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

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Trade name : Isopentane Product code : Q1111, Q1126

Registration number EU : 01-2119475602-38-0002

Synonyms : 2-methyl butane, Ethyl dimethyl methane

CAS-No. : 78-78-4

EC-No. : 201-142-8

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

Use of the Sub- : Blowing agent

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

tered uses under REACH.

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

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

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

plier.

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

Manufacturer/Supplier : Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.

PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam

Netherlands

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

Contact for Safety Data : sccmsds@shell.com

Sheet

## 1.4 Emergency telephone number

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

Poison Centers (CAV) eligible for access to information for health emergency response: CAV Osp. Bambin Gesù Roma 06 68593726; CAV Policlinico "Umberto I" Roma 06-49978000;

CAV Policlinico "A. Gemelli" Roma 06 3054343; CAV Milano 02 66101029; CAV Bergamo 800883300:

CAV Pavia 0382 24444; CAV Verona 800011858; CAV Firenze 055 7947819; CAV Napoli 081 5453333;

CAV Foggia 800183459.

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#### **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.

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 cracking.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or

Precautionary statements : Prevention:

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

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

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

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response:

P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/ doctor.

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage:

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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.

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

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

This material is a static accumulator.

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

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

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

# 3.1 Substances

## Components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
isopentane	78-78-4 201-142-8	<= 100

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

#### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

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

conditions.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

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

transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

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

ter and follow by washing with soap if available.

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If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

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

Symptoms : Breathing of high vapour concentrations may cause central

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

death.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

sation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sen-

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

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

congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.

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

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burn-

ing sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.

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

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

Potential for chemical pneumonitis.

Treat symptomatically.

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

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

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

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

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

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

Specific hazards during fire-

fighting

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

A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and

gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide.

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures

below the flash point.

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

distant ignition is possible.

Will float and can be reignited on surface water.

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment :

for firefighters

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

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

Specific extinguishing meth-

ods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

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

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

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the

environment occurs or is likely to occur.

Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages

cannot be contained.

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

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unpro-

tected personnel.

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

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#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

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

possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by 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 (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling. Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.

Refer to guidance under Handling section.

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

toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. Do not ingest. If swallowed, then seek immediate medical assistance.

## 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers

Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation cov-

ering the packaging and storage of this product.

Further information on 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-

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
isopentane	78-78-4	TWA	667 ppm 2.000 mg/m3	IT OEL
isopentane		TWA	1.000 ppm 3.000 mg/m3	2006/15/EC
	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 effects	Value
isopentane	Workers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	432 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	3000 mg/m3
isopentane	Consumers	Dermal	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day
isopentane	Consumers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic	643 mg/m3

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			effects	
isopentane	Consumers	Oral	Long-term systemic effects	214 mg/kg bw/day

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

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

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### **Engineering measures**

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

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

Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.

Eye washes and showers for emergency use.

Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.

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

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

#### General Information:

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

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

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

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

#### Personal protective equipment

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

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

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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

For prolonged or repeated exposures use impervious clothing over parts of the body subject to exposure.

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

Protective clothing approved to EU Standard EN14605.

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

Respiratory protection

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

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

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

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Thermal hazards : Not applicable

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

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid.

Colour : colourless

Odour : Paraffinic

Odour Threshold : Data not available

pour point : -150 °C

Melting / freezing point -160,5 °C

Boiling point/boiling range : Typical 28 - 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 /

Lower flammability limit

1,3 %(V)

Flash point : Typical -57 °C

Method: IP 170

Auto-ignition temperature : 468 °C

Method: ASTM E-659

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

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

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

log Pow: 3,4

Vapour pressure : Typical 36 kPa (0 °C)

Typical 77 kPa (20 °C)

Typical 207 kPa (50 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : Typical 624 kg/m3 (15 °C)

Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 2,4

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosive properties : Not classified

Oxidizing properties : Data not available

Evaporation rate : 1

Method: DIN 53170, di-ethyl ether=1

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Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

Conductivity : 0,25 pS/m at 20 °C

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

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

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

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

can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : Data not available

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Molecular weight : 72 g/mol

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

#### 10.1 Reactivity

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

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static elec-

tricity.

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Strong oxidising agents.

## 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

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

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

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

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

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

### **Acute toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### isopentane:

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

Method: OECD Test Guideline 401

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

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

Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour

Method: OECD Test Guideline 403

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

## Serious eye damage/eye irritation

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Rabbit

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

Remarks : Slightly irritating.

Insufficient to classify.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

## **Components:**

isopentane:

Species : Guinea pig

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

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

# **Components:**

isopentane:

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.

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Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity- As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

**Components:** 

isopentane:

Carcinogenicity - Assess-

ment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
isopentane	No carcinogenicity classification.

#### Reproductive toxicity

## **Components:**

isopentane:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat

Sex: male and female

Application Route: Inhalation

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

are not met.

Reproductive toxicity - As-

sessment

This product does not meet the criteria for classification in

categories 1A/1B.

STOT - single exposure

**Components:** 

isopentane:

Exposure routes : Inhalation

Target Organs : Central nervous system

Remarks : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

STOT - repeated exposure

**Components:** 

isopentane:

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

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Low systemic toxicity on repeated exposure.

#### Repeated dose toxicity

#### Components:

isopentane:

Species : Rat, male and female

Application Route : Inhalation Test atmosphere : Gas

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

Target Organs : No specific target organs noted

#### **Aspiration toxicity**

#### **Components:**

#### isopentane:

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

#### 11.2 Information on other hazards

## **Endocrine disrupting properties**

#### **Product:**

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

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

levels of 0.1% or higher.

#### **Further information**

Product:

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

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

ponent(s).

## **Components:**

isopentane:

Remarks : Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory

frameworks may exist.

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## **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

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

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

Exposure time: 72 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling Remarks: Harmful

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

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

Exposure time: 48 h

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-

icity)

NOELR: 7,618 mg/l

Exposure time: 28 d

Species: Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)

Method: Based on quantitative structure-activity relationship

(QSAR) modelling

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

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

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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.

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

## **Components:**

isopentane:

Bioaccumulation : Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 171

Method: Information given is based on data obtained from

similar substances.

Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### **Components:**

isopentane:

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

more constituents will or may be mobile and may contaminate

groundwater.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Components:

isopentane:

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

tence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not consid-

ered to be PBT or vPvB..

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

#### **Product:**

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

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

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#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

#### **Product:**

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

#### **Components:**

#### isopentane:

Additional ecological infor-

mation

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

Does not have ozone depletion potential.

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

Recover or recycle if possible.

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

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

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

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

Waste, spills or used product is dangerous waste.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

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

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

Contaminated packaging

Drain container thoroughly.

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

cut or weld uncleaned drums.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Comply with any local recovery or waste disposal regulations.

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Local legislation

Remarks : For the disposal of waste arising from the product, including

empty containers not cleared, follow the Legislative Decree

152/06 and subsequent amendments.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

14.1 UN number or ID number

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

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADN : PENTANES

(2-METHYLBUTANE)

ADR : PENTANES
RID : PENTANES
IMDG : PENTANES

IATA : PENTANES

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

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

14.4 Packing group

ADN

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

ADR

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

RID

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

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Labels 3

**IMDG** 

Packing group Т Labels 3

**IATA** 

Packing group : I : 3 Labels

14.5 Environmental hazards

**ADN** 

Environmentally hazardous : yes

**ADR** 

Environmentally hazardous no

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

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

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

REACH - List of substances subject to authorisation

(Annex XIV)

Product is not subject to Authorisation under REACH.

REACH - Candidate List of Substances of Very High

Concern for Authorisation (Article 59).

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

Article 57).

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

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

#### Other regulations:

P5a

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

Safeguard of health and safety in the workplaces refer to D.Lgs.81/2008 and subsequent amendments.

For waste disposal refer to D.Lgs.152/2006 and subsequent amendments.

Product is subject to Decree-Law N. 105 of 26 June 2015 on the control of the danger of major accidents involving certain dangerous substances, based on Seveso III directive (2012/18/EU).

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

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

#### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

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

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

#### Full text of other abbreviations

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

IT OEL : Italy. List of indicative limit values for professional exposure to

chemical agents.

2006/15/EC / TWA : Limit Value - eight hours IT OEL / TWA : 8 hour exposure limit

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergen-

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cy Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI -Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

#### **Further information**

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

erators.

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

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

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

ered to be PBT or vPvB.

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

from the previous version.

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

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:

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

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

dence determination.

STOT SE 3 H336 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Aquatic Chronic 2 H411 Expert judgement and weight of evi-

dence determination.

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

Uses - Worker

Title : Manufacture of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Distribution of substance

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

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

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Uses in Coatings

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Blowing agents

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Functional Fluids

- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use in laboratories

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- Professional

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as a fuel

- Industrial

**Uses - Worker** 

Title : Use as a fuel

- Professional

Identified Uses according to the Use Descriptor System

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Other Consumer Uses

- Consumer

**Uses - Consumer** 

Title : Use as a fuel

- Consumer

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

IT / EN

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

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure

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Substance is isomeric mixture.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.	
Readily biodegradable.	
Amounts Used	
	0.1
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,7E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.75.04
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	3,7E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,2E+05
Frequency and Duration of Use	T
Continuous release.	222
Emission Days (days/year):	300
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	1.0
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	L 0 = 00
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	3,0E-04
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pre	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	40,4
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organizational magazinas ta musicant/limit release from elte	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pl	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pl Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	<b>lant</b> 97,1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pl Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pleast treatment (%)  Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment pleastimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plestimated 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	97,1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plestimated 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)	97,1
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plestimated 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	97,1 97,1 2,5E+06 1,0E+04

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## Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste

During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.

### SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

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

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

# SECTION 4 GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

## Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000630	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Distribution of substance- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: 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 Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration o	f Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational 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 F	Risk Management Measures
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (open systems)PROC4	No other specific measures identified.
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfers(open systems)PROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum and small package fill-ingPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed system.

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Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture		
Predominantly hydrophobic.	,	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		1,1E+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:		2,0E-03
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		23
Maximum daily site tonnage (		1,1E+03
Frequency and Duration of	Use	<u> </u>
Continuous release.		-
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	nfluenced by risk management	T 40
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa		100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	1,05.00
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
RMM):	er from process (initial release prior to	1,0E-05
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05
	easures at process level (source) to p	revent release
	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
	and measures to reduce or limit discl	narges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
	sure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment req		
	a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide 0		0
the required removal efficience		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary 0		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	
treatment (%)	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
Total efficiency of removal fro	m wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RM		
Maximum allowable site tonna	age (MSafe) based on release following	1,5E+07
total wastewater treatment re	moval (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2,0E+03		
Conditions and Measures re	elated to external treatment of waste for	or disposal
	sal of waste should comply with applicabl	
Conditions and measures r	elated to external recovery of waste	

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

# SECTION 3 EXPOSURE ESTIMATION

#### Section 3.1 - Health

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

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

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

SECTION 4	<b>GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE</b>
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

## Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000631	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Formulation & (re)packing of substances and mixtures- Industrial
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: 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 RIS	K MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 10 differently).,	00% (unless stated
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to 8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).		
Assessment and the state of the		

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.
Batch processes at elevated temperaturesOperation is carried out at elevated temperature (> 20°C above ambient temperature).PROC3	re
Process samplingPROC3	No other specific measures identified.
Laboratory activitiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersDedicated facili- tyPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Mixing operations (open sys-	No other specific measures identified.

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tems)PROC5		
ManualTransfer from/pouring	No other specific measures identified	d.
from containersPROC8a		
Drum/batch transfersPROC8b	No other specific measures identified	d.
Production or preparation or	No other specific measures identified	d.
articles by tabletting, compres-		
sion, extrusion or pelletisa-		
tionPROC14		
Drum and small package fill-	No other specific measures identified	d.
ingPROC9		
Equipment cleaning and	No other specific measures identified	d.
maintenancePROC8a		
Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst	em.
Section 2.2 Co	ontrol of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture.	•	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		<u> </u>
Fraction of EU tonnage used in r	ogion:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/ye		1,1E+04
	,	1,12+04
Fraction of Regional tonnage use		1 1 1 5 : 01
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/yea		1,1E+04
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):		3,7E+04
Frequency and Duration of Us	<u>e                                      </u>	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year): 300		300
Environmental factors not influ	uenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100		100
	affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ess (after typical onsite RMMs con-	2,5E-02
sistent with EU Solvent Emission	. ,	
	rom process (initial release prior to	2,0E-04
RMM):		
Release fraction to soil from prod	cess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and mea	sures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across s	ites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.		
	nd measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental exposu	re is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved	d substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
If discharging to domestic sewag	e treatment plant, no secondary	
wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide		41,2
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewag		0
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

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

## Section 3.1 - 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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Further details on scaling and control technologies are provided in SpERC factsheet (http://cefic.org).

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## **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

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		
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1	No other specific measures identified.	
General exposures (closed systems)with sample collectionUse in contained systemsPROC2	No other specific measures identified.	
Film formation - force dry- ing, stoving and other tech- nologies. Operation is car- ried out at elevated tem- perature (> 20°C above ambient tempera- ture).PROC2	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).	
Mixing operations (closed systems)General expo-	No other specific measures identified.	

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	<del>,</del>	
sures (closed sys-		
tems)PROC3		
Film formation - air dry- ingPROC4	No other specific measures identified.	
Preparation of material for applicationMixing operations (open sys-	No other specific measures identified.	
tems)PROC5	No office of the control of the cont	
Spraying (automat-ic/robotic)PROC7	No other specific measures identified.	
ManualSprayingPROC7	No other specific measures identified.	
Material transfer- sPROC8aPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.	
Roller, spreader, flow applicationPROC10	No other specific measures identified.	
Dipping, immersion and pouringPROC13	No other specific measures identified.	
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.	
Material trans- fersDrum/batch transfer- sTransfer from/pouring from containersPROC9	No other specific measures identified.	
Production or preparation or articles by tabletting, compression, extrusion or pelletisationPROC14	No specific measures identified.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.	
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system	•
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture		
Predominantly hydrophobic.	-	
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		ļ
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne		0,6
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	•	0,6
		30
Frequency and Duration of	7 0 ( 0 )/	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
	influenced by risk management	1 20
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution factor: 100  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	0,98
	er from process (initial release prior to	7,0E-04
INCICASE HACHOH TO WASTEWAL	er nom process (miliai release prior to	1,0E-04

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RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	0
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discharge	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	90
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	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	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 b indicated.	een used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise

Section 3.2 -Environment	
The Hydrocarbon Block Method has been used to calculate environmental exposure with	
the Petrorisk model.	

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

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### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

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

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ambient tempera- ture).PROC3 Intermediate polymer stor-		
intermediate polymer stor-	Provide a good standard of general or co	entrolled ventilation (5
ageOperation is carried out	to 15 air changes per hour).	milioned ventilation (3
at elevated temperature (>	to 13 all changes per hour).	
20°C above ambient tem-		
perature).PROC3		
Centrifuging including dis-	Provide a good standard of general or co	entrolled ventilation (5
chargingOperation is car-	to 15 air changes per hour).	milioned veriliation (5
ried out at elevated tem-	to 13 all changes per flour).	
perature (> 20°C above		
ambient tempera-		
ture).PROC3		
Drying and stor-	No other specific measures identified.	
agePROC12	The care openine medicaree recriamod.	
Semi-bulk packag-	No other specific measures identified.	
ingPROC8b		
Treatment by heatingOper-	Provide a good standard of general or co	ontrolled ventilation (5
ation is carried out at ele-	to 15 air changes per hour).	·
vated temperature (> 20°C		
above ambient tempera-		
ture).PROC12		
Article formation in	Provide a good standard of general or co	ontrolled ventilation (5
mouldOperation is carried	to 15 air changes per hour).	
out at elevated temperature		
(> 20°C above ambient		
temperature).PROC12		
Cutting by heated wire-	No other specific measures identified.	
ManualPROC12		
Mixing operations (closed	No other specific measures identified.	
systems)PROC3	No other enseitie manaures identified	
Drum and small package	No other specific measures identified.	
fillingFilling/ preparation of equipment from drums or		
containers.PROC9		
FoamingPROC12	No other specific measures identified.	
1 541111191 11.5512	Tro dinor opcome moderno identinod.	
Compression	No other specific measures identified.	
•	'	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	e.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: 0,1		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	960
Fraction of Regional tonnage		1
Annual site tonnage (tonnes,		960
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day): 4,8E+04		4,8E+04
	Hea	
Frequency and Duration of Continuous release.	036	

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

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

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### Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 - Environment

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

Exposure oceriano - 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 Condition	ns affecting Exposure	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). lard of occupational hygiene is implemented.	

g a same a s	,3
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	<ul> <li>Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).</li> </ul>
Remanufacture of reject articlesPROC9	No other specific measures identified.

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Storage.PROC1PROC2  Section 2.2 Constance is isomeric mixture.  Predominantly hydrophobic.	Store substance within a closed syst	em
Substance is isomeric mixture.	Store substance within a closed system.	
	ontrol of Environmental Exposure	
Predominantly hydrophobic		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in r	egion:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/ye		46
Fraction of Regional tonnage use	ed locally:	0,22
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/yea	r):	10
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/	day):	500
Frequency and Duration of Us	e	
Continuous release.		
Emission Days (days/year):		20
<b>Environmental factors not influence</b>	uenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:		10
Local marine water dilution facto		100
	affecting Environmental Exposure	
	ess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater find RMM):	rom process (initial release prior to	3,0E-05
Release fraction to soil from production	cess (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-03
	sures at process level (source) to pro	event release
Common practices vary across s lease estimates used.	ites thus conservative process re-	
Technical onsite conditions ar sions and releases to soil	nd measures to reduce or limit discha	arges, air emis-
Risk from environmental exposu	re is driven by freshwater.	
ğ .	d substance to or recover from onsite	
wastewater.		
No wastewater treatment require		0
Treat air emission to provide a ty		0
the required removal efficiency of	\ /	0
If discharging to domestic sewag wastewater treatment required.	e treatment plant, no secondary	0
Organisational measures to pr	event/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to		
Sludge should be incinerated, co	ntained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures rela	ted to municipal sewage treatment p	 lant
	om wastewater via domestic sewage	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from	wastewater after onsite and offsite	97,1
(domestic treatment plant) RMM Maximum allowable site tonnage total wastewater treatment remo	(MSafe) based on release following	5,0E+06

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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.

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000637	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Functional Fluids- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: 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 Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of	Use	
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition	ons affecting Exposure	
	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently).	

Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.

Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures
Drum/batch transfersNon- dedicated facilityPROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Transfer from/pouring from cortainersPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Filling/ preparation of equipment from drums or containers.PROC9	No other specific measures identified.
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PROC	No other specific measures identified.
Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar.(closed systems)PROC20	n- No other specific measures identified.
Operation of equipment containing engine oils and similar.(closed systems)elevated temperaturePROC20	Provide a good standard of general or controlled ventilation (5 to 15 air changes per hour).
Remanufacture of reject articlesPROC9	No other specific measures identified.
Equipment maintenance-	No other specific measures identified.

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Storage.PROC1PROC2	Store substance within a closed syst	em.
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure	
Substance is isomeric mixture	9.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonnes/year):		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	,
Local freshwater dilution factor		10
Local marine water dilution fa	-	100
	ns affecting Environmental Exposure	100
	rocess (initial release prior to RMM):	5,0E-02
		2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):		,
	process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Technical conditions and n	neasures at process level (source) to pro	avant ralassa
		- CVCIII ICICASC
Common practices vary acros	ss sites thus conservative process re-	- Cicasc
Common practices vary acrostlease estimates used.	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Common practices vary acros lease estimates used. Technical onsite conditions		
Common practices vary acrostlease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil	ss sites thus conservative process re-	
Common practices vary acrostlease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expe	ss sites thus conservative process re- s and measures to reduce or limit discharges are is driven by freshwater.	
Common practices vary acrostlease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expense wastewater treatment requirement.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and six of the same o	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acrost lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions wastewater treatment required treat air emission to provide	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and six driven by freshwater.  uired.  a typical removal efficiency of (%)	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exponsions wastewater treatment required air emission to provide treat onsite wastewater (priorical provides)	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and six or s	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exponsible wastewater treatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficience.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges are is driven by freshwater.  uired.  a typical removal efficiency of (%) r to receiving water discharge) to provide by of >= (%)	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acrost lease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exposite No wastewater treatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficience of the discharging to domestic series.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges is driven by freshwater.  uired. a typical removal efficiency of (%) r to receiving water discharge) to provide by of >= (%) wage treatment plant, no secondary	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expension wastewater treatment required removal efficience of the requirement required removal efficience of the requirement required removal efficience of the requirement re	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges is driven by freshwater.  uired.  a typical removal efficiency of (%)  r to receiving water discharge) to provide by of >= (%)  wage treatment plant, no secondary ed.	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exponsible variety and repaired to provide the required removal efficiency and the requirement required organisational measures to the recommendation of the removal efficiency and the removal effic	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide any of >= (%) or the conservation of the c	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expension wastewater treatment required removal efficience of the requirement required removal efficience of the requirement required removal efficience of the requirement re	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide any of >= (%) or the conservation of the c	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental exponsible variety and repaired to provide the required removal efficiency and the requirement required organisational measures to the recommendation of the removal efficiency and the removal effic	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide any of >= (%)  wage treatment plant, no secondary of the control of the	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expension wastewater treatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficience of the discharging to domestic servastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge Sludge should be incinerated.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide any of >= (%)  wage treatment plant, no secondary of the control of the	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental expensions wastewater treatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficience of the discharging to domestic servastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge.  Sludge should be incinerated.  Conditions and Measures research.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharge) to provide an experiment plant, no secondary and or prevent/limit release from site to natural soils.	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expension wastewater treatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficience of the discharging to domestic servastewater treatment required organisational measures to Do not apply industrial sludge.  Sludge should be incinerated.  Conditions and Measures residence.	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide by of >= (%) or the end of	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions are environmental expension wastewater treatment required removal efficient and the required of the required removal efficient and the required of the required removal efficient and the required of the required	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide any of >= (%) or the end of	arges, air emis-
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions are reatment required air emission to provide the required removal efficient of the required reatment required or the reatment of the removal efficiency of removal from the restriction of the removal efficiency of removal from the restriction of the removal efficiency of removal from the restriction of the removal efficiency of removal from the restriction of the removal efficiency of removal effic	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide any of >= (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide any or to receive the to provide and or reclaimed.  If the municipal sewage treatment provided to municipal sewage trea	arges, air emis- 0 0 0 lant 97,1
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions are environmental expension to provide the required removal efficient of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the removal efficiency of removal from the removal efficiency of rem	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical section of the provide and offsite of the provide and offsite of the provide and offsite and offsite of the provide and of the provide and offsite of the provide and of the provide and offsite of the provide and offsi	arges, air emis- 0 0 0 0   0
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil Risk from environmental exproprietal air emission to provide the required removal efficiency of the required of the required removal efficiency of removal from the removal efficiency of removal efficiency of removal efficiency allowable site ton the removal efficiency allowable site ton the removal efficiency of efficiency of efficiency of efficiency of efficiency of efficienc	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical constant plant, no secondary and or prevent/limit release from site at to natural soils.  In the constant of the constan	arges, air emis- 0 0 0 lant 97,1
Common practices vary acroslease estimates used.  Technical onsite conditions sions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions and releases to soil  Risk from environmental expensions are environmental expension to provide the required removal efficient of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the required of the removal efficiency of removal from the removal efficiency of removal from the removal efficiency of rem	ss sites thus conservative process resand measures to reduce or limit discharges and measures to reduce or limit discharges a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%) or to receiving water discharges to provide a typical constant plant, no secondary and or prevent/limit release from site at to natural soils.  In the constant of the constan	arges, air emis- 0 0 0 0   0

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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 occinante 11	·····
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	
<b>Product Characteristics</b>		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of		
	8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Condition		<u> </u>
	an 20°C above ambient temperature lard of occupational hygiene is imple	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures	
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.	
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.	
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Expos	ure
Substance is isomeric mixtur	e.	
Predominantly hydrophobic.		
Readily biodegradable.		
Amounts Used		
Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:		0,1
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/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
	influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution fact		10
		100
Other Operational Condition	ns affecting Environmental Expos	sure

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Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,5E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-04
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pro	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-	
lease estimates used.	
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit discha-	arges, air emis-
sions and releases to soil	
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.	
No wastewater treatment required.	
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)	0
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0
wastewater treatment required.	
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.	
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	97,1
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	97,1
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	7,5E+03
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.0E+03
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	,
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 be indicated.	been used to estimate workplace exposures unless otherwise	

## Section 3.2 -Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

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### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000000639		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use in laboratories- Professional	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: 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 RIS	SK MANAGEMENT	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics	•		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP		
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 1 differently).,	00% (unless stated	
Frequency and Duration of			
Covers daily exposures up to	8 hours (unless stated differently).		
Other Operational Condition			
Assumes use at not more that	an 20°C above ambient temperature (unles	ss stated differently).	
Assumes a good basic stand	lard of occupational hygiene is implemente	d.	
Contributing Scenarios	Risk Management Measures		
Laboratory activi- tiesPROC15	No other specific measures identified.		
CleaningPROC10	No other specific measures identified.		
Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is isomeric mixtur	e.		
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Readily biodegradable.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	es/year):	0,5	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	5,0E-04	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/		2,5E-04	
Maximum daily site tonnage		6,9E-04	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management			
Local freshwater dilution factor: 10			
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100	

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Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure			
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 discharge	arges, air emis-		
sions and releases to soil			
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater.			
No wastewater treatment required.			
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)	0		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0		
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)			
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, no secondary	0		
wastewater treatment required.			
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site			
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.			
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.			
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p	lant		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	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)	56		
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 regulations.	local and/or regional		

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

indicated.

## Section 3.2 - Environment

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

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### **EXPOSURE SCENARIO**

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000010165		
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a fuel- Industrial	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU3 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC7, ESVOC SpERC 7.12a.v1	
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES	
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure	
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa at STP	
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Covers use of substance/product up to 100% (unless stated differently).,	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Covers daily exposures up to	to 8 hours (unless stated differently).	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		
Assumes use at not more than 20°C above ambient temperature (unless stated differently). Assumes a good basic standard of occupational hygiene is implemented.		

Contributing Scenarios	Ris	sk Management Measures	
General exposures (closed systems)PROC1PROC2PRO	C3	No other specific measures identified.	
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a		No other specific measures identified.	
Bulk transfers(closed systems)PROC8b		No other specific measures identified.	
Drum/batch transfersPROC8b	)	No other specific measures identified.	
Use as a fuel(closed systems)PROC16		No other specific measures identified.	
Storage.PROC1PROC2		Store substance within a closed system.	

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

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Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Continuous release.  Emission Days (days/year):  Environmental factors not influenced by risk management  Local freshwater dilution factor:  Local marine water dilution factor:  Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure  Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):  Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to 1,0E-05	Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	5,0E+01
Frequency and Duration of Use Continuous release. Emission Days (days/year): Emission Days (days/year): 20 Environmental factors not influenced by risk management Local freshwater dilution factor: Local marine water dilution factor:  Cother Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM): Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM): 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.  No wastewater treatment required.  Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)  Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide the required removal efficiency of >= (%)  If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the required onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)  Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site  Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite wastewater.  Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.  Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.  Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage freatment plant (%)  Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 1,2E+05 (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following 1,2E+05 (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)  Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d) 2.000  Co		
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Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
	Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessm	ient.
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is generated.	Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
	This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	enerated.

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

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

## Isopentane

Version Revision Date: SDS Number: Date of last issue: 24.08.2023

2.3 22.01.2025 800001033921 Print Date 29.01.2025

### Section 3.2 - Environment

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Worker**

30000010166	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE
Title	Use as a fuel- Professional
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU22 Process Categories: PROC 1, PROC 2, PROC 3, PROC 8a, PROC 8b, PROC 16 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12b.v1
Scope of process	Covers the use as a fuel (or fuel additive) and includes activities associated with its transfer, use, equipment maintenance and handling of waste.

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS AND RISK MANAGEMENT MEASURES		
Section 2.1	Control of Worker Exposure		
Product Characteristics			
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.
Equipment cleaning and maintenancePROC8a	No other specific measures identified.
Bulk transfersDedicated facilityPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Drum/batch transfersDedicate facilityPROC8b	d No other specific measures identified.
Refueling.Dedicated facilityPROC8b	No other specific measures identified.
Use as a fuel(closed systems)PROC16	No other specific measures identified.
Storage.PROC1	Store substance within a closed system.

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

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Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	1	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/year):	1,1E+01	
Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	2,9E+01	
Frequency and Duration of Use		
Continuous release.Emission Days (days/year):	365	
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10	
Local marine water dilution factor:	100	
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-02	
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1,0E-05	
Technical conditions and measures at process level (source) to pr	event release	
Common practices vary across sites thus conservative process re-		
lease estimates used.		
Technical onsite conditions and measures to reduce or limit disch	arges, air emis-	
sions and releases to soil		
Risk from environmental exposure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
No wastewater treatment required.		
Treat air emission to provide a typical removal efficiency of (%)		
Not applicable.		
Treat onsite wastewater (prior to receiving water discharge) to provide	0	
the required removal efficiency of >= (%)		
If discharging to domestic sewage treatment plant, provide the re-	0	
quired onsite wastewater removal efficiency of (%)		
Organisational measures to prevent/limit release from site		
Prevent discharge of undissolved substance to or recover from onsite w	astewater.	
Do not apply industrial sludge to natural soils.		
Sludge should be incinerated, contained or reclaimed.		
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment p		
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage treatment (%)	96	
Total efficiency of removal from wastewater after onsite and offsite (domestic treatment plant) RMMs (%)	96	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,8E+05	
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)		
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000	
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for	r disposal	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls. Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.		
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste		
External recovery and recycling of waste should comply with applicable local and/or regional regulations.		

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

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indicated.

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

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE
	EXPOSURE SCENARIO

#### Section 4.1 - Health

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

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

#### Section 4.2 -Environment

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

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

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

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

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### **Exposure Scenario - Consumer**

30000001180		
SECTION 1 EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE		
Title	Other Consumer Uses - Consumer	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC28, PC39 Environmental Release Categories: ERC8a, ERC8d, ESVOC SpERC 8.16.v1	
Scope of process	Consumer uses e.g. as a carrier in cosmetics/personal care products, perfumes and fragrances. Note: For cosmetic and personal care products, risk assessment only required for the environment under REACH as human health is covered by alternative legislation.	

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

Section 2.2	Control of Environmental Exposure		
Substance is complex UVCB.			
Predominantly hydrophobic.			
Amounts Used			
Fraction of EU tonnage used	in region:	0,1	
Regional use tonnage (tonne	s/year):	5,0E+00	
Fraction of Regional tonnage	used locally:	0,0005	
Annual site tonnage (tonnes/	year):	2,5E-03	
Maximum daily site tonnage	(kg/day):	6,8E-03	
Frequency and Duration of	Use		
Continuous release.			
Emission Days (days/year):		365	
Environmental factors not i	influenced by risk management		
Local freshwater dilution factor	or:	10	
Local marine water dilution fa	actor:	100	
Other Operational Conditio	ns affecting Environmental Exposure		
Release fraction to air from w	vide dispersive use (regional only):	0,95	
Release fraction to wastewat	er from wide dispersive use:	0,025	
Release fraction to soil from	wide dispersive use (regional only):	0,025	
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant			
Risk from environmental expo	osure is driven by freshwater sediment.		
Estimated substance remova	I from wastewater via domestic sewage	96,0	
treatment (%)			

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Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	1,9E+02
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
During manufacturing no waste of the substance is generated.	

SECTION 3	EXPOSURE ESTIMATION
Section 3.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

SECTION 4	GUIDANCE TO CHECK COMPLIANCE WITH THE EXPOSURE SCENARIO
Section 4.1 - Health	
No exposure assessment presented for human health.	

Section 4.2 -Environment	
Not applicable for wide dispersive uses.	

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### **Exposure Scenario - Consumer**

30000010167	0000010167	
SECTION 1	EXPOSURE SCENARIO TITLE	
Title	Use as a fuel - Consumer	
Use Descriptor	Sector of Use: SU21 Product Categories: PC13 Environmental Release Categories: ERC9a, ERC9b, ESVOC SpERC 9.12c.v1	
Scope of process	Covers consumer uses in liquid fuels.	

SECTION 2	OPERATIONAL CONDITIONS A	AND RISK MANAGEMENT
Section 2.1	Control of Consumer Exposure	e
Product Characteristics		
Physical form of product	Liquid, vapour pressure > 10 kPa	a at STP
Concentration of the Substance in Mixture/Article	Unless stated otherwise.	
	Covers concentration up to (%):	100 %
Amounts Used		
Unless stated otherwise.		
for each use event, covers a	amount up to (g):	37.500
covers skin contact area (cm2):  Frequency and Duration of Use  Unless stated otherwise.  Covers use up to (days/year):  covers use up to (times/day of use):  Exposure (hours/event):  Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposure		420
		365
		1
		2

#### Other Operational Conditions affecting Exposi

Unless stated otherwise.

Covers use at ambient temperatures.

Covers use in room size of 20m3

Covers use under typical household ventilation.

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

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

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

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Maximum daily site tonnage (kg/day):	1,4E-01
Frequency and Duration of Use	
Continuous release.	
Emission Days (days/year):	365
Environmental factors not influenced by risk management	
Local freshwater dilution factor:	10
Local marine water dilution factor:	100
Other Operational Conditions affecting Environmental Exposure	
Release fraction to air from process (initial release prior to RMM):	2,0E-02
Release fraction to wastewater from process (initial release prior to	1E-05
RMM):	
Release fraction to soil from process (initial release prior to RMM):	1E-05
Conditions and Measures related to municipal sewage treatment plant	
Estimated substance removal from wastewater via domestic sewage	96
treatment (%)	
Maximum allowable site tonnage (MSafe) based on release following	7,1E+03
total wastewater treatment removal (kg/d)	
Assumed domestic sewage treatment plant flow (m3/d)	2.000
Conditions and Measures related to external treatment of waste for disposal	
Combustion emissions limited by required exhaust emission controls.	
Waste combustion emissions considered in regional exposure assessment.	
Conditions and measures related to external recovery of waste	
This substance is consumed during use and no waste of substance is g	jenerated.

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

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

### **Section 3.2 - Environment**

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

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.

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

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