CARADOL SC46-28

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1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name : CARADOL SC46-28

Product code : U312Z

Synonyms : Polyol CAS-No. : 9082-00-2

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Supplier :

SHELL EASTERN CHEMICALS (S)

A REGISTERED BUSINESS OF SHELL EASTERN

TRADING (PTE) LTD (UEN:198902087C)

9 North Buona Vista Drive, #07-01

The Metropolis Tower 1 Singapore 138588

Singapore 1385 Singapore

Telephone : +65 6384 8269 Telefax : +65 6384 8454

Contact for Safety Data

Sheet

Emergency telephone : + (65) 6542 9595 (Alert-SGS)

number

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Use for the manufacture of polyurethane products.

Restrictions on use : This product must not be used in applications other than the

above without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms : No Hazard Symbol required

Signal word : No signal word

Hazard statements : PHYSICAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria.

HEALTH HAZARDS:

Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.

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Precautionary statements

Prevention:

No precautionary phrases.

Response:

No precautionary phrases.

Storage:

No precautionary phrases.

Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

None known.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture : Substance

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	Classification	Concentration (% w/w)
Polyalkylene glycol	9082-00-2		<= 100

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

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

conditions.

If inhaled : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use.

If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.

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

water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

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

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

rinsing.

If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.

If swallowed : In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities

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are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal

conditions of use.

Possible respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include

a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat,

coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning

sensation, redness, or swelling.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.

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

appropriate personal protective equipment according to the

incident, injury and surroundings.

Notes to physician : Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

Treat symptomatically. Following cases of gross overexposure, investigation of liver, kidney and eye function may be advisable. Records of such incidents should be maintained

for future reference.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media : Large fires should only be fought by properly trained fire

fighters.

Alcohol-resistant foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small

fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing

media

: Do not use water in a jet.

Specific hazards during

firefighting

: Will only burn if enveloped in a pre-existing fire. Hazardous combustion products may include:

Carbon dioxide

Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.

Toxic gases
Carbon monoxide.

Specific extinguishing

methods

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire

fighting facilities.

Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

Special protective equipment

for firefighters

: Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if

large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in

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a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to

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

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures : Observe all relevant local and international regulations.

: Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Environmental precautions

: Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding

area

Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental

contamination.

Ventilate contaminated area thoroughly.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

: For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove

contaminated soil and dispose of safely.

Proper disposal should be evaluated based on regulatory status of this material (refer to Section 13), potential contamination from subsequent use and spillage, and regulations governing disposal in the local area.

Additional advice

: For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment

see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of

this Safety Data Sheet.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General Precautions : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in

well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see

Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.

Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine

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appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of

this material.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices,

precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

Use local exhaust extraction over processing area. Avoid unintentional contact with isocyanates to prevent

uncontrolled polymerisation.

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Air-dry contaminated clothing in a well-ventilated area before

laundering.

Do not empty into drains. Handling Temperature:

Ambient.

When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.

Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition

sources. Avoid sparks.

Avoidance of contact : Avoid contact with isocyanates, copper and copper alloys,

zinc, strong oxidizing agents, and water.

Product Transfer : Lines should be purged with nitrogen before and after product

transfer. Keep containers closed when not in use.

Storage

Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation

covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Storage period : 24 month(s)

Other data : Prevent all contact with water and with moist atmosphere.

Tanks must be clean, dry and rust-free.

Prevent ingress of water.

Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Nitrogen blanket recommended for large tanks (capacity 100

m3 or higher).

Drums should be stacked to a maximum of 3 high.

Storage Temperature:

Ambient.

Storage should be handled at temperatures such that viscosities are less than 500 cSt; typically at 25-50 °C. Tanks should be fitted with heating coils in areas where the ambient temperatures are below the recommended product handling temperatures. Heating coil skin temperatures should

not exceed 100 °C.

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Packaging material : Suitable material: Stainless steel., For container paints, use

epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint.

Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

Specific use(s) : Not applicable

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and

storage facilities are followed.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Contains no substances with occupational exposure limit values.

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures

: Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated. Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:

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

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> Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

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

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

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or

maintenance.

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

Personal protective equipment

Protective measures

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Respiratory protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal

conditions of use.

In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material.

Hand protection Remarks

: Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Nitrile rubber. Incidental contact/Splash protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a nonperfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Eye protection

If material is handled such that it could be splashed into eyes, protective eyewear is recommended.

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Skin and body protection : Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard

work clothes.

It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.

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

toilet.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances

must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing

vapour.

Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local

environmental legislation.

Information on accidental release measures are to be found in

section 6.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquid.

Colour : Clear colourless

Odour : odourless

Odour Threshold : Data not available pH : Data not available Melting / freezing point : Data not available Boiling point/boiling range : Data not available

Flash point : Typical > $200 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} / > 392 \, ^{\circ}\text{F}$

Method: ASTM D93 (PMCC)

Evaporation rate : Data not available Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable

Upper explosion limit : Data not available Lower explosion limit : Data not available

Vapour pressure : < 10 hPa

Relative vapour density : Data not available
Relative density : Data not available

Density : 1,019 kg/m3 (20 °C / 68 °F)

Method: ASTM D4052

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : Slightly soluble.

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Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Data not available

Auto-ignition temperature : Data not available Decomposition temperature : Data not available

Viscosity

: Typical 760 mPa.s (25 °C / 77 °F) Viscosity, dynamic

Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available Explosive properties : Not applicable : Data not available Oxidizing properties

Surface tension : Data not available

Conductivity : Electrical conductivity: > 10,000 pS/m

> A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid, This material is not expected to be

a static accumulator.

Particle size : Data not available

: Data not available Molecular weight

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity : The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in

addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.

: No hazardous reaction is expected when handled and stored Chemical stability

according to provisions Hygroscopic.

Possibility of hazardous

reactions

: Polymerises exothermically with di-isocyanates at ambient

temperatures.

The reaction becomes progressively more vigorous and can be violent at higher temperatures if the miscibility of reaction partners is good or is supported by stirring or by the presence

of solvents.

Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.

Product cannot ignite due to static electricity.

Incompatible materials : Avoid contact with isocvanates, copper and copper alloys.

zinc, strong oxidizing agents, and water.

Hazardous decomposition

products

: Unknown toxic products may be formed.

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11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment : Information given is based on data obtained from similar

substances.

Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

exposure

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

skin or eye contact, and accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Product:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 : > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria Acute inhalation toxicity

are not met.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 : > 2,000 mg/kg

Remarks: Low toxicity

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

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

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

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

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

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

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

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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

Material	GHS/CLP Carcinogenicity Classification
Polyalkylene glycol	No carcinogenicity classification.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

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

Product:

STOT - single exposure

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

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

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

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment

Incomplete ecotoxicological data are available for this product.
The information given below is based partly on a knowledge of
the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is
representative of the product as a whole, rather than for

individual component(s).

Ecotoxicity

Product:

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Toxicity to fish (Acute

toxicity)

LC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to crustacean (Acute

toxicity)

: EC50: > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Toxicity to algae/aquatic

plants (Acute toxicity)

: EC50 : > 100 mg/l

Remarks: Practically non toxic:

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

Toxicity to fish (Chronic

toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to crustacean

(Chronic toxicity)

: Remarks: Data not available

Toxicity to microorganisms : IC50 : > 100 mg/l

(Acute toxicity)

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Practically non toxic:

Persistence and degradability

Product:

Biodegradability : Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential

Product:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Partition coefficient: n-

octanol/water

: Remarks: Data not available

Mobility in soil

Product:

Mobility : Remarks: If the product enters soil, one or more constituents

will or may be mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

Other adverse effects

no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : Recover or recycle if possible.

It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to

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determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.

Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water

courses.

Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or

water.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional,

national, and local laws and regulations.

Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or

national requirements and must be complied with.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.

After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.

Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognized collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

International Regulations

ADR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Z Ship type : 3

Product name : Glycerol, propoxylated and ethoxylated

Special precautions for user

Not applicable

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

National regulatory information

Hong Kong Dangerous Goods Ordinance (CAP. 295) - Dangerous Goods (General) Regulations. Hong Kong Factories and Industrial Undertakings Ordinance (CAP. 59) - Factories and Industrial Undertakings (Dangerous Substances) Regulations.

Hong Kong Waste Disposal Ordinance (CAP. 354) Section 35 - Code of Practice on the Packaging, Labelling and Storage of chemical Wastes.

Other international regulations

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The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:				
AIIC	: Listed			
DSL	: Listed			
IECSC	: Listed			
ENCS	: Listed			
KECI	: Listed			
NZIoC	: Listed			
PICCS	: Listed			

: Listed

Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

TSCA

TCSI

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR -Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System: GLP - Good Laboratory Practice: IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer: IATA - International Air Transport Association: IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk: IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration: ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization: IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO -International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO -International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 -Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC -New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG -Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative: WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

Further information

Training advice : Provide adequate information, instruction and training for

operators.

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Other information

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data
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A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

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

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