



INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY OF CHEMICALS

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ABSTRACT

The chemical compatibility and the adhesion of energetic materials and additive materials exert a strong influence on the sensitivity, safety and performance of a polymer-bonded explosive. In this study, the chemical compatibility of different chemicals with several polymers were evaluated using the material safety data sheet. Made the inter material compatibility matrix by the chemical characteristics and chemical incompatibility available in material safety data sheet. Incompatible chemical storage procedure implemented and stored based on the inter material compatibility matrix. Chemical compatibility is a measure of how stable a substance is when mixed with another substance. If two substances can mix together and undergo a chemical reaction, they are considered incompatible. Chemical compatibility is important when choosing materials for chemical storage or reactions, so that the vessel and other apparatus will not be damaged by its contents. For purposes of chemical storage, chemicals that are incompatible should not be stored together so that any leak will not cause an even more dangerous situation by reacting after leaking. In addition, chemical compatibility refers to the container material being acceptable to store the chemical or for a tool or object that comes in contact with a chemical to not degrade. Chemical compatibility is also important when choosing among different chemicals that have similar purposes. For example, bleach and ammonia, both commonly used as cleaners, can undergo a dangerous chemical reaction when combined with each other. Even though each of them has a similar use, care must be taken not to allow these chemicals to mix.

1. INTRODUCTION

Ashok Leyland is an Indian multinational automotive manufacturer, headquartered in Chennai. It is owned by the Hinduja Group. It was founded in 1948 as Ashok Motors and became Ashok Leyland in the year 1955. Ashok Leyland is the second-largest manufacturer of commercial vehicles in India, the third-largest manufacturer of buses in the world, and the tenth-largest manufacturers of trucks. With the corporate office located in Chennai, its manufacturing facilities are spread across the country namely Ennore (Tamil Nadu), Bhandara (Maharashtra), Hosur (two units), Alwar (Rajasthan) and Pantnagar (Uttarakhand).

1.2. OBJECTIVES

Chemical compatibility of different chemicals was identified through material safety data sheet.

Chemical characteristics identified through suppliers and prepared the list.

Inter material compatibility matrix prepared with the chemical characteristics and incompatibility of the chemicals.

Implemented the storage system of chemicals based on the inter material compatibility matrix and incompatibility procedure as per standards.

1.3. OBSERVATIONS

1.3.1 LIST OF PROCESS

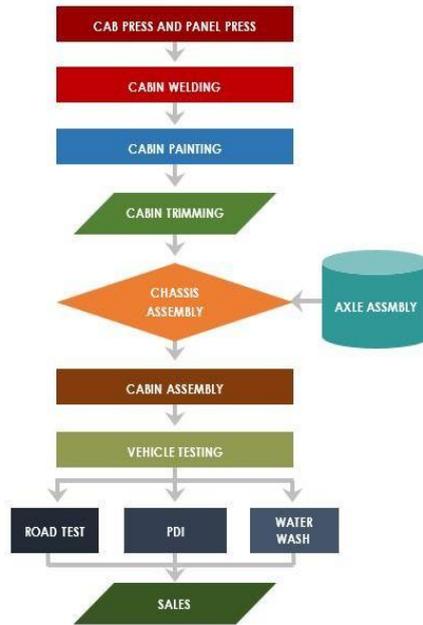


Figure: 1 Flow chart 1

1.3.2 LIST OF PROCESS IN PAINT SHOP

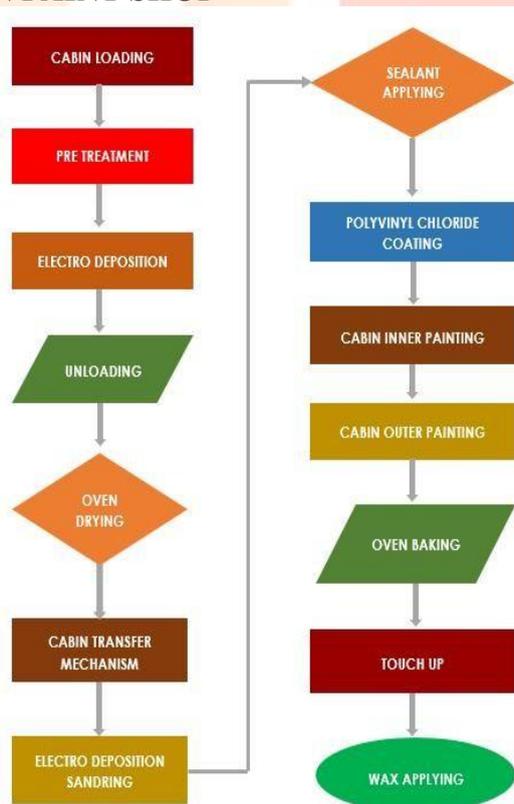


Figure: 2 Flow chart 2

1.3.3 LIST OF STORAGE AREA

- Cabin paint store
- Pre-Treatment chemical store
- Electro deposition chemical store
- Sealant store
- Frame paint store

1.3.4 EXISTING SAFETY SYSTEM

Automatic Co2 Deluge system.
Automatic water sprinkler system
Smoke detectors.
Flame proof equipment's used in storage areas.
Fire exits available and clearly identified.
Emergency eye wash showers.

4.1 EXPLOSIVES



Figure: 3

Explosive, any substance or device that can be made to produce a volume of rapidly expanding gas in an extremely brief period. A nuclear explosive is one in which a sustained nuclear reaction can be made to take place with almost instant rapidity, releasing large amounts of energy. An explosive (or explosive material) is a reactive substance that contains a great amount of potential energy that can produce an explosion if released suddenly, usually accompanied by the production of light, heat, sound, and pressure. An explosive charge is a measured quantity of explosive material, which may either be composed solely of one ingredient or be a mixture containing at least two substances. A wide variety of chemicals can explode; a smaller number are manufactured specifically for the purpose of being used as explosives. The remainder are too dangerous, sensitive, toxic, expensive, unstable, or prone to decomposition or degradation over short time spans.

4.2 STRONG OXIDIZERS



Figure: 4

Oxidizers are solids, liquids, or gases that react readily with most organic material or reducing agents with no energy input. Oxidizers are a severe fire hazard. They are not necessarily combustible, but they can intensify combustion and increase the flammable range for chemicals so they ignite more readily. An oxidizing agent, also known as an oxidant or oxidizer, is a substance that has the ability to oxidize other substances in other words to accept their electrons. Common oxidizing agents are oxygen, hydrogen peroxide and the halogens.

4.3 TOXIC



Figure: 5

A toxic substance is a substance that can be poisonous or cause health effects. People are generally concerned about chemicals like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and dioxin which can be found at some hazardous waste sites. Toxicity is the degree to which a chemical substance or a particular mixture of substances can damage an organism. Toxicity can refer to the effect on a whole organism, such as an animal, bacterium, or plant, as well as the effect on a substructure of the organism, such as a cell (cytotoxicity) or an organ such as the liver (hepatotoxicity). By extension, the word may be metaphorically used to describe toxic effects on larger and more complex groups, such as the family unit or society at large. Sometimes the word is more or less synonymous with poisoning in everyday usage.

4.4 HARMFUL



Figure: 6

A harmful substance is anything that is contaminated and threatens the safety of man in his environment. Harmful substances can be in the form of food, water, drugs, creams, fruits etc. Harmful substances are unfit for human consumption.

4.5 FLAMMABLE



Figure: 7

A liquid with a flash point under 100°F is considered flammable. Examples: gasoline, acetone, toluene, diethyl ether, alcohols. Hazard: May produce ignitable vapors at normal ambient temperatures. Flammable substances are those gases, liquids and solids that will ignite and continue to burn in air if

exposed to a source of ignition. Many flammable and combustible liquids and solids are volatile in nature; that is, they evaporate quickly and are continually giving off vapors. The rate of evaporation varies greatly from one liquid to another and increases with temperature. It is their vapors combined with air, not the liquid or solids themselves, that ignite and burn. In many instances, an increase in temperature creates a more hazardous condition because of the increase in the rate at which vapors are evolved.

4.6 CORROSIVE



Figure: 8

Corrosives are materials that can attack and chemically destroy exposed body tissues. Corrosives can also damage or even destroy metal. Most corrosives are either acids or bases. Common acids include hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, chromic acid, acetic acid and hydrofluoric acid. Corrosion is a natural process that converts a refined metal into a more chemically stable form such as oxide, hydroxide, carbonate or sulfide. It is the gradual destruction of materials (usually a metal) by chemical and/or electrochemical reaction with their environment. Corrosion engineering is the field dedicated to controlling and preventing corrosion.

4.7 IRRITANT



Figure: 9

Chemical irritants are materials that cause reversible inflammation or irritation to a body surface, including eyes, respiratory tract, skin or mucous membranes, upon contact. Many chemical irritants also cause have other hazardous properties. An irritant a chemical, which is not corrosive, but which causes a reversible inflammatory effect on living tissue by chemical action at the site of contact. This effect is called irritation.

5. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION AND SOLUTION

5.1 PROBLEM IDENTIFIED

Storage of different chemicals combined together due to non-availability of incompatibility matrix.

Non availability secondary containment for chemicals based on their storage capacity.

Non availability of adequate safety systems.

5.2 PROPOSEL

- Identifying chemicals hazards.
- Identifying composition of ingredient mixture.
- Identifying chemical characteristics.
- List out the incompatible materials.
- Preparing Inter material compatibility matrix.
- Storage of chemicals based on incompatibility matrix.

5.3 INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX

Sl No.	Area of Application/ Trade Name	Chemical Formula	INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX																			
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
2	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
3	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
4	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
5	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
6	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
8	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
9	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
10	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
13	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
14	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
15	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
16	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
17	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
18	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
19	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
20	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
21	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
22	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
23	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
24	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
25	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
26	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
27	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
28	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
29	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
30	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
31	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
32	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
33	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
34	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
35	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
36	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
37	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
38	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
40	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
41	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
42	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
43	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
44	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
45	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
46	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
47	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
48	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
49	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
50	ACRYLIC PAINT	CH ₂ =CHCOOCH ₃	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	

Figure :10 Table 1

5.3.3 INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX ED PAINT STORE

INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX										
Sl. No.	Area of Application/ Trade Name		Chemical Characteristics	Electro deposition	Electro deposition	Electro deposition	Electro deposition	PVC stage	UF module	WaX line
				LB-200LF Pigment paste - F1	LB-200LF Pigment paste - F2	4104 Additive M	4106 Additive S	Ultra low bake low emt underbody C	Kochkleen P3	NoX rust waX 1553
1	LB-200 LF PIGMENT PASTE- F1	Electro Deposition	Alkaline substance, Base	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	LB-200 LF RESIN EMULSION F2	Electro Deposition	Alkaline substance, Base	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	4104 ADDITIVE M	Electro Deposition	Alcoholic, Organic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	4106 ADDITIVE S	Electro Deposition	Alcoholic, Organic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	ULTRA LOW BAKE LOW EMT UNDERBODY COAT	Pvc Stage	Organic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	KOCHKLEEN P3	UF Module	Alcoholic, Organic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	NOX RUST WAX 1553	wax line	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure: 13 Table 4

5.3.4 INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX FRAME PAINT STORE

INTER MATERIAL COMPATIBILITY MATRIX														
Sl. No.	Area of Application Trade Name		Chemical Characteristics	Cab loading	Frame-Phosphating	ED Touch up	Frame paint	Frame paint	Frame paint	Deslodge pit	Deslodge pit	Deslodge pit	Deslodge pit	Cab paint/Frame paint
				KEM ecorte NC 1300	Chemfos 51 HD-L	Merolan 1k Epoxy primer grey	ASE polyester black	Thinner 800 for primers and flushing	Thinner 12906	detack d2430	polymer d 2402 C	Spectrum NX 1104	Spectrum NX 1104	TAKPEELABLE
1	KEMECORITE NC 1300	Cab loading	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2	CHEMPOS 51 HD-L	Frame - Phosphating	Acidic substance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	NEROKAN IK EPOXY PRIMER GREY	ED touch up	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
4	ASE POLYESTER BLACK	frame paint	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
5	THINNER 800 FOR PRIMERS AND FLUSHING	frame paint	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
6	THINNER 12906	frame paint	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
7	DETACK D 2430	deslodge pit	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
8	POLYMER D 2402 C	deslodge pit	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
9	SPECTRUS NX 1104	deslodge pit	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
10	SPECTRUS NX 1104	deslodge pit	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
11	TAKPEELABLE	cab paint/ frame paint	Organic, Alcoholic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figure :14 Table 5

7. CONCLUSION

Throughout this project I have completely studied and analyzed the incompatibility of chemicals through MSDS and prepared inter material compatibility matrix and as per inter material compatibility matrix storage has implemented.

8. REFERENCES

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