



LONGHUA

SHANDONG LONGHUA NEW MATERIAL CO., LTD

山东隆华新材料股份有限公司

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SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: Polyether Polyol LEP-5631D

Issue Date: 2019/09/01

SHANDONG LONGHUA NEW MATERIAL CO., LTD encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Identification of substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product name: Polyether Polyol LEP-5631D

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: For industrial use. Component(s) for the manufacture of urethane polymers. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SHANDONG LONGHUA NEW MATERIAL CO.,LTD

NO.289,Weigao Rd., Gaoqing, Zibo
Shandong, China

Customer Information Number:

info@longhuapu.com.cn

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: +86 533-5208602

Local Emergency Contact: +86 18560831176

2. Hazards Identification

Hazard classification

This product is not hazardous per the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

Other hazards

No data available

3. Composition/ Information on ingredients

Polyether polyol. This product is a substance.

Component

CASRN

Concentration

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer	9082-00-2	≥99.5%
Antioxidant	/	<0.4%

4. First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responder should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air; if effects occur, consult a physician.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Wash the spill site with water. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Product shipped/handled hot can cause thermal burns. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Protect from atmospheric moisture. Store in a dry place. Avoid prolonged exposure to heat and air. Store in the following material(s): Carbon steel. Stainless steel. Polypropylene. Polyethylene-lined container. Teflon. Glass-lined container. Aluminum. Plasite 3066

lined container. Plasite 3070 lined container. 316 stainless steel. See Section 10 for more specific information.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: 25 °C
Storage Period: 12 Month

8. Exposure controls/ personal protection

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

None established

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). When handling hot material: Use chemical goggles. Wear a face-shield which allows use of chemical goggles, or wear a full-face respirator, to protect face and eyes when there is any likelihood of splashes.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns. Selection of specific items will depend on the operation.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions, no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if material is heated or sprayed, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless and transparent
Odor	Odorless
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Ph	5.5-7.5
Melting point/range	No test data available
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Decomposes before boiling, Literature
Flash point	closed cup > 169 °C (> 336 °F) <i>Closed Cup (PMCC)</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available =
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	Negligible at ambient temperature, Literature
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	>1 <i>Literature</i>
Relative Density (water = 1)	> 1.00 at 25 °C (77 °F) / 25 °C <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	Insoluble, Literature
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	3000

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Will not occur by itself.

Conditions to avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Avoid unintended contact with isocyanates. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generates heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Alcohols. Ethers. Hydrocarbons. Ketones. Polymer fragments.

11. Stability and reactivity

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rat, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation. For narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut). Material may be handled at elevated temperatures; contact with heated material may cause thermal burns.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Sensitization

For the component(s) tested:
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Teratogenicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Reproductive toxicity

No specific, relevant data available for assessment.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, styrene, acrylonitrile polymer****Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

12. Stability and reactivity

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, styrene, acrylonitrile polymer****Acute toxicity to fish**

For similar material(s):

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic invertebrates on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 > 100 mg/L).

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer**Acute toxicity to fish**

For this family of materials:

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Persistence and degradability**Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, styrene, acrylonitrile polymer**

Biodegradability: The polymeric component is not expected to biodegrade.

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer

Biodegradability: For this family of materials: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Bioaccumulative potential**Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, styrene, acrylonitrile polymer Bioaccumulation:**

No bioconcentration of the polymeric component is expected because of its high molecular weight.

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer

Bioaccumulation: For this family of materials: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Mobility in soil**Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide, styrene, acrylonitrile polymer**

No data available.

Glycerol, propylene oxide, ethylene oxide polymer

No data available.

13. Stability and reactivity

Disposal methods: DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR

UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section 10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

14. Stability and reactivity

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Stability and reactivity

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is not a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory. .

16. Stability and reactivity

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

SHANDONG LONGHUA NEW MATERIAL CO.,LTD urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.