

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 5940

**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.

Risk of damage to eyes.

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.

**Classification**

Eye Damage Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2B

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)**

H318 Causes eye damage.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H303 May be harmful if swallowed

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if

present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see advice on this label).

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

#### **Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

Not Applicable

#### **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.

Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire.

#### **Health Hazards**

##### **Inhaled**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following inhalation (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 and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

The odor of isopropanol may give some warning of exposure, but odor fatigue may occur. Inhalation of isopropanol may produce irritation of the nose and throat with sneezing, sore throat and runny nose. The effects in animals subject to a single exposure, by inhalation, included inactivity or anaesthesia and histopathological changes in the nasal canal and auditory canal.

##### **Ingestion**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Following ingestion, a single exposure to isopropyl alcohol produced lethargy and non-specific effects such as weight loss and irritation. Ingestion of near-lethal doses of isopropanol produces histopathological changes of the stomach, lungs and kidneys, incoordination, lethargy, gastrointestinal tract irritation, and inactivity or anaesthesia.

Swallowing 10 ml. of isopropanol may cause serious injury; 100 ml. may be fatal if not promptly treated. The adult single lethal doses is approximately 250 ml. The toxicity of isopropanol is twice that of ethanol and the symptoms of intoxication appear to be similar except for the absence of an initial euphoric effect; gastritis and vomiting are more prominent. Ingestion may cause nausea, vomiting, and diarrhoea.

There is evidence that a slight tolerance to isopropanol may be acquired.

##### **Skin Contact**

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

One of the mechanisms of skin irritation caused by surfactants is considered to be denaturation of the proteins of skin. It has also been established that there is a connection between the potential of surfactants to denature protein in vitro and their effect on the skin. Nonionic surfactants do not carry any net charge and, therefore, they can only form hydrophobic bonds with proteins. For this reason, proteins are not deactivated by nonionic surfactants, and proteins with poor solubility are not solubilized by nonionic surfactants

511ipa

Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material

Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

### Eye

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

Some nonionic surfactants may produce a localised anaesthetic effect on the cornea; this may effectively eliminate the warning discomfort produced by other substances and lead to corneal injury. Irritant effects range from minimal to severe dependent on the nature of the surfactant, its concentration and the duration of contact. Pain and corneal damage represent the most severe manifestation of irritation.

Isopropanol vapor may cause mild eye irritation at 400 ppm. Splashes may cause severe eye irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye contact may cause tearing or blurring of vision.

### Chronic

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.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing with drying, cracking and dermatitis following.

Long term or repeated ingestion exposure of isopropanol may produce incoordination, lethargy and reduced weight gain.

Repeated inhalation exposure to isopropanol may produce narcosis, incoordination and liver degeneration. Animal data show developmental effects only at exposure levels that produce toxic effects in the adult animals. Isopropanol does not cause genetic damage in bacterial or mammalian cell cultures or in animals.

There are inconclusive reports of human sensitization from skin contact with isopropanol. Chronic alcoholics are more tolerant of systemic isopropanol than are persons who do not consume alcohol; alcoholics have survived as much as 500 ml. of 70% isopropanol.

Continued voluntary drinking of a 2.5% aqueous solution through two successive generations of rats produced no

Version 6.1R

Page 4 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

reproductive effects.

NOTE: Commercial isopropanol does not contain 'isopropyl oil'. An excess incidence of sinus and laryngeal cancers in isopropanol production workers has been shown to be caused by the byproduct 'isopropyl oil'. Changes in the production processes now ensure that no byproduct is formed. Production changes include use of dilute sulfuric acid at higher temperatures.

**Other hazards**

Ingestion may produce health damage\*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.

May produce skin discomfort\*.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

| CAS No       | %[weight] | Name                        |
|--------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| 2270950-86-0 | 26-27     | block silicone oil          |
| 9043-30-5    | 19-20     | alcohols C12-18 ethoxylated |
| 67-63-0      | 4-5       | isopropanol                 |
| 7732-18-5    | 47-49     | water                       |

**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.

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 or hair contact occurs:

Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

**Inhalation**

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

Other measures are usually unnecessary.

**Ingestion**

Version 6.1R

Page 5 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

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.

Seek medical advice.

**Advise for rescue team (PPE requirement for rescue personnel)**

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

The product contains a substantial proportion of water, therefore there are no restrictions on the type of extinguishing media which may be used. Choice of extinguishing media should take into account surrounding areas.

Though the material is non-combustible, evaporation of water from the mixture, caused by the heat of nearby fire, may produce floating layers of combustible substances.

In such an event consider:

foam.

dry chemical powder.

carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

None known.

### 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

The emulsion is not combustible under normal conditions. However, it will break down under fire conditions and the hydrocarbon component will burn.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of:

Version 6.1R

Page 6 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.  
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**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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**

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

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.

Neutralize/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

None known

### 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 | isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol (IPA) | 350 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | 700 mg/m <sup>3</sup> | Not Available | Not Available |

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

### EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Ingredient  | Material name     | TEEL-1  | TEEL-2    | TEEL-3      |
|-------------|-------------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| isopropanol | Isopropyl alcohol | 400 ppm | 2000* ppm | 12000** ppm |

| Ingredient                  | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| alcohols C12-18 ethoxylated | Not Available | Not Available |
| isopropanol                 | 2,000 ppm     | Not Available |
| water                       | Not Available | Not Available |

### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

| Ingredient                  | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| alcohols C12-18 ethoxylated | E                                 | ≤ 0.1 ppm                        |

#### Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

#### MATERIAL DATA

Odor Threshold Value: 3.3 ppm (detection), 7.6 ppm (recognition)

Exposure at or below the recommended isopropanol TLV-TWA and STEL is thought to minimise the potential for inducing narcotic effects or significant irritation of the eyes or upper respiratory tract. It is believed, in the absence of hard evidence, that this limit also provides protection against the development of chronic health effects. The limit is intermediate to that set for ethanol, which is less toxic, and n-propyl alcohol, which is more toxic, than isopropanol

#### 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.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. 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:   |
| solvent, vapors, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air) | 0.25-0.5 m/s |

|              |             |                          |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| Version 6.1R | Page 9 / 15 | Revision Date 13.01.2021 |
|--------------|-------------|--------------------------|

|   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
|   | (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<br>(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<br>(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<br>(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 side shields.

Chemical goggles.

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

Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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 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 liquid |
| 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)               | 230                |
| pH (as supplied)                             | 5.0-6.5            |
| Decomposition temperature                    | Not Available      |
| Melting point / freezing point (°C)          | Not Available      |
| Viscosity (cSt)                              | Not Available      |
| Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C) | 98-100             |
| Molecular weight (g/mol)                     | Not Available      |
| Flash point (° C) >100 Taste                 | Not Available      |
| 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      |

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

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Lower Explosive Limit (%) | Not Available |
| Volatile Component (%vol) | Not Available |
| Vapor pressure (kPa)      | Not Available |
| 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 5940

##### TOXICITY

Not Available

alcohols C12-18 ethoxylated

##### TOXICITY IRRITATION

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg[1]

Oral (rat) LD50: >5050 mg/kg[1]

#### isopropanol

##### TOXICITY

dermal (rat) LD50: =12800 mg/kg[2]

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 72.6 mg/l/4h[2]

Oral (rat) LD50: =4396 mg/kg[2]

##### IRRITATION

Not Available

Eye: moderate-SEVERE \* [Henkel]

Skin: moderate-SEVERE \*

##### IRRITATION

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

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

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

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

**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 ✓

Carcinogenicity ✗

Skin Irritation/Corrosion ✓

Reproductivity ✗

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation ✓

STOT - Single Exposure ✗

Respiratory or Skin sensitization ✗

STOT – Repeated Exposure ✗

Mutagenicity ✗

Aspiration Hazard ✗

✗ - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ - Data available to make classification

## SECTION 12: Ecological Effects

**SOFTENSIL 5940**

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

**alcohols C12-18 ethoxylated**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE     | SOURCE |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-----------|--------|
| LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 0.876mg/L | 2      |
| EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 0.53mg/L  | 2      |
| EC50     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.19mg/L  | 2      |
| NOEC     | 72                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 0.078mg/L | 2      |

**isopropanol**

| ENDPOINT | TEST DURATION (HR) | SPECIES                       | VALUE       | SOURCE |
|----------|--------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|--------|
| LC50     | 96                 | Fish                          | 9-640mg/L   | 2      |
| EC50     | 48                 | Crustacea                     | 12500mg/L   | 5      |
| EC50     | 96                 | Algae or other aquatic plants | 993.232mg/L | 3      |
| EC0      | 24                 | Crustacea                     | 5-102mg/L   | 2      |
| NOEC     | 5760               | Fish                          | 0.02mg/L    | 4      |

**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

Version 6.1R

Page 14 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

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
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         |
|-------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (Half-life = 14 days) | LOW (Half-life = 3 days) |
| water       | LOW                       | LOW                      |

**Bioaccumulative potential**

| Ingredient  | Bioaccumulation      |
|-------------|----------------------|
| isopropanol | LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)  |
| water       | LOW (LogKOW = -1.38) |

**Mobility in soil**

| Ingredient  | Mobility          |
|-------------|-------------------|
| isopropanol | HIGH (KOC = 1.06) |
| water       | LOW (KOC = 14.3)  |

**Other adverse effects**

No data available

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****Waste treatment methods****Waste chemicals:**

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 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

Version 6.1R

Page 15 / 15

Revision Date 13.01.2021

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**

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.