SAFETY DATA SHEET

Revision Date: 2009.03.31 NO.09Y043

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier: Yutian 43 Catalyst

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2. PRODUCT INFOMATION

Component	CAS RN	Concentration
N,N-dicyclohexylmethylamine	7560-83-0	100 %

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Class: 8(alkaline Corrosive)

Potential Health Effects:

Inhalation:

May cause serious eye, skin and respiratory tract burns. May cause nasal, throat and lung irritation. Inhalation of high concentrations of vapour and/or smoke would stimulate the respiratory system. Toxic inhalation.

Eve

Causes eye burns. May cause chemical conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

Skin:

Causes skin burns. May cause irritation and dermatitis. May cause skin rash (in milder cases).

Ingestion:

Ingestion of harmful. If joining Burns mouth and throat, as well as the risk of perforation of the esophagus and



stomach.

Long-term chronic health:

The product does not have a concentration greater than or equal to the 0.1% of the Directive 67/549/EEC, IARC,

ACGIH, and/or NTP carcinogen listed. Prolonged contact may cause chemical burns and permanent damage.

Exposure guidelines

Organs:

Eyes. The respiratory system. Skin.

Symptom:

Multiple and/or long-term exposure to low concentration of vapor and/or gas compound can cause: sore throat.

Increase the risk of disease:

Abnormal eye skin and allergies. Asthma.

environmental effect

None.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

General advice:

Seek the doctor's advice. If breathing stops or difficult, and assisted respiration. Oxygen may be required. If the heartbeat is stopped, immediately applied to cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

Eye contact:

Open the eyelid, continued to gently wash until the patient is treated. If you do not receive timely treatment, continue washing for a further hour.

Skin contact:

If possible, to take off contaminated clothing immediately without delay, get rid of all the chemicals melted. Continue to gently wash until the patient has been treated. failure to receive timely treatment, and then continue to flush one hour. cover the wound with a sterile wound dressing.

Intake:

Don't put anything in my mouth to the person loses consciousness. If the vomiting while lying back down, to place him in the recovery position. Prevention of vomiting, the victim's head on its side.



5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable fire extinguishing material:

Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Dry powder fire extinguishers. Dry sand. Lime powder.

Special Hazard:

Can produce ammonia. May produce toxic nitrogen oxide gas. If the water creates toxic water-based solution.

Don't let fire extinguishing substance when into the sewer or water source. Incomplete combustion produces carbon

monoxide. Downwind of personnel must be evacuated. Combustion will produce toxic smoke smell.

Special protective equipment for firefighters:

The use of personal protective equipment. If necessary, fire-fighting to use self-contained breathing apparatus.

Further information:

Don't let fire extinguishing substance when into the sewer or water source.

Hazardous combustion products:

Nitrate., ammonia. nitrogen oxides (NOx)., Nitric oxide reacts with water vapor corrosion of Nitrate., CO., Carbon Dioxide (CO₂).

6. MEASURES TO ELIMINATE ACCIDENTS

Personal precautions:

Use of chemical protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus. Use suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection, remove all sources of ignition, evacuate to a safe area.

Environmental precautions:

Close or remove all sources of ignition. Building a small dam to prevent proliferation.

Clear method:

Carefully into the suspected leak area, with inert absorbents absorb, such as dry sand. Vermiculite.

Activated carbon. Placed in appropriate containers of chemical waste.

7. HANDLING and STORAGE

Handling:



Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use only in a well-ventilated environment. Avoid inhalation of vapors and the adhesive. Emergency shower and eye wash should be available at any time. Comply with government regulations. Avoid contact with eyes. Use of personal protective equipment. When used, No Food or Drink or smoke.

Storage:

Stored in a steel container. best placed outside, above, around the dam containing overflow or leaks. Do not store in the vicinity of acid. Container down and kept in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. To avoid steam burn caused by electrostatic discharge, all metal parts have to be grounded on the device. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a dry, cool place. Do not touch the oxide

. Technical measure/precautions:

Do not store in the active metal container. Away from open flames, hot surfaces and sources of ignition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Technical measures to reduce exposure:

Maintain an appropriate technology, ensuring temperatures below the flash point of the product.

Ensure adequate ventilation.

Provide a safety shower and eye wash available at any time.

Provide adequate natural or explosion-proof ventilation, ensure that the accumulated concentrations below exposure limits.

Personal protection:

Respiratory protection:

When ventilation is insufficient, to use appropriate breathing apparatus.

Hands protection:

Neoprene gloves, butyl rubber gloves. Seal glove. Penetration time of glove used must be greater than the estimated time.

Eyes protection:

Full face mask to wear goggles.

Skin and body protection:

Seal of clothing. Rubber clothing. Rubber boots or rubber boots. No elastic cuffs long sleeves shirt and trousers.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Liquid.

Colour:Colourless.

Smell: Ammonia kind.

Relative density: 0.89 (water=1)

Vapour pressure: 3.90 mmHg 21 °C

pH:10

Boiling point:265 °C

Flash point: 100.56 °C

water-solubility: insolubilization

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions.

To avoid and prevent conditions: Heat, flames and sparks.

Ban on mixing things: Sodium hypochlorite.

Organic acids (such as acetic acid, citric acid, and so on).

Inorganic acid

The product slow corrosion of copper, aluminium, zinc and plated surfaces.

Peroxidase reaction and may cause severe decomposition of peroxide and explosion.

Oxidant

Dangerous decomposition products: Nitric acid. Ammonia. Oxides of nitrogen (NOx).

Nitric oxide reacts with water vapor corrosion of nitric acid.

CO and CO₂.

Dangerous Reactivity:None

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion: LD50 : 289 mg/kg Species: Rat.

Inhalation: LC50 (1 h): > 0.54 mg/l Species: Rat.

Skin: LD50 : 323 mg/kg Species:Rabbit.

Acute eye irritation/corrosion: Severe eyes irritation.

Acute skin irritation/corrosion: Severe skin irritation.

Sensitivity or activate: Contact with skin can cause allergies.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecological water toxicity: LC50 (96 h): 220 mg/l Species: Gold round belly dace.

Toxicity to other organisms: None.

Mobility:None.

Bioaccumulation:None

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Hazard Class: 8(6.1)

UN/ID:UN2922

Packing Group: III