



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC

**Product name:** D.E.H.™ 623 EPOXY CURING AGENT

**Issue Date:** 03-28-2019

**Print Date:** 07-09-2020

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.

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## 1. IDENTIFICATION

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**Product name:** D.E.H.™ 623 EPOXY CURING AGENT

**Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use**

**Identified uses:** Hardener for epoxy resin.

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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

**Customer Information Number:**

+18442383445  
INFO@OLIN.COM

### EMERGENCY TELEPHONE

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +1 800 424 9300

**Local Emergency Contact:** +1 703-741-5970 / +1 800-424-9300

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Hazard classification

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

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

|| Skin corrosion - Category 1B

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 1 - Inhalation

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

#### **Hazards**

Harmful if swallowed.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Causes damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

#### **Precautionary statements**

##### **Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.

Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

##### **Response**

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

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.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

##### **Storage**

Store locked up.

##### **Disposal**

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

#### **Other hazards**

No data available

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### **3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)	2855-13-2	> 70.0 - < 80.0 %
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	2579-20-6	> 5.0 - < 10.0 %
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	> 5.0 - < 10.0 %
Styrenated phenol	61788-44-1	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	> 1.0 - < 5.0 %
1,3-Benzenedimethanamine	1477-55-0	> 1.0 - < 3.0 %
1,3-Dihydroxybenzene	108-46-3	> 0.1 - < 0.7 %

#### 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:** Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of 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:** Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

**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:** Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. 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. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

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## **5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

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**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: Nitrogen oxides. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Ammonia.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. 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. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

**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.

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## **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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**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.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Contain spilled material if possible. 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, or on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Store in a cool, dry place. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Copper. Zinc Galvanized metals.

### Storage stability

**Storage temperature:** 5 - 30 °C (41 - 86 °F)      **Shelf life: Use within** 24 Month

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	Dow IHG	TWA	0.8 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 0.1 ppm
1,3-Benzenedimethanamine	ACGIH	C	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	OSHA P0	C	0.1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	ACGIH	C	Absorbed via skin
1,3-Dihydroxybenzene	ACGIH	TWA	10 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	20 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 20 ppm
	CAL PEL	PEL	45 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 10 ppm
	CAL PEL	STEL	90 mg/m <sup>3</sup> 20 ppm

### Exposure controls

**Engineering controls:** Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. 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: Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Avoid gloves made of: Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). 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. In misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	brown
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	No test data available
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 200 °C (> 392 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	> 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
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)	1055 at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	This product is a mixture. See Section 12 for individual component data.
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Softening point	No data available
Molecular weight	Not applicable
Pour point	No data available
Volatile Organic Compounds	0 g/L 2004/42/EC

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

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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**Reactivity:** No data available

**Chemical stability:** Unstable at elevated temperatures.

**Possibility of hazardous reactions:** Polymerization will not occur.

**Conditions to avoid:** Avoid temperatures above 250 °C  
Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid unintended contact with: Halogenated hydrocarbons.

**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: Ammonia. Nitrogen oxides.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

### Acute toxicity

#### Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration.  
Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

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

Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rat, 1,000 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.

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 may cause respiratory irritation. Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness 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.  
Contains component(s) which have demonstrated the potential for contact allergy in mice.

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 humans:

Kidney.  
Liver.  
Heart.  
Spleen.

Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:

Nervous system.  
Gastrointestinal tract.  
Respiratory tract.  
Thyroid.

**Carcinogenicity**

No relevant data found.

**Teratogenicity**

Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests.

**Reproductive toxicity**

No relevant data found.

**Mutagenicity**

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

**Aspiration Hazard**

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

**COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**

**3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**  
Acute inhalation toxicity



LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, > 5.01 mg/l

### **1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

### **Aminoethylpiperazine**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined. 8 Hour, vapour, No deaths occurred following exposure to a saturated atmosphere.

### **Styrenated phenol**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

### **Salicylic acid**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

### **1,3-Benzenedimethanamine**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Salivation.

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 1.34 mg/l

### **1,3-Dihydroxybenzene**

#### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; single exposure is not likely to be hazardous.

LC0, Rat, female, 1 Hour, dust/mist, 1.732 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

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## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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

### **Toxicity**

#### **3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**

##### **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, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 110 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 23 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EbC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 37 mg/l

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC10, Bacteria, Static, 18 Hour, 1,120 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 3 mg/l

**1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**

**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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 29 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 276 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), 14 d, growth, >= 1,000 mg/kg

**Aminoethylpiperazine**

**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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 2,190 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 58 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 1,000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Styrenated phenol**

**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).

LL50, Brachydanio rerio (zebrafish), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 14.8 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EL50, Daphnia magna, Static, 48 Hour, > 1 - 10 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EL50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, 3.14 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

**Chronic toxicity to fish**

NOEC, *Oryzias latipes* (Orange-red killifish), flow-through, 14 d, 1.9 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia magna*, 21 d, 0.2 mg/l

**Salicylic acid**

**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, emerald shiner (*Notropis atherinoides*), 96 Hour, > 150 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

LC50, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 90 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 24 Hour, 105 - 230 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, 3 Hour, > 3,200 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

**1,3-Benzenedimethanamine**

**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, *Leuciscus idus* (Golden orfe), 96 Hour, 75 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 15.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., static test, 72 Hour, Biomass, 12 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 21 d, number of offspring, 4.7 mg/l

**1,3-Dihydroxybenzene**

**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), flow-through test, 96 Hour, > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 Hour, 1.28 mg/l

EC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, <0.8 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 60 mg/l

EC50, *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* (algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 1.1 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

**Persistence and degradability**

**3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 8 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 42 %

**Exposure time:** 3 Hour

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 303A or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.38 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.126 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**

**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. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 29 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 92 - 96 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 303A or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.37 mg/mg

**Aminoethylpiperazine**

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

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 0 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.34 mg/mg

**Chemical Oxygen Demand:** 1.84 mg/mg

**Photodegradation**

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.05 d

**Method:** Estimated.

**Styrenated phenol**

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

For similar material(s):

**Biodegradation:** 4 %

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 310

### Salicylic acid

**Biodegradability:** Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 88.1 %

**Exposure time:** 14 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.62 mg/mg

#### **Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.823 d

**Method:** Estimated.

### 1,3-Benzenedimethanamine

**Biodegradability:** Material is inherently biodegradable (reaches > 20% biodegradation in OECD test(s) for inherent 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:** 22 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 49 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 3.17 mg/mg

#### **Photodegradation**

**Test Type:** Half-life (indirect photolysis)

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.15 d

**Method:** Estimated.

### 1,3-Dihydroxybenzene

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 66.7 %

**Exposure time:** 14 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

**Biodegradation:** 97 %

**Exposure time:** 4 d

**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable  
**Biodegradation:** 90 - 95 %  
**Exposure time:** 7 - 15 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 1.89 mg/mg

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	75.000 %
10 d	79.000 %
20 d	90.000 %

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.79 Measured

**1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.44 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Aminoethylpiperazine**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** -1.48 Measured

**Styrenated phenol**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**Salicylic acid**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2.26 Measured

**1,3-Benzenedimethanamine**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.18 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** < 3 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

**1,3-Dihydroxybenzene**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0.8 - 0.97 Estimated.

**Mobility in soil**

**3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

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): 340 Estimated.

#### **1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).

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): > 141 - 832 Measured

#### **Aminoethylpiperazine**

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

Partition coefficient (Koc): 37000 Estimated.

#### **Styrenated phenol**

No relevant data found.

#### **Salicylic acid**

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

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): 24 Estimated.

#### **1,3-Benzenedimethanamine**

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): 910 Estimated.

#### **1,3-Dihydroxybenzene**

No relevant data found.

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### **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Disposal methods:** 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. 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. DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

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### **14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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#### **DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 2735
<b>Class</b>	8

Packing group II

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

**Proper shipping name** AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine)  
**UN number** UN 2735  
**Class** 8  
**Packing group** II  
**Marine pollutant** No  
**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** Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine)  
**UN number** UN 2735  
**Class** 8  
**Packing group** II

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.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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**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 chemicals are listed because of the additional requirements of Pennsylvania law:

Components	CASRN
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8
1,3-Benzenedimethanamine	1477-55-0



**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.

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## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

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**Product Literature**

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure. Additional information on this and other products may be obtained by visiting our web page.

**Hazard Rating System****NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	1	0

**Revision**

Identification Number: 10000000093 / 1015 / Issue Date: 03-28-2019 / Version: 3.0

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

**Legend**

Absorbed via skin	Absorbed via skin
ACGIH	USA. American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
C	Ceiling limit
CAL PEL	California permissible exposure limits for chemical contaminants (Title 8, Article 107)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
PEL	Permissible exposure limit
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour time weighted average

**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.