



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC

Product name: D.E.R.™ 3911A Epoxy Resin

Issue Date: 10/28/2016

Print Date: 05/05/2020

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC 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

Product name: D.E.R.™ 3911A Epoxy Resin

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Used in applications such as: Civil engineering. Composites. Adhesives.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC
190 CARONDELET PLAZA, SUITE 1530
CLAYTON MO 63105-3467
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

+1 844-238-3445
INFO@OLINBC.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300

Local Emergency Contact: 1 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Skin irritation - Category 2

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Causes skin irritation.
 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
 Causes serious eye damage.
 Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.
 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
 Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
4-Nonyl Phenol Blocked Polyisocyanate Based on Toluene Diisocyanate	Not available	>= 40.0 - < 70.0 %

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers	25085-99-8	>= 10.0 - < 25.0 %
1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropyloxy)butane	2425-79-8	>= 10.0 - < 20.0 %
4-Nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	< 3.0 %
Benzoic acid	65-85-0	< 2.5 %

Note

Liquid Epoxy Resins (LERs) are made by reacting bisphenol A and epichlorohydrin. Olin uses both CAS No. 25085-99-8 and 25068-38-6 for its LERs. Other manufacturers use CAS No. 25068-38-6 for their LERs. Accordingly, LER manufacturers consider that derivatives of LERs may be described using either CAS number as a starting material.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders 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: Immediately flush skin with water while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Eye contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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: Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. 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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment.

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: Phenolics. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is emitted when burned without sufficient oxygen.

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. Water fog, applied gently may be used as a blanket for fire extinguishment. 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: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

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

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing dust or vapour. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Conditions for safe storage: Recommended pumping and storage temperature for bulk shipments is Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: **Shelf life: Use within**
 -20 - 30 °C (-4 - 86 °F) 12 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Benzoic acid	Dow IHG	TWA	8 mg/m ³

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 chemical goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

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	yellow
Odor	characteristic
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	6 - 8 <i>Calculated.</i>
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 200 °C (> 392 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	115 °C (239 °F) <i>Calculated.</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	< 5 hPa at 50 °C (122 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1 at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Calculated.</i>
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	6,500 - 9,500 mPa.s at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>ASTM D 445</i>
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	Not applicable
Volatile Organic Compounds	0 g/L <i>2004/42/EC</i>

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. Masses of more than one pound (0.5 kg) of product plus an aliphatic amine will cause irreversible polymerization with considerable heat build-up.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Bases. Avoid unintended contact with amines.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition. Uncontrolled exothermic reaction of epoxy resins release phenolics, carbon monoxide, and water.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

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

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts.

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined. Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 5,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Sensitization

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans.

Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

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)

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Central nervous system.
Kidney.
Liver.

Carcinogenicity

Many studies have been conducted to assess the potential carcinogenicity of diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEbPA). Indeed, the most recent review of the available data by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that DGEbPA is not classified as a carcinogen. Although some weak evidence of carcinogenicity has been reported in animals, when all of the data are considered, the weight of evidence does not show that DGEbPA is carcinogenic.

Teratogenicity

Resins based on the diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEbPA) did not cause birth defects or other adverse effects on the fetus when pregnant rabbits were exposed by skin contact, the most likely route of exposure, or when pregnant rats or rabbits were exposed orally. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

Reproductive toxicity

In a three-generation reproduction study in rats, nonylphenol did not interfere with standard reproductive parameters. However, some additional endpoints which are considered markers of potential reproductive toxicity were affected at higher doses that produced systemic toxicity to the parent animals. The diglycidyl ether of bisphenol A (DGEbPA) did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies. Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains component(s) which were negative in some animal genetic toxicity studies and positive in others.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

4-Nonyl Phenol Blocked Polyisocyanate Based on Toluene Diisocyanate

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)butane

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause respiratory irritation.

The LC50 has not been determined.

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Mouse, female, vapour, > 3.636 mg/l

Benzoic acid

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 12.2 mg/l

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

4-Nonyl Phenol Blocked Polyisocyanate Based on Toluene Diisocyanate

Acute toxicity to fish

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).
LC0, Danio rerio (zebra fish), 96 Hour, > 10,000 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 10,000 mg/l

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 2 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 1.8 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Scenedesmus capricornutum (fresh water algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 11 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 18 Hour, Respiration rates., > 42.6 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.3 mg/l

MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.55 mg/l

1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropyloxy)butane

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, 19.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 24 Hour, 75 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 160 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Fish, static test, 96 Hour, 0.05 mg/l, EPA-660-75-009

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 48 Hour, 0.0844 mg/l, Other guidelines

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 0.33 mg/l, Other guidelines

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 33 d, survival, 0.0074 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.024 mg/l

Benzoic acid

Acute toxicity to fish

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).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

LC50, Gambusia affinis (Mosquito fish), 96 Hour, 180 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, > 100 mg/l, EPA-660/3-75-009

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth inhibition, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

EC50, Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae), 96 Hour, >1,630 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 28 d, > 120 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, >= 25 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

4-Nonyl Phenol Blocked Polyisocyanate Based on Toluene Diisocyanate

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 12 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.35 mg/mg Estimated.

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.92 Hour

Method: Estimated.

1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)butane

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 43 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.289 d

Method: Estimated.

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Biodegradability: Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 48.2 %

Exposure time: 35 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.29 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.207 d

Method: Estimated.

Benzoic acid

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.96 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.242 at 25 °C Estimated.

1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)butane

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -0.269 at 25 °C Measured

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 5.4 at 23 °C OECD Guideline 117 (Partition Coefficient (n-octanol / water), HPLC Method)

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 271 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) 20 d Measured

Benzoic acid

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.87 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 10 Fish Measured

Mobility in soil

4-Nonyl Phenol Blocked Polyisocyanate Based on Toluene Diisocyanate

No relevant data found.

Propane, 2,2-bis[p-(2,3-epoxypropoxy)phenyl]-, polymers

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 1800 - 4400 Estimated.

1,4-Bis(2,3-epoxypropoxy)butane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 10 Estimated.

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Benzoic acid

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 16.55 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(Epoxy resin, Nonylphenol)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III
Marine pollutant	Epoxy resin, Nonylphenol
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):

Proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s.(Epoxy resin, Nonylphenol)
UN number	UN 3082
Class	9
Packing group	III

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. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Components	CASRN
Benzoic acid	65-85-0
Phenol	108-95-2

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

NFPA

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 10000001444 / A476 / Issue Date: 10/28/2016 / Version: 1.0

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

Legend

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	Time Weighted Average (TWA):

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.

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC 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.