1400 N. Providence Road, Suite 302, Media, PA 19063
Tel: 484-234-5030 Fax: 484-234-5037

Everchem-D400

Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical product and company identification

Chemical name: Polyoxypropylene diamine(D-400)

Molecular weight: 430

CAS. NO.: 9046-10-0

Chemical family: aliphatic, diamines

2. Hazard identification

Emergency overview

For Chemical Emergency - Spill, Leak, Fire, Exposure or Accident

Call CHEMTREC Day or Night USA + Canada = 1-800-424-9300 / 703-527-3887

Potential Health Effects

Eyes: Causes irritation, experienced as pain, with excess blinking and tear production, and seen as extreme redness and swelling of the eye and chemical burns of the eye. Severe eye damage may cause blindness.

Skin: Causes severe irritation with pain, severe excess redness and swelling with chemical burns, blister formation, and possible tissue destruction. Other than the potential skin irritation effects noted above, acute (short term) adverse effects are not expected from brief skin contact; see other effects, below, and Section 11 for information regarding potential long term effects.

Inhalation: Vapors or mist, especially as generated from heating the material or as from exposure in poorly ventilated areas or confined spaces, are irritating and cause nasal discharge, coughing, and discomfort in nose and throat. Prolonged or repeated overexposure may result in lung damage. **Ingestion**: Causes burning of mouth, throat, and stomach with abdominal and chest pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, thirst, weakness, and collapse. Aspiration may occur during swallowing or vomiting, resulting in lung damage.

Chronic: Repeated skin contact may cause a persistent irritation or dermatitis. Repeated inhalation may cause lung damage.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Components	Concentration (weight)	Hazardous Substance Category
Polyoxypropylenediamine	100%	Class 8: Corrosive Material

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4. First-aid measures

If inhaled: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing or in respiratory distress, clear person's airway and start artificial respiration. With a physician's advice, give supplemental oxygen using a bag-valve mask or manually triggered oxygen supply.

If on skin: Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Under a safety shower, flush skin thoroughly with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Get medical attention immediately. Discard or decontaminate clothing and shoes before reuse.

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids apart while flushing to rinse entire surface of eye and lids with water. Do not attempt to neutralize with chemical agents. Obtain medical attention immediately. Continue flushing for an additional 15 minutes if medical attention is not immediately available

If swallowed: If person is conscious and can swallow, immediately give two glasses of water (16 oz.), but do not induce vomiting. This material is corrosive. If vomiting occurs, give fluids again. Have a physician determine if condition of patient will permit induction of vomiting or evacuation of stomach. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person.

Safety for first-aid personnel: (1) First-aid treatment should be carried out of of security area. (2)First-aid equipment should be applied when enter security area. Propose to medical: Skin contact may aggravate an existing dermatitis (skin condition). Overexposure to vapor, dust or mist may aggravate existing respiratory conditions, such as asthma, bronchitis, and inflammatory or fibrotic respiratory disease.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media: Use water spray, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide to extinguish flames. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers. Water or foam may cause frothing.

Unusual fire/explosion HAZARDS: None

Protection of firefighters: Wear special chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Decontaminate or discard any clothing that may contain chemical residues.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: (1) Keep unnecessary personnel away until the alert area of leakage is fully cleaned. (2) Make sure clean-up was carried out by trained personnel. (3) Use suitable protective equipment.

Environmental precautions: (1) Ventilate area. (2) Shut off all source of fire. (3) Report to relative agents.

Cleanup: (1) Do not touch or walk through spilled material. (2) Ensure runoff does not reach a waterway or airproof place. (3) Try to reduce or stop spill under safe conditions. (4) Add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials). (5) For small spills, water may be used for diluting. Use a non-sparking or explosion proof means to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. (6) For large spills, embankment or delve should be constructed for disposal. Transfer the spills to containers using explosion proof pump. Contact firefighting, emergency agents and suppliers for assistance.

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Operating personnel is suggested to wear self-contained breathing apparatus, splash goggles, static electricity proof full suits, and heavy rubber gloves. Keep away from oxidizing and deoxidizing agents. Control velocity of flow while loading. Avoid push and bump while transferring. Sufficient firefighting and emergency equipments should be prepared. Empty containers may contain toxic.

Storage incompatibility: Store in a cool dry place. Keep away from heat and open flame. The storage temperature should be below 30. Keep container tightly closed. Keep away from oxidizing and deoxidizing agents. DO NOT store with other materials. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Sufficient firefighting and emergency equipment's should be prepared. General: Segregate from acids and acid forming substances.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Engineering controls: Mechanical exhaust required.

Ignition Temperature: Not determined.

Flash Points: CLOSED CUP: 121.1 (250°F)

Flammable Limits: LOWER: Not determined. UPPER: Not determined. Products of Combustion: These products are carbon oxides and Nitrogen oxides. Burning produces obnoxious and toxic fumes.

Personal protective equipment:

Respiratory System: Airborne concentrations should be kept to lowest levels possible. If vapor, mist or dust is generated and the occupational exposure limit of the product, or any component of the product, is exceeded, use appropriate NIOSH approved air purifying or air supplied respirator after determining the airborne concentration of the contaminant. Air supplied respirators should always be worn when airborne concentration of the contaminant or oxygen content is unknown.

Eyes: Wear face shield. Chemical splash goggles. DO NOT wear contact lenses.

Skin and body: Protective clothing such as coveralls or lab coats should be worn. Launder or dry-

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clean when soiled. Gloves resistant to chemicals and petroleum distillates required. When handling large quantities, impervious suits, gloves, and rubber boots must be worn.

Hygiene measures: (1) Get off stained suits after handling chemical products. Wash thoroughly before wear again. Warn cleaning personnel about the hazards. (2) DO NOT smoke or eat in working place. (3) Wash hand thoroughly after handling. (4) Keep working place clean.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Clear liquid

Color: Slightly yellow

Odor: Ammonia-like

Boiling Temp.: NA

Explosion Limits: NA

Auto ignition Temp.: >480°C (896°F)

Flash point: 163°C (325°F)

Vapor Pressure: 1mmHg (@ 100°C)

Density: 0.972 @20°C

Viscosity: 22 mPa.s at 25°C

Solubility in Water: Slightly Soluble

pH :11.6 (5% aqueous)

10. Stability and reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur Incompatibilities:
This material reacts violently with acids.
Decomposition products: Carbon dioxide, Carbon monoxide, H2O, Nitrogen oxides, Aldehydes and Ketones

11. Toxicological information

Toxicological information (animal toxicity data):

Oral: LD50 2880 mg/kg (rat) slightly toxic

Dermal: LD50 2980 mg/kg (rabbit) practically non-toxic

Inhalation: Not determined.

Irritation index, estimation of irritation (species):

Eye: (Draize) Believed to be > 80.00 - 110.00 /110 (rabbit) extremely irritating

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Skin: (Draize) Believed to be > 6.50 - 8.00 /8.0 (rabbit) corrosive

Sensitization: (Buehler) Negative - skin (guinea pig)

12. Ecological information

Aquatic Toxicity: Not determined.

Mobility: Not determined.

Persistence and Biodegradability: Not determined.
Potential to Bioaccumulate: Not determined

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Method This product has been evaluated for RCRA characteristics and does not meet the criteria of a hazardous waste if discarded in its purchased form. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste. This is because product uses, transformations, mixtures, processes, etc. may render the resulting materials hazardous.

14. Transport information

Proper Shipping Name: Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s. (polyoxypropylene diamine)

Hazard Class: Class 8

Identification Number: UN2735

Packing Group: III

Label Required Class 8: Corrosive

15. Regulatory information

Federal Regulations

Registration status:

TSCA, US released / listed

OSHA hazard category: Toxic - dermal, Acute target organ effects reported, Corrosive to skin and/or eyes

SARA hazard categories (EPCRA 311/312): Acute

16. Other information

HMIS III rating

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Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Physical hazard: 0

HMIS uses a numbering scale ranging from 0 to 4 to indicate the degree of hazard. A value of zero means that the substance possesses essentially no hazard; a rating of four indicates high hazard.