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

Product Name: SOFTENSIL 5970

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.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

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)

H319 Causes eye irritation.

H313 May be harmful in contact with skin.

H316 Causes mild skin irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

P261 Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray.

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

P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it 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.

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

Toxic smoke/fumes in a fire.

Health Hazards**Inhaled**

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

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapors, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

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.

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

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.

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

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The liquid may be miscible with fats or oils and may degrease the skin, producing a skin reaction described as non-allergic contact dermatitis. The material is unlikely to produce an irritant dermatitis as described in EC Directives . Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (2-butoxyethanol) penetrates the skin easily and toxic effects via this route may be more likely than by inhalation. Percutaneous uptake rate in the guinea pig was estimated to be 0.25 umole/min/cm².

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

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

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

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

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

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.

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

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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 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

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

May be harmful to the foetus/ embryo*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

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

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
111-76-2	13-15	ethylene glycol monobutyl ether
2270950-86-0	75-77	block silicone oil
67-63-0	8-10	isopropanol

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:

Quickly but gently, wipe material off skin with a dry, clean cloth.

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Immediately 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

Immediately give a glass of water.

First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

Foam.

Dry chemical powder.

BCF (where regulations permit).

Carbon dioxide.

Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result

Advice for firefighters**Fire Fighting**

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

Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.

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

Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.

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.

Fire/Explosion Hazard

Combustible.

Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

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Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit acrid smoke.

Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive.

Combustion products include:

carbon dioxide (CO₂)

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

Remove all ignition sources.

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.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Increase ventilation.

Stop leak if safe to do so.

Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.

Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.

Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.

Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

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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.

Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

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.

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.

Other information

Store in original containers.

Keep containers securely sealed.

No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**Suitable container**

Metal can or drum

Packaging 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 oxidizers, permanganates, peroxides, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide, nitrates, strong acids, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, perchloric acid

Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents

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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
China Occupational Exposure Limits for Hazardous Agents in the Workplace	isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol (IPA)	350 mg/m ³	700 mg/m ³	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
isopropanol	Isopropyl alcohol	400 ppm	2000* ppm	12000** ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	700 ppm	Not Available
isopropanol	2,000 ppm	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

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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:
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 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 yellow liquid
Physical state	Liquid
Relative density (Water = 1)	0.963
Odor	Not Available
Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odor threshold	Not Available
Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	230
pH (as supplied)	6.0-7.0
Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available
Viscosity (cSt)	600-900
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	101
Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available

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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
Lower Explosive Limit (%)		Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)		Not Available
Vapor pressure (kPa)		Not Available
Gas group		Not Available
Solubility in water		Immiscible
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 5970

TOXICITY

Not Available

IRRITATION

Not Available

ethylene glycol monobutyl ether

TOXICITY

IRRITATION

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dermal (rat) LD50: 1770 mg/kg[2]
 Inhalation (rat) LC50: 36 mg/l/4Hd[2]
 Oral (rat) LD50: 1540 mg/kg[2]

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
 Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
 Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
 Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
 Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[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

Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
 Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
 Eye (rabbit): 100mg/24hr-moderate
 Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild

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 5970

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

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

Legend: Extracted from

1. IUCLID Toxicity Data

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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
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.37 days)
isopropanol	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	LOW (BCF = 2.51)
isopropanol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.05)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	HIGH (KOC = 1)
isopropanol	HIGH (KOC = 1.06)

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)

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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 considered first.

Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.

Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.

Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorized landfill.

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**

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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.