

Version 6.1R

Page 1 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company**Product Identifier**

Product Name: SOFTENSIL 5910

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

Relevant applications identified For industrial use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**Company**

Nanjing SiSiB Silicones Co., Ltd.
Guanghua Sci & Tech Industrial Zone,
No. 104, Guanghua Road, Nanjing 210007, P.R.China
Email: SDS@SiSiB.com

Emergency Telephone Number: +86-25-8468-0091**SECTION 2: Hazardous identification****Classification of the substance or mixture****SUMMARY OF HAZARD IN AN EMERGENCY SITUATION**

Liquid.

Mixes with water. Does not burn.

Classification

Eye Damage Category2B, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3

Legend:

1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Catalog of Hazardous Chemical; 3.
Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)

SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H331 Toxic if inhaled.

H316 May be harmful in contact with skin.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260 Do not breathe mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Version 6.1R

Page 2 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorized hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

Physical and Chemical Hazard

Liquid.

Mixes with water. Does not burn.

Health Hazards**Inhaled**

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its metabolite butoxyacetic acid are haemolytic agents, causing red blood cell destruction.

On the basis of industrial experience and volunteer short-term exposure humans are shown to be less susceptible than experimental animals to exposure. In 8-hour exposures at concentrations of 200 or 100 ppm no objective effects were seen other than raised urinary excretion of the metabolite butoxyacetic acid. No increased osmotic fragility of the red blood cell is observed.

Subjectively these concentrations were uncomfortable with mild eye, nose and throat irritation occurring. No clinical signs of adverse effects nor subjective complaints were produced when male volunteers were exposed for 2 hours to 20 ppm during light physical exercise. Other studies have established that the most sensitive indicators of toxic effect observed from many of the glycol ethers is an increase in erythrocyte osmotic fragility in rats. This appears to be related to the development of haemoglobinuria at higher exposure levels.

Ingestion

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.

Skin Contact

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using

Version 6.1R

Page 3 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.

Severe acute exposure to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether, by ingestion, may cause kidney damage, haemoglobinuria, (blood in urine) and is potentially fatal.

Eye

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

When instilled in rabbit eyes ethylene glycol monobutyl ether produced pain, conjunctival irritation, and transient corneal injury.

Chronic

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, generally on the basis that results in animal studies provide sufficient evidence to cause a strong suspicion of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Environmental Hazards

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	6-7	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
7732-18-5	2-3	water
2270950-86-0	89-91	block silicone oil

SECTION 4: First aid measures**Description of first aid measures****Eye Contact**

If this product comes in contact with eyes:

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.

Version 6.1R

Page 4 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Skin Contact

If skin contact occurs:

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.

Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.

Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.

Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.

If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

Observe the patient carefully.

Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.

Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.

Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

Version 6.1R

Page 5 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.

DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.

If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Non combustible.

Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Measures for Preventing Secondary Contamination

Refer to section above

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**Minor Spills**

Clean up all spills immediately.

Avoid breathing vapors and contact with skin and eyes.

Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

Wipe up.

Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills

Moderate hazard.

Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Version 6.1R

Page 6 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent).

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.

If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.

Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.

DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Use good occupational work practice.

Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container

Polyethylene or polypropylene container.

Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility

Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) and its acetate:

- May form unstable peroxides in storage
- is incompatible with oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid

Version 6.1R

Page 7 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**Control parameters**

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2-butoxyethanol	97 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	Butoxyethanol, 2-; (Glycol ether EB)	60 ppm	120 ppm	700 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard 'physically' away from the worker and ventilation that strategically 'adds' and 'removes' air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator.

Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying 'escape' velocities which, in turn, determine the 'capture velocities' of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

Air Speed:

Version 6.1R	Page 8 / 15	Revision Date 13.01.2021
--------------	-------------	--------------------------

solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favorable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe.

Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases).

Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source.

The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Personal protection



Eye and face protection

Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.

Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.

Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.

Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact

lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

Elbow length PVC gloves

When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

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 moisturiser is recommended.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

- Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min
- Good when breakthrough time > 20 min
- Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min
- Poor when glove material degrades

For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.

It should be emphasized that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of

Version 6.1R	Page 10 / 15	Revision Date 13.01.2021
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

the glove material.

Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.

Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.

Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:

- Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.
- Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

Overalls.

P.V.C. apron.

Barrier cream.

Skin cleansing cream.

Eye wash unit.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Transparent light yellow
Physical state	Liquid
Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odor	Not Available
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	6.0-7.0
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	98-101
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C) >100 Taste	Not Available

Version 6.1R

Page 11 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

Evaporation rate	Not Available
Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable
Oxidizing properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapor pressure (kPa)	2.1
Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible
pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapor density (Air = 1)	Not Available
VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10: Stability And Reactivity**Reactivity**

See section 7

Chemical stability

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Product is considered stable.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

See section 7

Conditions to avoid

See section 7

Incompatible materials

See section 7

Hazardous decomposition products

See section 5

SECTION 11: Toxicological Information**SOFTENSIL 5910****TOXICITY**

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether**TOXICITY**

dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]

IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE

Version 6.1R	Page 12 / 15	Revision Date 13.01.2021
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 449.48655 mg/l/4H[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: 250 mg/kg[2]

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h-moderate

Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg, open; mild

Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

water**TOXICITY**

Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]

IRRITATION

Not Available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS.

Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Acute Toxicity ×

Skin Irritation/Corrosion ✓

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation ×

Respiratory or Skin sensitization ×

Mutagenicity ×

Carcinogenicity ×

Reproductivity ×

STOT - Single Exposure ×

STOT – Repeated Exposure ×

Aspiration Hazard ×

× – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12: Ecological Effects**SOFTENSIL 5910**

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	1-700mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	ca.1-800mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1-840mg/L	2
NOEC	24	Crustacea	>1-mg/L	2

water

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3

Legend: Extracted from

1. IUCLID Toxicity Data

2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information – Aquatic Toxicity

3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated)

4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data

Version 6.1R	Page 13 / 15	Revision Date 13.01.2021
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data
6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data
8. Vendor Data

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste chemicals:

Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorized landfill.

Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

Reduction

Reuse

Recycling

Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of

Version 6.1R

Page 14 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible.

Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).

Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Contaminated packing materials:

Refer to section above

Precautions for Transport:

Refer to section above

SECTION 14:Transport Information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant: NO

Land transport (UN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Precautions for Transport**Suitable Containers**

See section 7

SECTION 15:Regulatory Information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

China Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances

SECTION 16:Other Information**Further information**

Version 6.1R	Page 15 / 15	Revision Date 13.01.2021
--------------	--------------	--------------------------

It must be recognized that the physical and chemical properties of any product may not be fully understood and that new, possibly hazardous products may arise from reactions between chemicals. The information given in this data sheet is based on our present knowledge and shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.