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# 1. Identification

Product identifier used on the label

# **ELASTOCAST\* AD-KA1**

## Recommended use of the chemical and restriction on use

Recommended use\*: catalyst; polyurethane component Suitable for use in industrial sector: Polymers industry; chemical industry

\* The "Recommended use" identified for this product is provided solely to comply with a US Federal requirement and is not part of the seller's published specification. The terms of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) do not create or infer any warranty, express or implied, including by incorporation into or reference in the seller's sales agreement.

# Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

<u>Company:</u> BASF CORPORATION 100 Park Avenue Florham Park, NJ 07932, USA

Telephone: +1 973 245-6000

# **Emergency telephone number**

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 BASF HOTLINE: 1-800-832-HELP (4357)

# Other means of identification

Chemical family: amine Synonyms: Catalyst

# 2. Hazards Identification

#### According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

# **Classification of the product**

Acute Tox.	4 (oral)	Acute toxicity
Eye Dam./Irrit.	1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Skin Corr./Irrit.	2	Skin corrosion/irritation
STOT SE	3 (irritating to respiratory system)	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure

Label elements

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#### Hazards not otherwise classified

No specific dangers known, if the regulations/notes for storage and handling are considered.

#### According to Regulation 1994 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

#### Emergency overview

WARNING: CORROSIVE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. PRODUCT VAPOUR CAN CAUSE IRRITATION AND CORNEAL EDEMA WHICH MAY GIVE RISE TO A TEMPORARY PERCEPTION OF 'BLUE HAZE' OR FOG AROUND LIGHTS. Revision date : 2014/07/28 Version: 2.0

# 3. Composition / Information on Ingredients

According to Regulation 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

CAS NumberContent (W/W)Chemical name280-57-9> 30.0 - <= 35.0 %</td>1,4-Diazabicyclooctane

#### According to Regulation 1994 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard; 29 CFR Part 1910.1200

CAS Number	Content (W/W)	Chemical name
25265-71-8	< 70.0 %	dipropylene glycol
280-57-9	< 35.0 %	triethylenediamine

## 4. First-Aid Measures

#### Description of first aid measures

#### **General advice:**

Remove contaminated clothing.

#### If inhaled:

Remove the affected individual into fresh air and keep the person calm. Assist in breathing if necessary. Immediate medical attention required.

#### If on skin:

Wash affected areas thoroughly with soap and water. Immediate medical attention required.

#### If in eyes:

In case of contact with the eyes, rinse immediately for at least 15 minutes with plenty of water. Immediate medical attention required.

#### If swallowed:

Immediate medical attention required.

# Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms: Eye irritation, skin irritation Hazards: Symptoms can appear later.

#### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physician Treatment:

Treat according to symptoms (decontamination, vital functions), no known specific antidote.

# 5. Fire-Fighting Measures

## **Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media: water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide, foam

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### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazards during fire-fighting: No particular hazards known.

## Advice for fire-fighters

Protective equipment for fire-fighting: Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus and turn-out gear.

#### Further information:

Collect contaminated extinguishing water separately, do not allow to reach sewage or effluent systems. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations.

# 6. Accidental release measures

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures** Use personal protective clothing.

## **Environmental precautions**

Do not empty into drains. Do not discharge into the subsoil/soil.

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Spills should be contained, solidified, and placed in suitable containers for disposal.

# 7. Handling and Storage

#### Precautions for safe handling

Ensure thorough ventilation of stores and work areas.

Protection against fire and explosion: No explosion proofing necessary.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Segregate from acids. Segregate from oxidants. Segregate from foods and animal feeds.

Suitable materials for containers: carbon steel (iron), High density polyethylene (HDPE), Low density polyethylene (LDPE), tin (tinplate), Stainless steel 1.4306 (V2A)

Further information on storage conditions: Keep container tightly closed and dry; store in a cool place. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. No special precautions necessary. Avoid extreme heat. Store protected against freezing.

Storage stability: Protect against moisture.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

#### Advice on system design:

Provide local exhaust ventilation to control vapours/mists.

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## Personal protective equipment

#### **Respiratory protection:**

Wear a NIOSH-certified (or equivalent) organic vapour/particulate respirator as needed.

## Hand protection:

Chemical resistant protective gloves

#### Eye protection:

Wear face shield or tightly fitting safety goggles (chemical goggles) if splashing hazard exists.

## General safety and hygiene measures:

Avoid contact with skin. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wear protective clothing as necessary to prevent contact. Avoid inhalation of vapours/mists. When using, do not eat, drink or smoke. Hands and/or face should be washed before breaks and at the end of the shift. At the end of the shift the skin should be cleaned and skin-care agents applied.

# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	liquid		
Odour:	amine-like, moderate	odour	
Odour threshold:		not determined	
Colour:	colourless		
pH value:	9		
Melting point:	< -20 °C		
Boiling point:	> 194 - 204 °C	( 1 ATM)	
Flash point:	> 110 °C	(Unspecified)	
Flammability:	not readily		
-	ignited		
Lower explosion limit:	·	For liquids not relevant for classification	
	and labelling. The lower explosion		
		may be 5 - 15 °C below the flash point.	
		For liquids not relevant for classification	
		and labelling. The lower explosion point	
		may be 5 - 15 °C below the flash point.	
Upper explosion limit:		For liquids not relevant for classification	
		and labelling.	
Autoignition:	410 °C	(DIN 51794)	
Vapour pressure:	1 mbar	(25 °C)	
Density:	1.025 g/cm3	(25 °C)	
Vapour density:	4.37		
Partitioning coefficient n-		not applicable	
octanol/water (log Pow):			
Self-ignition	322 °C		
temperature:			
Thermal decomposition: No decomposition if stored		tored and handled as	
	prescribed/indicated.		
Viscosity, dynamic:	100 mPa.s	( 75 °F)	
Solubility in water:		miscible	
Evaporation rate:	< 0.02	(20 °C)	
Other Information:	If necessary, information on other physical and chemical		
	parameters is indicated in this section.		

# **10. Stability and Reactivity**

#### Reactivity

No hazardous reactions if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

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Corrosion to metals: No corrosive effect on metal.

# Chemical stability

The product is stable if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

## Possibility of hazardous reactions

Strong exothermic reaction with acids. Reacts with peroxides.

## Conditions to avoid

Avoid extreme temperatures.

#### Incompatible materials

zinc, acids, oxidizing agents, chemically active metals, hypochlorites, peroxides, dehydrating agents copper oxidizing agents, brass

# Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products: No hazardous decomposition products if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

Thermal decomposition: No decomposition if stored and handled as prescribed/indicated.

# 11. Toxicological information

#### Primary routes of exposure

Routes of entry for solids and liquids are ingestion and inhalation, but may include eye or skin contact. Routes of entry for gases include inhalation and eye contact. Skin contact may be a route of entry for liquefied gases.

# **Acute Toxicity/Effects**

Acute toxicity

Assessment of acute toxicity: Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal disturbances.

Information on: dipropylene glycol Assessment of acute toxicity: Virtually nontoxic after a single ingestion. Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact.

Information on: triethylenediamine Assessment of acute toxicity: Virtually nontoxic after a single skin contact. Of moderate toxicity after single ingestion. The inhalation of a highly enriched/saturated vapor-air-mixture represents an unlikely acute hazard.

Inhalation Species: mouse Value: 0.9 mg/l (IRT) Exposure time: 1 h No effects.

Assessment other acute effects Assessment of STOT single:

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Causes temporary irritation of the respiratory tract.

Irritation / corrosion

Assessment of irritating effects: May cause severe damage to the eyes. Skin contact causes irritation.

<u>Sensitization</u> Assessment of sensitization: The chemical structure does not suggest a sensitizing effect.

<u>Aspiration Hazard</u> No aspiration hazard expected.

#### **Chronic Toxicity/Effects**

#### Repeated dose toxicity

Assessment of repeated dose toxicity: Repeated exposure to the substance by dermal administration leads to effects similar to those found after single exposure. Repeated exposure to the substance by inhalative administration leads to effects similar to those found after single exposure. Repeated exposure to the substance by oral administration leads to effects similar to those found after single exposure.

#### Genetic toxicity

Assessment of mutagenicity: The chemical structure does not suggest a specific alert for such an effect.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

Assessment of carcinogenicity: No data available concerning carcinogenic effects. Under certain conditions the substance can form nitrosamines. Nitrosamines are carcinogenic in animal studies.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Assessment of reproduction toxicity: The chemical structure does not suggest a specific alert for such an effect.

#### Teratogenicity

Assessment of teratogenicity: The chemical structure does not suggest a specific alert for such an effect.

#### Other Information

No experimental evidence available for genotoxicity in vitro (Ames test negative). Together with nitrosating agents (f. i. nitrites, nitrogen oxides) nitrosamines may be formed under certain conditions. Nitrosamines showed a carcinogenic effect in animal experiment.

#### Symptoms of Exposure

Eye irritation, skin irritation

Medical conditions aggravated by overexposure

Data available do not indicate that there are medical conditions that are generally recognized as being aggravated by exposure to this substance/product.

# **12. Ecological Information**

# Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity

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Assessment of aquatic toxicity:

There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms.

Aquatic toxicity

Information on: triethylenediamine

Assessment of aquatic toxicity:

There is a high probability that the product is not acutely harmful to aquatic organisms. The inhibition of the degradation activity of activated sludge is not anticipated when introduced to biological treatment plants in appropriate low concentrations.

#### Toxicity to fish

Information on: triethylenediamine LC0 (96 h) > 100 mg/l, Cyprinus carpio (OECD Guideline 203, static) Nominal values (confirmed by concentration control analytics) Limit concentration test only (LIMIT test). LC50 (06 h) 681 mg/L Louiseus idus (DIN 28412 Part 15, static)

LC50 (96 h) 681 mg/l, Leuciscus idus (DIN 38412 Part 15, static)

The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration. The product will cause changes in the pH value of the test system. The result refers to an unneutralized sample. After neutralization, it is no longer toxic.

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#### Aquatic invertebrates

Information on: triethylenediamine EC50 (48 h) > 100 mg/l, Daphnia magna (OECD Guideline 202, part 1, static) The statement of the toxic effect relates to the analytically determined concentration. Limit concentration test only (LIMIT test).

#### Aquatic plants

Information on: triethylenediamine EC50 (72 h) 180 mg/l (growth rate), Selenastrum capricornutum (OECD Guideline 201, static) The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration. EC10 (72 h) 79 mg/l (growth rate), Selenastrum capricornutum (OECD Guideline 201, static) The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

# Microorganisms/Effect on activated sludge

Toxicity to microorganisms

Information on: triethylenediamine DIN 38412 Part 8 aquatic bacterium/EC50 (17 h): 356 mg/l The details of the toxic effect relate to the nominal concentration.

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## Persistence and degradability

<u>Assessment biodegradation and elimination (H2O)</u> At environmentally relevant purification plant concentrations of <1mg/l the elimination of the product from water is good.

**Elimination information** 

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Information on: triethylenediamine

7 % CO2 formation relative to the theoretical value (28 d) (OECD 301B; ISO 9439; 92/69/EEC, C.4-C) (aerobic, activated sludge, domestic)

## **Bioaccumulative potential**

Assessment bioaccumulation potential Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

# Mobility in soil

Assessment transport between environmental compartments Adsorption to solid soil phase is not expected.

## **Additional information**

Other ecotoxicological advice:

Do not allow to enter soil, waterways or waste water channels. Inhibition of degradation activity in activated sludge is not to be anticipated during correct introduction of low concentrations.

# 13. Disposal considerations

#### Waste disposal of substance:

Incinerate in a licensed facility. Dispose of in a licensed facility. Do not discharge substance/product into sewer system.

#### **Container disposal:**

Steel drums must be emptied and can be sent to a licensed drum reconditioner for reuse, a scrap metal dealer or an approved landfill. Refer to 40 CFR § 261.7 (residues of hazardous waste in empty containers). Decontaminate containers prior to disposal. Recommend crushing, puncturing or other means to prevent unauthorized use of used containers.

# 14. Transport Information

Land transport USDOT

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Sea transport IMDG

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

Air transport IATA/ICAO

Not classified as a dangerous good under transport regulations

# **15. Regulatory Information**

#### **Federal Regulations**

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**Registration status:** 

Chemical TSCA, US released / listed

EPCRA 311/312 (Hazard categories):

Chronic; Acute

State regulations

<u>State RTK</u> PA NJ	<u>CAS</u> 2520 280-	<u>CAS Number</u> 25265-71-8 280-57-9		<u>Chemical name</u> dipropylene glycol triethylenediamine
NFPA Hazard c Health: 3	odes: Fire: 1	React	ivity: 0	Special:
HMIS III rating Health: 3	Flammability	1	Physica	l hazard:0

# 16. Other Information

SDS Prepared by:

BASF NA Product Regulations SDS Prepared on: 2014/07/28

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