- signed	TWA	150 mg/m3	EU HSPA
n-Hexane	110-54-3	TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	GB EH40
n-Hexane		TWA	20 ppm 72 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	Further information: Indicative			
n-Hexane		TWA	50 ppm	ACGIH

# **Biological occupational exposure limits**

Substance name	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Sampling time	Basis
n-Hexane	110-54-3	2,5-Hexanedione:	End of shift	ACGIH BEI
		0.5 mg/l		
		(Urine)		

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	13 mg/kg bw/day
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	93 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	7 mg/kg bw/day
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	20 mg/m3
Hydrocarbons, C6, n- alkanes, isoalkanes, cyclics, n-hexane rich	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	6 mg/kg bw/day

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

Substance name		Environmental Compartment	Value
Hydrocarbons, C6, n-all	kanes,		
isoalkanes, cyclics, n-he	exane rich		
Remarks:	Substance	e is a hydrocarbon with a complex, unknown or	variable composi-

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tion. Conventional methods of deriving PNECs are not appropriate and it is not possible to identify a single representative PNEC for such substances.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

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

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

#### General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

### Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

protective eyewear is recommended. Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

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

gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber gloves. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC or

neoprene rubber gloves.

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For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection

Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where

risk of splashing, also wear an apron.

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605. Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk

assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection

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

Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.

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

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

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

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : liquid

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic, sweet

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Odour Threshold Data not available

Melting / freezing point -95 °C

Initial boiling point and boiling : Typical 63 - 79 °C

range

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit /

upper flammability limit

upper flammability limit

7.4 %(V)

Lower explosion limit /

Lower flammability limit

Lower flammability limit

1.1 %(V)

-27 °C Flash point

Method: IP 170

375 °C Auto-ignition temperature

Method: ASTM E-659

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

ture

Not applicable

рΗ Not applicable

Viscosity

Data not available Viscosity, dynamic

Typical 0.45 mm2/s (25 °C) Viscosity, kinematic

Method: ASTM D445

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 9.5 mg/l

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 4

Typical 8,000 Pa (0 °C) Vapour pressure

Typical 19,000 Pa (20 °C)

Typical 58,500 Pa (50 °C)

Relative density 0.66

Method: ASTM D4052

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Density : Typical 670 - 675 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2.8

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1.4

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

8

Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0.04 pS/m at 20 °C

Method: ASTM D-4308

Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m

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

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

conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semi-conductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : 18.5 mN/m, 20 °C, ASTM D-971

Molecular weight : 86 g/mol

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

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

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

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In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, sulphur oxides and unidentified organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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

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

exposure skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

**Acute toxicity** 

Product:

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Remarks: Low toxicity by inhalation.

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

Remarks: Low toxicity

Skin corrosion/irritation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Causes skin irritation.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks : Not irritating to eye.

Vapours may be irritating to the eye.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

**Product:** 

Remarks : Not a sensitiser.

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

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## Germ cell mutagenicity

**Product:** 

Genotoxicity in vivo : Remarks: Not mutagenic.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

**Product:** 

Remarks : Tumours produced in animals are not considered relevant to

humans.

Not a carcinogen.

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

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Product:** 

Effects on fertility :

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

produce other toxic effects.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

: This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

**Product:** 

Remarks : May cause drowsiness and dizziness.

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#### STOT - repeated exposure

**Product:** 

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

ous system.

Peripheral nervous system: causes peripheral neuropathy

which can be potentiated by ketones.

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

sidered relevant to humans

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Product:**

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

**Product:** 

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

ered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

**Product:** 

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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

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

ponent(s).

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### 12.1 Toxicity

**Product:** 

Toxicity to fish : Remarks: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to algae/aquatic plants : Remarks: Harmful

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

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Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms

Remarks: Data not available

# 12.2 Persistence and degradability

**Product:** 

Biodegradability Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

**Product:** 

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

**Product:** 

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

particles and will not be mobile.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Product:** 

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

Assessment The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to

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

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor-

mation

: Does not have ozone depletion potential.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of

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the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

**Product** 

Recover or recycle if possible.

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

ods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

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.

Local legislation

Remarks : Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

## 14.1 UN number or ID number

**ADR** : 1208

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RID : 1208 IMDG : 1208 IATA : 1208

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : HEXANES
RID : HEXANES
IMDG : HEXANES

IATA : HEXANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

**ADR** 

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

**RID** 

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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : II Labels : 3

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

RID

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : yes

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

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needs to comply with in connection with transport.

## 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 2

Product name : Hexane (all isomers)

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

Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which 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

P5c

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation (Annex XIV)

: Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

: This product does not contain substances of very high concern (Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), Article 57).

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

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

#### Other regulations:

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

Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Pollution Prevention and Control Act 1999. Environment Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment (Amendment) Regulations 2011. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations

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1997. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995 (as amended). Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 2002. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992. Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005(as amended). Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 1999 (as amended). Renewable Transport Fuel Obligations Order 2007 (as amended). Energy Act 2011. Environmental Permitting (England and Wales) Regulations 2010 (as amended). Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2011 (as amended). Planning (Hazardous Substances) Act 1990 and associated regulations. The Environmental Protection (Controls on Ozone-Depleting Substances) Regulations 2011.

Product is subject to the Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations 2015 (2015 No. 483) based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

KECI : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

AIIC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

## 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

## Full text of other abbreviations

2006/15/EC : Europe. Indicative occupational exposure limit values

ACGIH : USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI : ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)

EU HSPA : OEL based on European Hydrocarbon Solvents Producers

(CEFIC-HSPA) methodology.

GB EH40 : UK. EH40 WEL - Workplace Exposure Limits

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours ACGIH / TWA : 8-hour, time-weighted average

EU HSPA / TWA : 8-hr TWA

GB EH40 / TWA : Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA reference period)

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ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA -European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for op-

erators.

Other information : For Industry guidance and tools on REACH please visit the CEFIC website at http://cefic.org/Industry-support.

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

This product is classified as H304 (May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways). The risk relates to potential for aspiration. The risk arising from aspiration hazard is solely related to the physico-chemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

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This product is classified as R66 / EUH066 (Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking). The risk relates to the potential for repeated or prolonged dermal contact. The risk arising from contact is solely related to the physicochemical properties of the substance. The risk can therefore be controlled by implementing risk management measures tailored to this specific hazard and included within Section 8 of the SDS. An exposure scenario is not presented.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture:		Classification procedure:
Flam. Liq. 2	H225	On basis of test data.
Asp. Tox. 1	H304	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Skin Irrit. 2	H315	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT SE 3	H336	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Repr. 2	H361	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
STOT RE 2	H373	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.
Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	Expert judgement and weight of evidence determination.

#### Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

Uses - Worker

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

tria

Uses - Worker

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial

Uses - Worker

Title : Use in laboratories- Industrial

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**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Rubber production and processing- Industrial

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worke	
30000000736	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Manufacture of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 1.1.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of the substance or use as a process chemical or extraction agent. Includes recycling/ recovery, material transfers, storage, maintenance and loading (including marine vessel/barge, road/rail car and bulk container), sampling and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

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

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or:

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	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Process samplingPROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.
StoragePROC2	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used		0.1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	1.5E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	1.5E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	5.1E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-02
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	3.0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1.0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emis-		
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	

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	I
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no onsite	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	45.8
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 p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96.2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7.2E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 1.0E+04	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION		
Section 3.1 - Health		
The ECETOC TRA tool has 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			
OLOTION 4			
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO		
Section 4.1 - Health			
	expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management		
Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.			
Available hazard data do not enable the derivation of a DNEL for dermal irritant effects.			
Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.			
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users			
should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.			

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## **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000737	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU8, SU9 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC2, ERC3, ERC4, ERC5, ERC6a, ERC6b, ERC 6C,, ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 1.1b.v1
Scope of process	Loading (including marine vessel/barge, rail/road car and IBC loading) and repacking (including drums and small packs) of substance, including its sampling, storage, unloading distribution and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT	
	MEASURES	

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

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:

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	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
Process samplingPROC3	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.	
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.	
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.	
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.	
Drum and small package fill- ingPROC9	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.	
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours	

Section 2.2	Section 2.2 Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixture.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	600	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	2.0E-03	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1.2	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		60	
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Continuous release.Emission	20		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:		100	
Other Operational Condition	Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1.0E-03	
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1.0E-05	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1.0E-05	

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Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	event release
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.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.	0
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96.2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2.1E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
External freatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	9
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

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Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

30000000746	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3, SU10 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ESVOC SpERC 2.2.v1
Scope of process	Formulation, packing and re-packing of the substance and its mixtures in batch or continuous operations, including storage, materials transfers, mixing, tabletting, compression, pelletisation, extrusion, large and small scale packing, sampling, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unlestant of occupational hygiene is implemented	

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

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Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC3  Process samplingPROC3	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.  Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or:
	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Bulk transfersPROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Drum/batch transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	Handle substance within a predominantly closed system provided with extract ventilation.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	Fill containers/cans at dedicated filling points supplied with local extract ventilation.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system. Ensure operation is undertaken outdoors. Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours

Section 2.2	Control of Environmenta	I Exposure
Substance is isomeric n	nixture.	
Predominantly hydropho	obic.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage	used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (	connes/year):	3.1E+02
Fraction of Regional ton	nage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tor	nnes/year):	3.1E+02
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 3.1E+03		3.1E+03

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Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):	100
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	100
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1 100
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2.5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2.0E-04
RMM):	2.02 01
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	
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	<b>3</b> 00, 00
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
One ditions and Management and to discuss in all account to a treatment in	I
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96.2
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2.2E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or region
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste  External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or region

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

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## Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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3000000747	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Uses in Coatings- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 10, PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.3a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use in coatings (paints, inks, adhesives, etc) including exposures during use (including materials receipt, storage, preparation and transfer from bulk and semi-bulk, application by spray, roller, spreader, dip, flow, fluidised bed on production lines and film formation) and equipment cleaning, maintenance and associated laboratory activities.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

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

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionUse in contained	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.

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systemsPROC2	
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies.(closed sys- tems)Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC2	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Mixing operations (closed systems)General exposures (closed systems)PROC3	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Film formation - air dry- ingPROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open systems)PROC5	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Spraying (automat- ic/robotic)PROC7	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow.
ManualSprayingPROC7	Carry out in a vented booth provided with laminar airflow. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Material transfersNon-dedicated facilityPROC8a	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Material transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.  Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfer- sTransfer from/pouring from	Provide extract ventilation to material transfer points and other openings. , or:

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containersPROC9	Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixture.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used	, ,		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	n region:	0.1	
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		8.3E+02	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	rear):	8.3E+02	
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	4.2E+04	
Frequency and Duration of			
Continuous release.Emission		20	
	nfluenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10	
Local marine water dilution fa		100	
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	9.8E-01	
Release fraction to wastewate RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	7.0E-04	
Release fraction to soil from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release		revent release	
	s sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.			
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil		arges, air emis-	
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
	ved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.			
If discharging to domestic sev	vage treatment plant, no secondary		
wastewater treatment required	d.		
Treat air emission to provide a	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90	
	to receiving water discharge) to provide	94.3	
the required removal efficience			
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	0	
wastewater treatment required			
	prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge	to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated,	contained or reclaimed.		

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Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96.2	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	6.2E+04	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal		

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

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

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

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

#### Section 3.2 -Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

## Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker	
3000000748	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in Cleaning Agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 10, PROC 13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.4a.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a component of cleaning products including transfer from storage, pouring/unloading from drums or containers. Exposures during mixing/diluting in the preparatory phase and cleaning activities (including spraying, brushing, dipping, wiping, automated and by hand), related equipment cleaning and maintenance.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 1	00% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,		
Frequency and Duration of Use			
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).			
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure			
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).			
Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.			

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

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Automated process with (semi) closed systems. Use in contained	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
systemsPROC2 Automated process with (semi) closed systems.Drum/batch trans- fersUse in contained batch pro- cessesPROC3	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 4 hours , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Application of cleaning products in closed systemsPROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.Dedicated facilityPROC8b	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Use in contained batch process- esPROC4	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur.
Degreasing small objects in cleaning stationPROC13	Provide extraction ventilation at points where emissions occur. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with low-pressure washersPROC10	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
Cleaning with high pressure washersPROC7	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %.  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.  , or:  Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or better.
ManualSurfacesCleaningPROC10	Provide a good standard of general ventilation (not less than 3 to 5 air changes per hour). Limit the substance content in the product to 25 %. Avoid carrying out operation for more than 1 hour. , or: Wear a respirator conforming to EN140 with Type A filter or

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	better.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixt	ture.	
Predominantly hydrophobi	C.	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage us	ed in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (ton		340
Fraction of Regional tonna		0.3
Annual site tonnage (tonne	•	100
Maximum daily site tonnag		5.0E+03
Frequency and Duration		
Continuous release.Emiss		20
	ot influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution fa		10
Local marine water dilution	n factor:	100
Other Operational Condi	tions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from	n process (initial release prior to RMM):	1.0E+00
Release fraction to wastew RMM):	vater from process (initial release prior to	3.0E-06
Release fraction to soil from	m process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and	d measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary ac	cross sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
Technical onsite conditions and releases to so	ons and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental ex	xposure is driven by freshwater.	
	ssolved substance to or recover from onsite	
If discharging to domestic wastewater treatment requ	sewage treatment plant, no secondary ired.	
	de a typical removal efficiency of (%)	70
	prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
	sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
	s to prevent/limit release from site	1
Do not apply industrial sluc		
Sludge should be incinerat	ted, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measure	s related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
	oval from wastewater via domestic sewage	96.2
	from wastewater after onsite and offsite RMMs (%)	96.2
	nnage (MSafe) based on release following	1.4E+07
and and trade of to	age (eare) bacca cri rereace renewing	· · · · <b>-</b> · · · ·

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total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03

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

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

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

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

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION		
Section 3.1 - Health			

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

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

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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Exposure occitatio - W	Exposure oceriano - Worker	
30000000751		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 15, PROC 10 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4	
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

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

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

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	9.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0.1

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Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	0.1
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	0.1
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	5.0
Frequency and Duration of Use	T
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):	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-	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	a. 900, a oo
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 >= (%)	U
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Do not apply industrial studge to flatural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96.2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	2.2E+03
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 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.

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Exposure oceriano - W	OI RCI
30000000752	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ESVOC SpERC 8.17.v1
Scope of process	Use of small quantities within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure
Product Characteristics	•
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,
Frequency and Duration o	f Use
Covers daily exposures up t	o 8 hours (unless stated differently).
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). dard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
CleaningPROC10	Handle in a fume cupboard or under extract ventilation.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		

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Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0.1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1.0
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	5.0E-04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5.0E-05
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1.4E-04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5.0E-01
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	U
wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Do not apply industrial studge to flatural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96.2
treatment (%)	30.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	96.2
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	00.2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	5.0E-01
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	0.02 01
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.	
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 alid/oi regional

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	

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

#### Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

Risk Management Measures are based on qualitative risk characterisation.

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Rubber production and processing- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 5, PROC 6, PROC 7, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 13, PROC 14, PROC 15, PROC 21 Environmental Release Categories: ERC1, ERC4, ERC6d, ESVOC SpERC 4.19.v1
Scope of process	Manufacture of tyres and general rubber articles, including processing of raw (uncured) rubber, handling and mixing of rubber additives, vulcanising, cooling and finishing.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unles lard of occupational hygiene is implemented	

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General measures (skin irritants).	Avoid direct skin contact with product. Identify potential areas for indirect skin contact. Wear gloves (tested to EN374) if hand contact with substance likely. Clean up contamination/spills as soon as they occur. Wash off any skin contamination immediately. Provide basic employee training to prevent / minimise exposures and to report any skin problems that may develop.  Other skin protection measures such as impervious suits and face shields may be required during high dispersion activities which are likely to lead to substantial aerosol release, e.g. spraying.
Material transfers(closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
Material transfers(closed systems)PROC2	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.

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Material transfersPROC8b	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Bulk weighing(closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk weighingUse in contained systemsPROC2	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Small scale weighingPROC9	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixingUse in contained batch processesPROC3	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixing(open systems)PROC4	Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Additive premixingPROC5	Ensure material transfers are under containment or extract ventilation.
Material transfersDedicated facilityPROC8bPROC9	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).  Avoid carrying out activities involving exposure for more than 1 hour.
Calendering (including Banburys)Operation is car- ried out at elevated tem- perature (> 20°C above ambient tempera- ture).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.
Pressing uncured rubber blanksPROC14	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Tyre build upPROC7	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
VulcanisationOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.
Cooling cured articlesOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC6	Minimise exposure by extracted full enclosure for the operation or equipment.

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Production of articles by dipping and pour-ingPROC13	Minimise exposure by partial enclosure of the operation or equipment and provide extract ventilation at openings.
Finishing operationsPROC21	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Equipment maintenance- PROC8a	Drain down and flush system prior to equipment opening or maintenance.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.
Storage.PROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour). Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is complex UVCB.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0.1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes	s/year):	7.9E+01
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		7.9E+01
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	4.0E+03
Frequency and Duration of		
Continuous release.Emission	Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not i	nfluenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from p	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0.01
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		3.0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):		1.0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro		revent release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.		0
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.		

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Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96.2
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96.2
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1.4E+05
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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

indicated.

### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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or in combination.

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

(http://cefic.org).