



# DOWAKSA CarbonWrap™ SAFETY DATA SHEET

**Product name: CarbonBond™ 400B - Finish Coat Epoxy Hardener  
- Part B**

**Issue Date: 08/06/2015**

DOWAKSA USA 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:** CarbonBond™ 400B - Finish Coat Epoxy Hardener - Part B

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

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

**COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

DOWAKSA CARBONWRAP™  
2820 E FORT LOWELL RD  
TUCSON AZ 85716  
UNITED STATES

**Customer Information Number:** 520 292-3109

**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 1 800-535-5053 (INFOTRAC)

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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

Acute toxicity - Category 4 - Dermal

Skin corrosion - Category 1A

Serious eye damage - Category 1

Skin sensitisation - Category 1

Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

**Label elements**

**Hazard pictograms**



Signal word: **DANGER!**

#### **Hazards**

Harmful if swallowed or in contact with skin  
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
May cause an allergic skin reaction.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

#### **Precautionary statements**

##### **Prevention**

Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.  
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.  
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

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

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**Chemical nature:** Amine derivative mixture

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5- trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)	2855-13-2	20.0 - 40.0 %
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	2579-20-6	3.0 - 7.0 %
4-Nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	25.0 - 40.0 %
Dinonylphenol	1323-65-5	0.1 - < 0.5 %
P-tert-butylphenol	98-54-4	1.0 - < 4.0 %
Amine adduct	Trade secret	1.0 - 5.0 %
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	1.0 - < 4.0 %
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	10.0 - 20.0 %

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#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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##### 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. Exposure to amine vapors may cause minor transient edema of the corneal epithelium (glaucompsia) with blurred vision, blue haze and halos around bright objects. Effects disappear in a few hours and temporarily reduce ability to drive vehicles. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

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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: 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. 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.

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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. 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.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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**Precautions for safe handling:** Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Do not swallow. 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

<b>Storage temperature:</b> 4 - 50 °C (39 - 122 °F)	<b>Shelf life: Use within</b> 24 Month
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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 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
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. 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 with a particulate pre-filter.

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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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**Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid.
<b>Color</b>	Yellow to amber
<b>Odor</b>	Amine.
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	No test data available
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/range</b>	Not applicable
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	> 280 °C (> 536 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> > 100 °C (> 212 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	0.02 mbar at 20 °C (68 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	0.987 <i>Literature</i>

<b>Water solubility</b>	Insoluble
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Dynamic Viscosity</b>	1,200 - 1,800 cP at 25 °C (77 °F) <i>Literature</i>
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	No test data available
<b>Explosive properties</b>	No
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No
<b>Molecular weight</b>	No data available

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:** 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: 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. Ammonia. Amines. Hydrocarbons. Phenolics.

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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.

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. Based on information for component(s):  
LD50, Rabbit, > 1,700 mg/kg

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. 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. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause adverse effects.

**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 lacrimation (tears).

Vapor may cause severe eye irritation.

Vapor of amines may cause swelling of the cornea resulting in visual disturbances such as blurred or hazy vision. Bright lights may appear to be surrounded by halos. Effects may be delayed and typically disappear spontaneously.

**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 minor component(s):

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

Liver.

Spleen.

Thyroid.

Skin.

Gastrointestinal tract.

Kidney.

For the component(s) tested:

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

Respiratory tract.

Liver.

Central nervous system.

Muscles.

Thymus.

Urinary tract.



### **Carcinogenicity**

For the minor component(s): Ingestion has caused benign tumors of the first part of the stomach. Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

### **Teratogenicity**

Based on information for component(s): Has caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother. Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals. Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

### **Reproductive toxicity**

In a three-generation reproduction study in rats, nonylphenol did not interfere with standard reproductive parameters. However, some additional endpoints which are considered markers of potential reproductive toxicity were affected at higher doses that produced systemic toxicity to the parent animals.

### **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**

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

### **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).

#### **4-Nonylphenol, branched**

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

#### **Dinonylphenol**

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

#### **P-tert-butylphenol**

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, >5.6 mg/l

#### **Amine adduct**

##### **Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Salicylic acid**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

The LC50 has not been determined.

**Benzyl alcohol**

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

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

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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

**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

**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

**Dinonylphenol**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant data found.

**P-tert-butylphenol**

**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, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe), 48 Hour, 1.6 mg/l

**Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 3.9 - 6.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

**Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Biomass, 14 - 22.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

**Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, 227 mg/l

**Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 0.73 mg/l  
MATC (Maximum Acceptable Toxicant Level), Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, > 0.73 mg/l

**Amine adduct**

**Acute toxicity to fish**

No relevant information found.

**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

**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

**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

#### **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.

#### **Dinonylphenol**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

#### **P-tert-butylphenol**

**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:** 60 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d

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

**Theoretical Oxygen Demand:** 2.77 mg/mg

#### **Photodegradation**

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

**Sensitizer:** OH radicals

**Atmospheric half-life:** 0.263 d

**Method:** Estimated.

#### **Amine adduct**

**Biodegradability:** No relevant information found.

#### **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.

**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.

**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

**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

**Dinonylphenol**

**Bioaccumulation:** No relevant data found.

**P-tert-butylphenol**

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

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 3.29 OECD Test Guideline 107 or Equivalent

**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 48 - 88 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 56 d Measured  
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 120 Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Measured

**Amine adduct**

**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

**Benzyl alcohol**

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

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

**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

**4-Nonylphenol, branched**

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** > 5000 Estimated.

**Dinonylphenol**

No relevant data found.

**P-tert-butylphenol**

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

**Partition coefficient(Koc):** 582 Estimated.

**Amine adduct**

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.

**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.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**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.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**DOT**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.(isophoronediamine, 4-Nonylphenol, branched)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3267
<b>Class</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	II

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

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.(isophoronediamine, 4-Nonylphenol, branched)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3267
<b>Class</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Marine pollutant</b>	4-Nonylphenol, branched
<b>Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code</b>	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

**Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):**

<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Corrosive liquid, basic, organic, n.o.s.(isophoronediamine, 4-Nonylphenol, branched)
<b>UN number</b>	UN 3267
<b>Class</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	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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### **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:

<b>Components</b>	<b>CASRN</b>
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.

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## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

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### **Hazard Rating System**

#### **NFPA**

<b>Health</b>	<b>Fire</b>	<b>Reactivity</b>
3	1	0

### **Revision**

Identification Number: 101216149 / A476 / Issue Date: 07/29/2015 / Version: 7.0  
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

**Legend**

Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
TWA	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.

DOWAKSA USA 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.