



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC

Product name: D.E.H.™ 581 Epoxy Curing Agent

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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.H.™ 581 Epoxy Curing Agent

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Hardener for epoxy resin.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC
2030 DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI 48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number:

800-258-2436

SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 1 800 424 9300

Local Emergency Contact: 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.

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Oral

Skin corrosion - Category 1A

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 1B

Effects on or via lactation

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.

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.
Avoid contact during pregnancy/ while nursing.
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.
Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/ Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
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 or doctor/ physician.
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

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	10.0 - 30.0 %
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	2579-20-6	10.0 - 30.0 %
4-Nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	10.0 - 20.0 %
Amine adduct	Trade secret	10.0 - 20.0 %
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8	10.0 - 20.0 %
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	5.0 - 10.0 %
2,4,6-Tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	90-72-2	1.0 - 5.0 %
Aminoethylethanolamine	111-41-1	< 0.5 %

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 not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

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: Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome). Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants, antitussives and corticosteroids may be of help. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. 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.

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.

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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

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. 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. No smoking in area. 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 breathing vapor. Do not swallow. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a cool, dry place.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:	Shelf life: Use within
0 - 30 °C (32 - 86 °F)	24 Month
32 - 86 °F (32 - 86 °F)	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Benzyl alcohol	US WEEL	TWA	10 ppm
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	Dow IHG	TWA	0.8 mg/m ³ 0.1 ppm
Aminoethylethanolamine	Dow IHG	TWA	0.05 mg/m ³
	Dow IHG	TWA	SKIN, DSEN

*Skin notation based upon the possibility that the vapor limit alone may not be protective for pregnant women. There is the potential for absorption of Aminoethylethanolamine from the skin at levels that may seriously affect the fetus.

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. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. 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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Clear
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
pH	Not applicable
Melting point/range	Not applicable
Freezing point	No test data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 204 °C (> 399 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flash point	closed cup > 93.3 °C (> 199.9 °F) <i>Literature</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 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	>1 <i>Literature</i>

Relative Density (water = 1)	1.0 <i>Literature</i>
Water solubility	Slightly soluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	no data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	250 - 500 cP 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	no data available

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: Polymerization will not occur.

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

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Brass. Bronze. Copper. Copper alloys.

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: Aromatic compounds. Amines. Hydrocarbons. Phenolics.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information on this product or its components appear 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.

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.
LD50, Rat, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.
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.
Vapor may cause severe eye irritation.

Sensitization

Based on information for component(s):

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Individuals having an allergic skin reaction to this product may have an allergic skin reaction to similar material(s).

The similar material(s) is/are:

Triethylenetetramine (TETA).

Piperazine.

Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA).

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)

The data presented are for the following material:

Salicylic acid.

In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Gastrointestinal tract.

Kidney.

Based on information for component(s):

In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:

Central nervous system.

Muscles.

Thymus.

Urinary tract.

Liver.

Testes.

Kidney.

Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

The data presented are for the following material: Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA). Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals. Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests. Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals, even at exposure levels having an adverse effect on the mother.

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 data presented are for the following material: Aminoethylethanolamine (AEEA). Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animal tests.

Mutagenicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

Product test data not available.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Benzyl alcohol

Acute inhalation toxicity

LC50, Rat, 4 Hour, vapour, 11 mg/l

Aspiration Hazard

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

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).

Aspiration Hazard

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

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

Amine adduct

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available information, aspiration hazard could not be determined.

Aminoethylpiperazine

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

Aspiration Hazard

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

Salicylic acid

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aspiration Hazard

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

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation and other effects. Excessive exposure may cause severe irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. Excessive exposure may cause lung injury. Effects may be delayed.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Aminoethylethanolamine

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility; vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed.

The LC50 has not been determined.

Aspiration Hazard

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

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Benzyl alcohol

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), Static, 96 Hour, 460 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 230 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, 770 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 49 Hour, Respiration rates., 2,100 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna, semi-static test, 21 d, 51 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

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, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), flow-through test, 96 Hour, 0.135 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 0.14 mg/l, Directive 84/449/EEC, C.2

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Biomass, 1.3 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

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

Amine adduct

Acute toxicity to fish

No relevant information found.

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

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

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol

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).

May increase pH of aquatic systems to > pH 10 which may be toxic to aquatic organisms.

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), static test, 96 Hour, 180 - 240 mg/l, Method Not Specified.

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 84 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Aminoethylethanolamine

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), 96 Hour, 640 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 22 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 353.6 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability**Benzyl alcohol**

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

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 92 - 96 %

Exposure time: 14 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.52 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 1.296 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

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.

Amine adduct

Biodegradability: No relevant information found.

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.

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.

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol

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: 4 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301D or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.01 mg/mg

Aminoethylethanolamine

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

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 97 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.77 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1,070 mg/g

Bioaccumulative potential

Benzyl alcohol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.10 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

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

Amine adduct

Bioaccumulation: No relevant data found.

Aminoethylpiperazine

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

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

Salicylic acid

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

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

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.77 Estimated.

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3 Estimated.

Aminoethylethanolamine

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): -1.46 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 3.7 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

Mobility in soil

Benzyl alcohol

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): 16 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

4-Nonylphenol, branched

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): > 5000 Estimated.

Amine adduct

No relevant data found.

Aminoethylpiperazine

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
Partition coefficient(Koc): 37000 Estimated.

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.

2,4,6-Tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol

Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
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): 15130 Estimated.

Aminoethylethanolamine

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): 3.5 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

Proper shipping name	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine), Nonylphenol)
UN number	UN 2735
Class	8
Packing group	II

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.(1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine), Nonylphenol)
UN number	UN 2735
Class	8
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	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	Amines, liquid, corrosive, n.o.s.(1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine), Nonylphenol)
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.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6
Aminoethylpiperazine	140-31-8

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

Hazard Rating System**NFPA**

Health	Fire	Reactivity
3	1	0

Revision

Identification Number: 101212370 / A476 / Issue Date: 04/16/2015 / Version: 4.0

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
SKIN, DSEN	Absorbed via Skin, Skin Sensitizer
TWA	8-hr TWA
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

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.