

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: 1,4-Bis(isocyanato)cyclohexane

CAS No. : 2556-36-7

Brand: Macklin

Company: Shanghai Macklin Biochemical Co.,Ltd.

Address: Shanghai Pudong Zhangjiang High-tech Park; 1st Building, 68 Huatuo Road; SHANGHAI CHINA

Zip code: 201206

Telephone: +86 21-50706066

Fax: +86 21-50706099

E-mail: sales@macklin.cn; tech@macklin.cn

Revision date: 2019/12/12

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification

PHYSICAL HAZARDS

no data available

HEALTH HAZARDS

no data available

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

no data available

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms or hazard symbols

Signal word

no data available

Hazard statements

no data available

Precautionary statements

Prevention

no data available

Response

no data available

Storage

no data available

Disposal

no data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components:1,4-Bis(isocyanato)cyclohexane

CAS No.:2556-36-7

Chemical Formula:C₈H₁₀N₂O₂

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 155 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)]: TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death. Bromoacetates and chloroacetates are extremely irritating/lachrymators. Reaction with water or moist air will release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

4.3

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
no data available

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1

Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 155 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)]: Note: Most foams will react with the material and release corrosive/toxic gases. CAUTION: For Acetyl chloride (UN1717), use CO₂ or dry chemical only. SMALL FIRE: CO₂, dry chemical, dry sand, alcohol-resistant foam. LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. FOR CHLOROSILANES, DO NOT USE WATER; use AFFF alcohol-resistant medium-expansion foam. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

5.2

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 155 [Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Flammable / Water-Sensitive)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors form explosive mixtures with air: indoors, outdoors and sewers explosion hazards. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Substance will react with water (some violently) releasing flammable, toxic or corrosive gases and runoff. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water. (ERG, 2016)

5.3

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use

personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2

Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state

No information available.

Colour

no data available

Odour

no data available

Melting point/freezing point

no data available

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range

241°C at 760mmHg

Flammability

no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit

no data available

Flash point
94.7°C
Auto-ignition temperature
no data available
Decomposition temperature
no data available
pH
no data available
Kinematic viscosity
no data available
Solubility
no data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water
no data available
Vapour pressure
0.0368mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density
1.21g/cm³
Relative vapour density
no data available
Particle characteristics
no data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1

Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

10.2

Chemical stability

no data available

10.3

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Isocyanates and thioisocyanates, such as 1,4-CYCLOHEXANE DIISOCYANATE, are incompatible with many classes of compounds, reacting exothermically to release toxic gases. Reactions with amines, aldehydes, alcohols, alkali metals, ketones, mercaptans, strong oxidizers, hydrides, phenols, and peroxides can cause vigorous releases of heat. Acids and bases initiate polymerization reactions in these materials. Some isocyanates react with water to form amines and liberate carbon dioxide. Base-catalysed reactions of isocyanates with alcohols should be carried out in inert solvents. Such reactions in the absence of solvents often occur with explosive violence, [Wischmeyer(1969)].

10.4

Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5

Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization
no data available
Germ cell mutagenicity
no data available
Carcinogenicity
no data available
Reproductive toxicity
no data available
STOT-single exposure
no data available
STOT-repeated exposure
no data available
Aspiration hazard
no data available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1
Toxicity
Toxicity to fish: no data available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
Toxicity to algae: no data available
Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available
12.2
Persistence and degradability
no data available
12.3
Bioaccumulative potential
no data available
12.4
Mobility in soil
no data available
12.5
Other adverse effects
no data available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Product
The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging
Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1
UN Number
ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available
14.2
UN Proper Shipping Name
ADR/RID: no data available
IMDG: no data available
IATA: no data available
14.3

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.4

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.5

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

14.6

Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

EC number

219-869-4

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Not Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Not Listed.

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)

Not Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Not Listed.

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Not Listed.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This SDS was prepared sincerely on the basis of the information we could obtained, however, any warranty shall not be given regarding the data contained and the assessment of hazards and toxicity. Prior to use, please investigate not only the hazards and toxicity information but also the laws and regulations of the organization, area and country where the products are to be used, which shall be given the first priority. The products are supposed to be used promptly after purchase in consideration of safety. Some new information or amendments may be added afterwards. If the products are to be used far behind the expected time of use or you have any questions, please feel free to contact us. The stated cautions are for normal handling only. In case of special handling, sufficient care should be taken, in addition to the safety measures suitable for the situation. All chemical products should be treated with the recognition of "having unknown hazards and toxicity", which differ greatly depending on the conditions and handling when in use and/or the conditions and duration of storage. The products must be handled only by those who are familiar with specialized knowledge and have experience or under the guidance of those specialists throughout

use from opening to storage and disposal.Safe usage conditions shall be set up on each user's own responsibility.