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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Isopentane 75/25

Product code : Q1124

Unique Formula Identifier

(UFI)

: 9KF2-T0CM-2009-33E3

#### 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 : 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)

Numéro ORFILA (INRS): + 33 (0)1 45 42 59 59

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

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

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

ways.

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Specific target organ toxicity - single ex-

posure, Category 3

H336: May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Cat-

egory 2

H411: Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### 2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008)

Hazard pictograms :









Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

H224 Extremely flammable liquid and vapour.

**HEALTH HAZARDS:** 

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** 

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Supplemental Hazard

Statements

EUH066

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

cracking.

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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

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

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste

disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

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

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

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

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

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

#### 3.2 Mixtures

#### Components

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

For explanation of abbreviations see section 16.

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

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

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ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

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

Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

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

death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

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

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

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

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

Do not use water in a jet.

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## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment:

for firefighters

Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

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

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

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#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by 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 means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

If contamination of site occurs remediation may require spe-

cialist advice.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

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

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

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

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

material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and stor-

age facilities are followed.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

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sources. Avoid sparks.

Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of

vapours, mists or aerosols.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

When using do not eat or drink.

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

distant ignition is possible.

**Product Transfer** 

Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge. If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur. Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges. These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements. These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation. Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge ( $\leq 1$  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 cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on stor-

age stability

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).

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

strict procedures and precautions.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away 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.

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

i the naminable/explosive range and hence may be han

ble.

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

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

zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Avoid prolonged contact with natural,

butyl or nitrile rubbers.

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

near containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

on Static Electricity).

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

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

## 8.1 Control parameters

#### **Occupational Exposure Limits**

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
pentane	109-66-0	VME	1.000 ppm	FR VLE
			3.000 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: Regulatory bi	nding exposure limits	
pentane		TWA	1.000 ppm	2006/15/EC
			3.000 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: Indicative		
isopentane	78-78-4	VME	1.000 ppm	FR VLE
			3.000 mg/m3	
	Further information: Regulatory indicative exposure limits			
isopentane		TWA	1.000 ppm	2006/15/EC
-			3.000 mg/m3	
	Further inform	nation: Indicative		

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

No biological limit allocated.

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

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health ef-	Value
			fects	

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isopentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
pentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	643 mg/m3
pentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

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

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

#### 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 auidelines/limits.

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

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

#### General Information:

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective

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equipment to remove contaminants. Discard contaminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping.

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

## Personal protective equipment

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

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

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

Approved to EU Standard EN166.

Hand protection

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

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

Skin and body protection

Skin protection is not required under normal conditions of

use.

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing

over parts of the body subject to exposure.

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

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra-

tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.

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

priate combination of mask and filter.

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

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

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

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

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point : -150 °C

Melting / freezing point -160,5 °C

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

Flammability

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit

Upper explosion limit / upper flammability limit

: 7,6 %(V)

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

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Lower flammability limit

Flash point : Typical -57 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 468 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

370 °C

Method: DIN 51794

Decomposition temperature

Decomposition tempera-

Data not available

ture

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : Data not available

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

Method: ASTM D445

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

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,4

Vapour pressure : Typical 36 kPa (0 °C)

Typical 77 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 207 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : Typical 624 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,4

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not classified

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Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0,25 pS/m at 20 °C

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

The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered somi-

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 semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can

greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : Data not available

Molecular weight : 72 g/mol

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

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

## 10.2 Chemical stability

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

#### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

## 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.

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#### 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

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

#### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

## isopentane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

> Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

pentane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Exposure time: 4 h Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

**Species** Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating to skin.

Insufficient to classify.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

pentane:

Species : Rabbit

Method : OECD Test Guideline 405

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

## **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Guinea pig

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

pentane:

Species : Guinea pig

Method : OECD Test Guideline 406

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

## **Components:**

isopentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Genotoxicity in vivo : Species: Rat

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

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

#### Carcinogenicity

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

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

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## Reproductive toxicity

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

pentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

## STOT - single exposure

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

pentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

## STOT - repeated exposure

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

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

Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

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pentane:

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

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

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

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

pentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

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

## **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### isopentane:

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

#### pentane:

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

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

#### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

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

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

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

**Product:** 

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

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

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ponent(s).

**Components:** 

isopentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

pentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

## **Components:**

isopentane:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances. Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

F

Remarks: Toxic

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

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

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

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 7,618 mg/l Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

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Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

pentane:

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

Exposure time: 96 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Remarks: Toxic

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other :

aquatic invertebrates

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

Exposure time: 48 h

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

Remarks: Toxic

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

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

mg/l

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Remarks: Harmful

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

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: NOEC/NOEL >100 mg/l

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

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

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chron-

ic toxicity)

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

Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: no data available

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#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Biodegradability : Biodegradation: 71 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

pentane:

Biodegradation: 87 %

Exposure time: 28 d

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

F

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Oxidises rapidly by photo-chemical reactions in air.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

pentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

pentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

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groundwater.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Components:

isopentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

pentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

**Product:** 

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

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

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

**Product:** 

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

**Components:** 

isopentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

Does not have ozone depletion potential.

pentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

to pose a significant hazard to aquatic life.

#### **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

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determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

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

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

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

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may cause an explosion hazard. Do not puncture,

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

#### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number or ID number

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

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR : PENTANES
RID : PENTANES
IMDG : PENTANES

IATA : PENTANES

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## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

CDNI Inland Water Waste : NST 8963 Solvent

Agreement

**ADR** 

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

**RID** 

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

**IMDG** 

Packing group : I Labels : 3

IATA

Packing group : I Labels : 3

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous : no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

**IMDG** 

Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

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

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

needs to comply with in connection with transport.

## 14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y Ship type : 3

Product name : Pentane (all isomers)

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

Code

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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

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

P5a FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

P5a FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

E2 ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

Occupational Illnesses (R- :

461-3, France)

: Not applicable

## Other regulations:

The following regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive and does not exempt the end user of the product to refer to all official documents to determine its obligations.

Labour code: Exposure forbidden to certain works/products to:

- Young people at least 15 years old and under 18 years old: art. D4153-17
- Pregnant or breast-feeding women: art. D4152-10, D4152-11

Social security code - Article L.461-6, Appendix A, no. 601-15. Labour code - Intensified medical supervision: Articles R.4624-18 and R.4624-19, decree 2012-135 of 30.01.2012.

The product is subject to the DDADUE (Provisions for Adaptation of Legislation to European Union Law in the Field of Sustainable Development) from 16 July 2013 of Articles 10 and 11, the transposition of the Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

According type of product and quantity stored, check for applicability of Code of environment: art. R511-9 - Nomenclature of classified facilities.

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

AICS : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

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NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

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

EUH066 : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

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

H336 : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

H411 : Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

#### Full text of other abbreviations

Aquatic Chronic : Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard

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

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

FR VLE : France. Occupational Exposure Limits

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours FR VLE / VME : Time Weighted Average

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

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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.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data

Sheet

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU

IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

Classification of the mixture: Classification procedure:

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

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

dence determination.

STOT SE 3 H336 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Manufacture of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

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

trial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings- Industrial

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**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Blowing agents- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories- Professional

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

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000627	
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		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

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

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixtu	ire.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		•
Fraction of EU tonnage use	d in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonn		3,7E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnag		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes		3,7E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage		1,2E+05
Frequency and Duration of		,
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution fac		10
Local marine water dilution		100
	ons affecting Environmental Exposure	
•	process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
	ater from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-04
RMM):		,
Release fraction to soil from	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
	measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	oss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	·	
<b>Technical onsite condition</b>	ns and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental exp	posure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic so	ewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment requir		
	e a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (pri	or to receiving water discharge) to provide	40,4
the required removal efficien		
If discharging to domestic se	ewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment requir		
	to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludg	ge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerate	d, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Massures	related to municipal sowage treatment n	Nant
	related to municipal sewage treatment praise from wastewater via domestic sewage	
treatment (%)	ai nom wasiewater via domestic sewage	97,1
, ,	rom wastowater after ensite and affeits	07.1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite 97,1		
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 2,5E+06		
total wastewater treatment r	2,5E+06	
	· - ·	1,0E+04
Assumed domestic sewage	ucaunciii piani now (mo/u)	1,05704

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

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

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

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

## SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

#### Section 3.2 -Environment

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

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure oceriano - Worker		
30000000630		
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, 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 Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 10	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 exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open sys tems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.

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Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2 Control of Environmental B	Exposure
Substance is isomeric mixture.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	1
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,1E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	23
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,1E+03
Frequency and Duration of Use	,
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk managem	ent
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 I	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release	
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to	RMM): 1,0E-05
Technical conditions and measures at process level (se	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative production	cess re-
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or sions and releases to soil	r limit discharges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater s	sediment.
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of	(%) 90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge)	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no seco	ondary 0
wastewater treatment required.	,
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from	site
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domesti	ic sewage   97,1
treatment (%)	d affaita 07.4
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and	d offsite 97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	fallender 4.55 : 07
	e following   1,5E+07
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release	, i = i = i = i
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release	2,0E+03

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regulations.

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

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

SECTION 3	<b>EXPOSURE ESTIMATION</b>
SECTION 3	LAI OSONE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

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

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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**Exposure Scenario - Worker** 

Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000631	
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 Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

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

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tyPROC8b	
Mixing operations (open systems)PROC5	No other specific measures identified.
ManualTransfer from/pouring from containersPROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	<b>Control of Environmental Exposure</b>	
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,1E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,1E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		3,7E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor:		100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (after typical onsite RMMs con-		2,5E-02
sistent with EU Solvent Emissions Directive requirements):		
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to		2,0E-04
RMM):		4.05.04
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		
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.		
	s and measures to reduce or limit disc	harasa sir amis
sions and releases to soil	s and measures to reduce or minit disc	marges, air eims-
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite		
wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic sev	wage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0

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Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	41,2
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,5E+05
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable	local and/or regional
regulations.	

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

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

### Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
Predicted exposures are not expected to exceed the DN(M)EL when the Risk Management	
Measures/Operational Conditions outlined in Section 2 are implemented.	
Where other Risk Management Measures/Operational Conditions are adopted, then users	
should ensure that risks are managed to at least equivalent levels.	

## Section 4.2 -Environment

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

Required removal efficiency for wastewater can be achieved using onsite/offsite technolo-

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gies, either alone or in combination.

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

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30000000634		
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		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems) with sample collectionUse in contained systemsPROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Film formation - force drying, stoving and other technologies. Operation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature). PROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)General expo-	
sures (closed sys-	
tems)PROC3	
Film formation - air dry-	No other specific measures identified.
ingPROC4	
Preparation of material for	No other specific measures identified.
applicationMixing opera-	
tions (open sys-	
tems)PROC5	
Spraying (automat-	No other specific measures identified.
ic/robotic)PROC7	
ManualSprayingPROC7	No other specific measures identified.
Material transfer-	No other specific measures identified.
sPROC8aPROC8b	
Roller, spreader, flow appli-	No other specific measures identified.
cationPROC10	
Dipping, immersion and	No other specific measures identified.
pouringPROC13	
Laboratory activi-	No other specific measures identified.
tiesPROC15	
Material trans-	No other specific measures identified.
fersDrum/batch transfer-	
sTransfer from/pouring from	
containersPROC9	
Production or preparation	No specific measures identified.
or articles by tabletting,	
compression, extrusion or	
pelletisationPROC14	
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified.
maintenancePROC8a	
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposu	ıre
Substance is isomeric mixture.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		0,6
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/)	/ear):	0,6
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	30
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10
Local marine water dilution fa	ctor:	100

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Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  7,0E-04  RMM):  Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  1	Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,98
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 97,1  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 2,1E+05 total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+03  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regiment.	Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to prevent release  Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regiment.	,	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 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 regi		•
Rease estimates used.		event release
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharges, air emissions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regiments.		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regiments.		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 97,1  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite 97,1  (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 2,1E+05  total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+03  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi		arges, air emis-
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 97,1  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite 97,1  (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 2,1E+05  total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+03  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi	Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
wastewater.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	No wastewater treatment required.	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi	reat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	Freat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
Wastewater treatment required.  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	he required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	f discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage 97,1  treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 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 regi		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	Oo not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi		97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regions.	Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)  Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal  External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi	Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	2,1E+05
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi		2.0E+03
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi		,
	External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regi regulations.		local and/or regiona

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

## Section 3.2 - Environment

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

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SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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30000000635	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Blowing agents- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8b, PROC 9, PROC 12 Environmental Release Categories: ERC4, ESVOC SpERC 4.9.v1
Scope of process	Use as a blowing agent for rigid and flexible foams, including material transfers, mixing and injection, curing, cutting, storage and packing.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
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
Bulk transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.
Extrusion and expansion of polymer massPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Cutting and shav- ingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Collection and reprocessing of shavings, cuttings, etc.PROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Product packagingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (closed systems)Operation is car-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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ried out at elevated tem-	
perature (> 20°C above	
ambient tempera-	
ture).PROC3	
Intermediate polymer stor-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
ageOperation is carried out	to 15 air changes per hour).
at elevated temperature (>	
20°C above ambient tem-	
perature).PROC3	
Centrifuging including dis-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
chargingOperation is car-	to 15 air changes per hour).
ried out at elevated tem-	a ve an arrangee per mean).
perature (> 20°C above	
ambient tempera-	
ture).PROC3	
Drying and stor-	No other specific measures identified.
agePROC12	The strict opposite measures tachtiness.
Semi-bulk packag-	No other specific measures identified.
ingPROC8b	The earler opening meanance identified.
Treatment by heatingOper-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
ation is carried out at ele-	to 15 air changes per hour).
vated temperature (> 20°C	to to all onaliges per flour).
above ambient tempera-	
ture).PROC12	
Article formation in	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
mouldOperation is carried	to 15 air changes per hour).
out at elevated temperature	to 13 all changes per floury.
(> 20°C above ambient	
temperature).PROC12	
Cutting by heated wire-	No other specific measures identified.
0 ,	No other specific measures identified.
ManualPROC12	No other enecific measures identified
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.
systems)PROC3	No other constitues and identified
Drum and small package	No other specific measures identified.
fillingFilling/ preparation of	
equipment from drums or	
containers.PROC9	At all and
FoamingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.
Compression	No other enecific macoures identified
Compression	No other specific measures identified.

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Ex	posure
Substance is isomeric mixtu	re.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		960
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):		960

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Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	4,8E+04
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	20
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process release estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	•
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	5,0E+06
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste fo	
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable regulations.	local and/or regional

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

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indicated.

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

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure Scenario - Worker	
30000000636	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 4, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 9 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.13a.v1
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in industrial equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND 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
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC1PROC2	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Filling of arti- cles/equipment(closed sys- tems)PROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipme from drums or containers.PROC8a	ent No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)elevated temperature- PROC4	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).

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

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	<del>.</del>	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes		46
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,22
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/y	vear):	10
Maximum daily site tonnage (	kg/day):	500
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
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 fa		100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from pr	ocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewate	er from process (initial release prior to	3,0E-05
RMM):		
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	easures at process level (source) to pr	event release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental expo	sure is driven by freshwater.	
	ved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
No wastewater treatment requ		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficience		
	vage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment require		
	prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge	to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated	contained or reclaimed.	
	elated to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal treatment (%)	from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
	m wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1

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5,0E+06
2,0E+03

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Section 4.2 - Environment**

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

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

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

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30000000637		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 9, PROC 20 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.13b.v1	
Scope of process	Use as functional fluids e.g. cable oils, transfer oils, coolants, insulators, refrigerants, hydraulic fluids in professional equipment including maintenance and related material transfers.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT
	MEASURES

Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Sub-	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated	
stance in Mixture/Article	differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
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 R	isk Management Measures
Drum/batch transfersNon-	No other specific measures identified.
dedicated facilityPROC8a	
Transfer from/pouring from containersPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment	No other specific measures identified.
from drums or contain-	
ers.PROC9	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Operation of equipment contain-	No other specific measures identified.
ing engine oils and simi-	
lar.(closed systems)PROC20	
Operation of equipment contain-	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5
ing engine oils and simi-	to 15 air changes per hour).
lar.(closed systems)elevated	
temperaturePROC20	
Remanufacture of reject arti-	No other specific measures identified.

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

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure			
Substance is isomeric mixture	e.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.				
Readily biodegradable.				
Amounts Used		•		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	0,1			
Regional use tonnage (tonne		23		
Fraction of Regional tonnage		5,0E-04		
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		1,1E-02		
Maximum daily site tonnage		3,1E-02		
Frequency and Duration of		,		
Continuous release.				
Emission Days (days/year):		365		
	influenced by risk management	1		
Local freshwater dilution factor		10		
Local marine water dilution fa		100		
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure			
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02		
	er from process (initial release prior to	2,5E-02		
RMM):	or mann process (minus release prior to	_,======		
,	process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02		
	neasures at process level (source) to pr			
	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	anna ia daina a historiah matan			
	osure is driven by freshwater.			
No wastewater treatment req		0		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0		
	r to receiving water discharge) to provide	0		
the required removal efficience		0		
	wage treatment plant, no secondary	0		
wastewater treatment require	CO.			
	prevent/limit release from site			
Do not apply industrial sludge	e to natural soils.			
Sludge should be incinerated	l, contained or reclaimed.			
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant				
Estimated substance remova	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1		
treatment (%)				
Total efficiency of removal fro	om wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1		
(domestic treatment plant) RI				
	age (MSafe) based on release following	2,1E+03		
total wastewater treatment re	moval (kg/d)			

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Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+0

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

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

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

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

#### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

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

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

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Exposure oceriano - Worker	
30000000638	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use in laboratories- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 10, PROC 15 Environmental Release Categories: ERC2, ERC4
Scope of process	Use of the substance within laboratory settings, including material transfers and equipment cleaning.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL 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 Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

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

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

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Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1.00
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	2,0E-02
RMM):	_,=====================================
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	1
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
charge should be interfaced, softlamed of residinted.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
treatment (%)	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,5E+03
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	•
External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable	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.

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

## Isopentane 75/25

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 23.08.2022

2.1 29.03.2023 800010029515 Print Date 05.04.2023

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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Exposure occitatio - We	Exposure Scenario - Worker	
3000000639		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
SECTION I	EXPOSURE SCENARIO IIILE	
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 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
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.

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

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Continuo mantal factore not influenced by viels management		
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	10	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	1	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0,5	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	0,5	
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro-	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.		
No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0	
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0	
wastewater treatment required.		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1	
treatment (%)		
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1	
(domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)		
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	56	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2,0E+03	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for		
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		
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#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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