



SAFETY DATA SHEET

BLUE CUBE OPERATIONS LLC

Product name: D.E.H.™ 445 Epoxy Curing Agent

Issue Date: 04/16/2015

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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.™ 445 Epoxy Curing Agent

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Used in applications such as: Curing agent.

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 1B

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: **DANGER!**

Hazards

Harmful if swallowed.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause an allergic skin reaction.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Avoid breathing 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 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 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

Chemical nature: Amine Solution

This product is a mixture.

Component

CASRN

Concentration

| | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| Benzyl alcohol | 100-51-6 | >= 25.0 - < 50.0 % |
| 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine) | 2855-13-2 | >= 5.0 - < 10.0 % |
| 5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox | 68609-08-5 | >= 30.0 - <= 50.0 % |
| Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine | 25620-58-0 | >= 10.0 - < 25.0 % |

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: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing. Seek medical attention if symptoms occur or irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles 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. 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: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. 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. 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. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. 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. 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.

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 or mist. Do not swallow. Avoid prolonged contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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. Do not store in: Zinc. Aluminum. Copper. Galvanized containers.

Storage stability

Storage temperature: **Shelf life: Use within**
 -20 - 30 °C (-4 - 86 °F) 24 Month

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 |

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. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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 | Colorless |
| Odor | Amine. |
| Odor Threshold | No test data available |
| pH | 8 - 11 <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 | closed cup > 100 °C (> 212 °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 hPa at 50 °C (122 °F) <i>Literature</i> |
| Relative Vapor Density (air = 1) | No test data available |
| Relative Density (water = 1) | 1.01 at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Calculated.</i> |
| Water solubility | Soluble |
| Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water | no data available |
| Auto-ignition temperature | No test data available |
| Decomposition temperature | No test data available |
| Dynamic Viscosity | 470 mPa.s at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Calculated.</i> |
| Kinematic Viscosity | No test data available |
| Explosive properties | No Assessment based on structural analysis |
| Oxidizing properties | No Assessment based on structural analysis |
| Molecular weight | No test 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. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Reaction with carbon dioxide may form an amine carbamate. Smoke may be generated depending on vapor pressure of mixture. Product absorbs carbon dioxide from the air.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with oxidizing materials. Avoid contact with: Acids. Acrylates. Alcohols. Aldehydes. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Ketones. Nitrites. 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. Ammonia. Volatile 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. Based on information for component(s): LD50, Rat, > 1,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged or widespread skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts. The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause 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 lacrimation (tears).

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 information 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)

For the component(s) tested:
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Central nervous system.
Muscles.
Thymus.
Urinary tract.
Respiratory tract.
Liver.

Carcinogenicity

The data presented are for the following material: Benzyl alcohol. Did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Teratogenicity

The data presented are for the following material: Benzyl alcohol. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

For the component(s) tested: In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals.

Mutagenicity

The data presented are for the following material: Benzyl alcohol. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases. Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Aspiration Hazard

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

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:**Benzyl alcohol****Acute dermal toxicity**

LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

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

LD50, Rat, male and female, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity

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

5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine**Acute dermal toxicity**

The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Acute inhalation toxicity

The LC50 has not been determined.

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

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

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 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, 18 Hour, 1,120 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

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

5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox

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).

LL50, Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), static test, 96 Hour, 70.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EL50, water flea Daphnia magna, static test, 48 Hour, 11.1 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EL50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 79.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, aerobic, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 1,000 mg/l, activated sludge test (OECD 209)

Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine

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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), static test, 48 Hour, 172 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 24 Hour, 31.5 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, alga Scenedesmus sp., 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 29.5 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, Bacteria, 17 Hour, 89 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.

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.

5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox

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: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine

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: 37 %

Exposure time: 21 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 13 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302B or Equivalent

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 2.2 %

Exposure time: 3 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 303A or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.44 mg/mg

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 0.127 d

Method: Estimated.

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

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

5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.6 at 25 °C

Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine

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

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

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.

5-Amino-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexanemethanamine reaction products with 2,2'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxymethylene)]bis[ox

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

Partition coefficient(Koc): > 5000 OECD 121: HPLC Method

Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine

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): 1200 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. (3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine) |
| UN number | UN 2735 |
| Class | 8 |
| Packing group | III |

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

| | |
|---|---|
| Proper shipping name | AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S. (3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine) |
| UN number | UN 2735 |
| Class | 8 |
| Packing group | III |
| 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, Trimethyl-1,6-hexanediamine) |
| UN number | UN 2735 |
| Class | 8 |
| 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

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

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 |

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: 101226303 / A476 / Issue Date: 04/16/2015 / Version: 5.0

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

Legend

| | |
|---------|---|
| 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.

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