COMPOSITE WELDER FS ACTIVATOR

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
14160 14165 DA350

Last revised: 08/12/02
Printed: 1/29/2004

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: COMPOSITE WELDER FS ACTIVATOR

General use: This information applies to the resin component of the two-part kit; handle freshly-mixed resin and hardener as recommended for the hardener. After curing, the product is not hazardous.

Chemical family: Epoxy resin

MANUFACTURER
ITW Devcon
30 Endicott St.
Danvers, MA 01923

EMERGENCY INFORMATION
Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (978) 777-1100

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS **Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	DGEBPA	25068386	5-40	n/e	n/e	n/e
Butyl benzyl phthalate	BBP	85687	10-20	n/e	n/e	5 mg/m^3
Benzoyl peroxide	BPO	94360	20-30	5 mg/m3	5 mg/m^3	5 ppm (Canada)

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit."n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: viscous liquid with little odor.

WARNING! Eye and skin irritant. Potential skin sensitizer.

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure: ☒ Skin contact ☐ Skin absorption ☒ Eye contact ☐ Inhalation ☐ Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: Moderate irritant. Contact at elevated temperatures can cause thermal burns. May cause skin sensitization (rashes, hives).

Eyes: Eye irritant.

Inhalation:
The low vapor vapor pressure of the resin makes inhalation unlikely in normal use.

Ingestion:
Acute oral toxicity is low. May cause gastric distress.

Effects of chronic overexposure:
Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure. Pure benzoyl peroxide is reported to be an allergen.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No **ACGIH: No** **National Toxicology Program: No**
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No
Cancer-suspect constituent(s) : None

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Preexisting eye and skin disorders. Development of preexisting skin or lung allergy symptoms may increase.

Other effects:
See section 11.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with soap and warm water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:
Do NOT induce vomiting. Give two glasses of water to dilute if patient is conscious. Get medical attention.

Note to physician :
In general, emesis induction is unnecessary in high viscosity, low volatility products, e.g., neat epoxy resins.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Decomposition products can be flammable. Self accelerating decomposition temperature is 129 F (estimated).

Extinguishing media:
☐ Water ☒ Carbon dioxide ☒ Dry chemical ☒ Foam ☐ Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): >400 **Method:** PMCC

Explosive limits in air (percent) -- **Lower:** n/d **Upper:** n/d

Special firefighting procedures:
If large amounts of material are involved, evacuate area and fight fire from safe distance. Do not enter confined space without full bunker gear. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing. Cool fire exposed containers with water.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Benzoyl peroxide can decompose violently if heated strongly while confined.

Hazardous products of combustion:
When heated to decomposition it emits fumes of Cl- , carbon monoxide, other fumes and vapors varying in composition and toxicity.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:

Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Containment:

Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable material.

Cleanup:

For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly. Flush area with water to remove trace residue. Use non-sparking tools.

Special procedures:

Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters. Notify appropriate authorities as required.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:

Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.
Launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Discard contaminated leather articles.
Provide appropriate ventilation/respiratory protection against decomposition products (see Section 10) during welding/flame cutting operations. Use nonsparking equipment.

Storage:

Store out of direct sunlight in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store below 100 F to maintain stability and active oxygen content. Keep from heat, sparks, and open flame. Exposure to high heat can cause violent reaction. Do not store near combustibles. Refer also to National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) Code 432, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation :

Local exhaust ventilation is preferred although good general mechanical ventilation is usually adequate for most industrial applications. Local exhaust is recommended for confined areas.

Other engineering controls :

Have emergency shower and eye wash available.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:

Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin protection:

Chemical-resistant gloves and other gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

None required at normal handling temperatures and conditions. Use NIOSH approved organic vapor cartidges for uncured resin and dust/particle respirators during grinding/sanding operations of cured resin as exposure levels dictate.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	1.07	**Boiling point (°F):**	n/d
Melting point (°F):	n/d	**Vapor density (air = 1):**	n/d
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	n/d at 171 °F	**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):**	<<1
VOC (grams/liter):	n/d	**Solubility in water:**	slight
Percent volatile by volume:	< 4	**pH (5% solution or slurry in water):**	neutral
Percent solids by weight:	> 96		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid :
Heat, spark, open flame, contamination, and friction

Incompatible materials:
Strong Lewis or mineral acids, strong oxidizing agents, strong mineral and organic bases (especially primary and secondary aliphatic amines). Polymerization accelerators.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Oxides of carbon; aldehydes, acids, flammable and toxic fumes, and other organic substances may be formed during combustion.

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
Heat is generated when activator is mixed with adhesive; Run-a-way cure reactions may char and decompose the activator, generating unidentified fumes and vapors which may be toxic.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): No data available.
BPO: slightly toxic to practically non-toxic to rats.

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): No data available.
BPO: non-irritating to rabbits (4-hr exposure). Repeated controlled human skin contact studies produced skin allergy.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): No data available. Exposure: 4 hours.
BPO: practically non-toxic to rats (LC50>22.4mg/L, 4-hr)

Eye irritation:
BPO: severely irritating to rabbits.

Subchronic effects:
Rats fed butyl benzyl phthalate in the diet in subchronic toxicity studies conducted by the National Toxicity Program (NTP) showed reduced weight gain and testicular degeneration at the highest feeding level.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
1) MUTAGENICITY: Liquid resins based on diglycidyl ether of Bisphenol A (DGEBPA), have proved to be inactive when tested by in vivo mutagenicity assays. These resins have shown activity in in vitro microbial mutagenicity screening and have produced chromosomal aberrations in cultured rat liver cells. The significance of these tests to

man is unknown. 2) CARCINOGENICITY: Recent 2-year bioassays in rats and mice exposed by the dermal route to DGEBPA yielded no evidence of carcinogenicy to the skin or any other organs. This study clarifies prior equivocal results from a 2-year mouse skin painting study, which were suggestive, but not conclusive, for weak carcinogenic activity. 3) The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) concluded that DGEBPA is not classifiable as a carcinogen (IARC group 3), that is human and animal evidence of carcinogenicy is inadequate. BPO: both positive and negative (mutagenic and non-mutagenic) responses occurred in tests with animal or bacterial cells. Repeated skin application with a known carcinogen enhanced skin tumor production in mice.

Other chronic effects:

Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause sensitization, with itching, swelling, or rashes on later exposure. Studies have shown bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin to cause allergic contact dermititis. BPO: Rats fed dose of 2800 mg/kg for 2-yrs showed increase incidence of testicular atrophy.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	11.4 g/kg	>20 ml/kg	no deaths
Butyl benzyl phthalate	2330 mg/kg	>10 mg/kg	n/d
Benzoyl peroxide	7710 mg/kg	n/d	n/d

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

BPO: 96 hr, LC50 guppy (semi-static) = 2.0 mg/l, moderately toxic.

Mobility and persistence:

BPO: almost 60 % biodegradadation was reached after 28 days in the closed bottle ready biodegradablity test.

Environmental fate:

BPO: EC50 = 35 mg/L absorbed to gel for activated sludge respiration inhibition.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:

If this resin becomes a waste, it would not be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Environmentally hazardous substances, liquid, n.o.s.
Technical name : Butyl Benzyl Phthalate
Hazard class : 9
UN number: 3082
Packing group: III
Emergency Response Guide no.: 171
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: RQ=650 lbs (< 650 lbs is non-regulated for ground & air). Marine pollutant.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
None

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Bisphenol A diglycidyl ether resin	No	No	0.0	Not required
Butyl benzyl phthalate	No	No	100.0	Required
Benzoyl peroxide	No	Yes	0.0	Not required

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material: - Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -- Reactivity hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.

Regulatory notes:

In normal use, the methyl methacrylate in this product is polymerized during cure. For purposes of air quality regulations, the maximum amount of VOC (i.e. MMA) emitted is negligible (less than 5%). Actual emissions are a function of

substrate and process and should be considered on an individual basis.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:	**2***	**2**	**2**

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.

COMPOSITE WELDER FS ADHESIVE

This product appears in the following stock number(s):
14160 14165 DA350

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Printed: 1/29/2004

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Tradename: COMPOSITE WELDER FS ADHESIVE
General use: Adhesive
Chemical family: Acrylate

MANUFACTURER
ITW Devcon
30 Endicott St.
Danvers, MA 01923

EMERGENCY INFORMATION
Emergency telephone number
(CHEMTREC): (800) 424-9300
Other Calls: (978) 777-1100

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS **Exposure limits**

Constituent	Abbr.	CAS No.	Weight percent	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	Other Limits
Methacrylic acid	MAA	79414	1-10	20 ppm	20 ppm	4 ppm (Manufacturer)
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	MMA	80626	45-85	50 ppm	100 ppm	100 ppm (Canada)

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit."n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: Off-white paste with varied fragrant odor.

WARNING! Flammable. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Skin sensitizer. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Chronic overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects.

Potential health effects

Primary routes of exposure: ☒ Skin contact ☒ Skin absorption ☒ Eye contact ☒ Inhalation ☐ Ingestion

Symptoms of acute overexposure:

Skin: May cause irritation and sensitization (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning, swelling). May be absorbed through the skin.

Eyes: Liquid and vapors causes moderate irritation (blurred vision, tearing, redness). May cause corneal damage.

Inhalation:
High concentration is irritant to respiratory tract and may cause dizziness, headache, anaesthetic effects, unconsciousness.

Ingestion:
Causes irritation, a burning sensation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract and abdominal pain.

Effects of chronic overexposure:
Prolonged exposure may lead to kidney, lung, and liver damage; not likely to cause cancer. Not believed to represent a carcinogenic or mutagenic hazard. May cause dermatitis (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning, swelling) and/or numbness/prickling of the skin. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. May effect the central and/or peripheral nervous systems.

Carcinogenicity -- OSHA regulated: No **ACGIH: No** **National Toxicology Program: No**
International Agency for Research on Cancer: No

Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
Eye disease, skin disorders and allergies (e.g.eczema), asthma and lung disorders.

Other effects:
MMA: Developmental toxicity observed in animal tests, but only at levels toxic to the mother. MMA is reported to impair human olfactory function.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with warm soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:
Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water, then sip 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips (if sitting) or to the side (if lying down) to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Vapor forms explosive mixture with air.

Extinguishing media:
☐ Water ☒ Carbon dioxide ☒ Dry chemical ☒ Foam ☐ Alcohol foam

Flash Point (°F): 50 **Method:** TCC

Explosive limits in air (percent) -- **Lower:** 1.7 **Upper:** 12.5

Special firefighting procedures:
Approach fire from upwind. Wear self contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Cool tank with water spray. Fight fire from a distance as the heat may rupture the tanks.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards:

Sealed containers at elevated temperatures may rupture due to polymerization. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to ignition sources and flash back. Burning liquid may float on water. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Hazardous products of combustion:

Carbon monoxide and other unknown toxic and corrosive compounds.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:

Avoid personal contact. Evacuate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Containment:

Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable non-combustible material.

Cleanup:

For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly (RCRA hazardous waste). Add inhibitor as contaminated monomer may polymerize.

Special procedures:

Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater. Use bonding/ grounding lines and non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:

Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.
Air dry and then launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Close container after each use. Ground/bond container when pouring. Keep away from heat, flame or sparks. Use non-sparking tools.

Storage:

Keep in a cool place, without direct exposure to sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and otherwise in accordance with NFPA regulations. Maintain air space in storage containers, inhibitor requires oxygen contact to function. Vapors are uninhibited and may form polymers in vents or flame arrestors, resulting in blockage of vents

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation :

Use ventilation that is adequate to keep employee exposure to airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

Other engineering controls :

Have emergency eye wash and safety shower present.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:

Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when eye and face contact is possible.

Skin protection:

Chemical-resistant gloves (i.e. butyl) and other gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:

A NIOSH/MSHA air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible as exposure levels dictate. However use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, or unknown exposure levels.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Specific gravity:	0.96	**Boiling point (°F):**	213
Melting point (°F):	-54	**Vapor density (air = 1):**	> 1
Vapor pressure (mmHg):	28 mm Hg at 68 °F	**Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1):**	3
VOC (grams/liter):	< 50 mixed	**Solubility in water:**	n/d
Percent volatile by volume:	n/d	**pH (5% solution or slurry in water):**	n/d
Percent solids by weight:	n/d		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization may occur.

Conditions to avoid :

Heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. UV light. Inerting. Oxygen-free atmospheres. Corrosion of storage containers. Material can soften paint and rubber.

Incompatible materials:

Oxidizing agents (eg peroxides, nitrates), reducing agents, acids, bases, azo-compounds, catalytic metals (eg copper, iron), halogens. Free radical initiators. Oxygen scavengers.

Hazardous products of decomposition:

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and smoke (unknown toxic and corrosive compounds).

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:

Excessive heat, excessive aging, storage in the absence of inhibitor, oxygen-free atmospheres, ultrviolet light (sunlight), and inadvertant addition of catalyst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg estimate

Toxicity of MMA exposed near LD50 include blood in the urine and liver changes.

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): > 1700 mg/kg estimate

Dermatitis.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available. Exposure: 4 hours.

Toxicity of MMA at 8-100 times TLV from respiratory and gastrointestional irritation, lung damage, nervous system effects and blood in urine.

Eye irritation:

Not available.

Subchronic effects:

Inhalation: Repeated exposure of MMA at 5-100 times the TLV include lung damage, pulmonary irritation, liver changes, eye irritation, nasal tissue changes, incoordination and upper respiratory irritation. Ingestion: Liver and

kidney affects with altered function in both organs. Skin permeation may occur.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
Possible reproductive hazard based on animal data.

Other chronic effects:
Inhalation: long term exposure of MMA caused inflammation of the nasal cavity, changes in nasal sensory cells and decreased body weight. Ingestion: Can cause decreased body weight, and increased kidney weight

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Oral LD50 (rat)	Dermal LD50 (rabbit)	Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)
Methacrylic acid	1060 mg/kg	500 mg/kg	>1300 ppm
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	7872 mg/kg	> 5,000 mg/kg	7093 ppm

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
MMA has: estimate of 96 hour median threshold limit: 100-1,000 ppm; 96 hour LC50, fathead minnow: 150 ppm; 96 hour LC50, bluegill sunfish: 232 ppm. MAA has: LC50 = 85mg/l, 96 hr, Rainbow trout (slightly toxic); EC50 > 130 mg/l, 48 hr, Daphnia magna (practically non-toxic); EC50 = 0.6 mg/l, 96 hr, Algae (highly toxic).

Mobility and persistence:
MMA is partially biodegradable in water. BOD-5 day: 0.14 g/g - 0.90 g/g; THOD : 1.92 g/g. MAA readily biodegraded (86% within 28 days) under aerobic conditions.

Environmental fate:
MMA produces high tonnage material in wholly contained systems. Liquid with moderate mobility. Sparingly soluble in water. High potential for bioaccumulation. Low mobility in soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:
If this product becomes a waste, it would be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dispose of in a landfill. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal. Empty containers still contain hazardous product residue (vapors and/or liquid). Follow all MSDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors in empty containers may explode on ignition - DO NOT cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Adhesives *****
Technical name : N/A
Hazard class : 3
UN number: 1133
Packing group: II
Emergency Response Guide no.: 128
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: Containers < 30 liters are PG III

*Depending upon the size and type of container, this material may be reclassified as "Consumer Commodity, ORM-D" for shipments within the United States, or "Limited Quantity" elsewhere. Refer to the appropriate regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
D001

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

Constituent	Extremely Hazardous*	Toxic Chemical**	CERCLA RQ (lbs)	TSCA 12B Export Notification
Methacrylic acid	No	No	0.0	Not required
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	No	Yes	1000.0	Required

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material: - Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -- Fire hazard -- Reactivity hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : B2; D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List or the Non-Domestic Substances List

Regulatory notes:

In normal use, the methyl methacrylate in this product is polymerized during cure. For purposes of air quality regulations, the maximum amount of VOC (i.e. MMA) emitted is negligible (less than 5%). Actual emissions are a function of substrate and process and should be considered on an individual basis.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:	Health	Flammability	Reactivity
	2*	3	2

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.