



3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS) RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5489-18

Version No: 3.1.14.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 26/08/2021

Print Date: 25/08/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 905-4560
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dipropylene glycol dibenzoate)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+1 300 656 636
Fax	+1 300 656 696
Website	www.au.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	1	
Toxicity	1	1	
Body Contact	3	3	
Reactivity	1	1	
Chronic	2	2	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
27138-31-4	50-80	<u>dipropylene glycol dibenzoate</u>
25101-28-4	5-30	<u>1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene</u>
13122-18-4	1-10	<u>tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate</u>
Not Available	1-20	catalyst, proprietary
67-64-1	<3	<u>acetone</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.

Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	*3Z

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Continued...

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). ▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. ▶ This excess heat may generate toxic vapour ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	acetone	Acetone	500 ppm / 1185 mg/m3	2375 mg/m3 / 1000 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
acetone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available	Not Available
1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene	Not Available	Not Available
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available	Not Available
acetone	2,500 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate</p>
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3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)

	<p>protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Type of Contaminant:</td> <td>Air Speed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Lower end of the range</td> <td>Upper end of the range</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td> <td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td> <td>3: High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4: Small hood-local control only</td> </tr> </table> <p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
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Personal protection																					
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 																				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below																				
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. ▶ Neoprene gloves ▶ Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing ▶ When handling hot materials wear heat resistant, elbow length gloves. ▶ Rubber gloves are not recommended when handling hot objects, materials 																				
Body protection	See Other protection below																				
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit. 																				

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVDC/PE/PVDC	A
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	B
TEFLON	B
CPE	C

Respiratory protection

Type AX-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	Air-line*	AX-2 P2	AX-PAPR-2 P2 ^
up to 20 x ES	-	AX-3 P2	-
20+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

* - Continuous-flow; ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur

HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

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* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue pasty liquid with hydrocarbon odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.08
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>93.3	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93.3 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p>
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Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, intoxication, cyanosis and severe central nervous system depression. Toxic myocarditis may also occur.	
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.	
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.	
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive. Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive. Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.	
3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >200 mg/l4h ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
Oral(Rat) LD50; 3295 mg/kg ^[1]		
1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (-): mild [Akzo]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >0.8 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (-): moderate-SEVERE
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
acetone	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 500 ppm - irritant
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 44 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20mg/24hr - moderate
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1738 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 3.95 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24hr - mild
		Skin (rabbit):395mg (open) - mild
	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

DIPROPYLENE GLYCOL DIBENZOATE

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. The U.S. EPA High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS 2009) lists both diethylene glycol dibenzoate (DEGDB) and dipropylene

	glycol dibenzoate (DPGDB) as non-mutagenic and non-carcinogenic.
1,3-BUTADIENE/BUTYL ACRYLATE/METHYL METHACRYLATE/STYRENE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
ACETONE	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>for acetone:</p> <p>The acute toxicity of acetone is low. Acetone is not a skin irritant or sensitiser but is a defatting agent to the skin. Acetone is an eye irritant. The subchronic toxicity of acetone has been examined in mice and rats that were administered acetone in the drinking water and again in rats treated by oral gavage. Acetone-induced increases in relative kidney weight changes were observed in male and female rats used in the oral 13-week study. Acetone treatment caused increases in the relative liver weight in male and female rats that were not associated with histopathologic effects and the effects may have been associated with microsomal enzyme induction. Haematologic effects consistent with macrocytic anaemia were also noted in male rats along with hyperpigmentation in the spleen. The most notable findings in the mice were increased liver and decreased spleen weights. Overall, the no-observed-effect-levels in the drinking water study were 1% for male rats (900 mg/kg/d) and male mice (2258 mg/kg/d), 2% for female mice (5945 mg/kg/d), and 5% for female rats (3100 mg/kg/d). For developmental effects, a statistically significant reduction in foetal weight, and a slight, but statistically significant increase in the percent incidence of later resorptions were seen in mice at 15,665 mg/m3 and in rats at 26,100 mg/m3. The no-observable-effect level for developmental toxicity was determined to be 5220 mg/m3 for both rats and mice.</p> <p>Teratogenic effects were not observed in rats and mice tested at 26,110 and 15,665 mg/m3, respectively. Lifetime dermal carcinogenicity studies in mice treated with up to 0.2 mL of acetone did not reveal any increase in organ tumor incidence relative to untreated control animals.</p> <p>The scientific literature contains many different studies that have measured either the neurobehavioural performance or neurophysiological response of humans exposed to acetone. Effect levels ranging from about 600 to greater than 2375 mg/m3 have been reported. Neurobehavioral studies with acetone-exposed employees have recently shown that 8-hr exposures in excess of 2375 mg/m3 were not associated with any dose-related changes in response time, vigilance, or digit span scores. Clinical case studies, controlled human volunteer studies, animal research, and occupational field evaluations all indicate that the NOAEL for this effect is 2375 mg/m3 or greater.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	1.2mg/l	2
1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.14mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.518mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	7.03mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.04mg/l	2
acetone	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	6098.4mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	9.873-27.684mg/l	4

Legend: 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	HIGH	HIGH

Continued...

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS Green, Part A #905-4560 (AUS)

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
acetone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	MEDIUM (Half-life = 116.25 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	MEDIUM (LogKOW = 4.0228)
acetone	LOW (BCF = 0.69)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	LOW (KOC = 1845)
acetone	HIGH (KOC = 1.981)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	*3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dipropylene glycol dibenzoate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01
	Limited quantity	5 L

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;
(a) packagings;
(b) IBCs; or
(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).
- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains dipropylene glycol dibenzoate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	

Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082	
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains dipropylene glycol dibenzoate)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available
1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene	Not Available
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available
acetone	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
dipropylene glycol dibenzoate	Not Available
1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene	Not Available
tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate	Not Available
acetone	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****dipropylene glycol dibenzoate is found on the following regulatory lists**

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

acetone is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (dipropylene glycol dibenzoate; 1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene; tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate; acetone)

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene)
Japan - ENCS	No (1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (1,3-butadiene/butyl acrylate/methyl methacrylate/styrene; tert-butyl peroxy-3,5,5-trimethylhexanoate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/08/2021
Initial Date	25/08/2021

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1.14.9	26/08/2021	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Classification, Engineering Control, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (Respirator), Spills (major), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.



3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5489-19

Version No: 2.1.14.9

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 26/08/2021

Print Date: 26/08/2021

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: 905-4560
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components
Address	25 Pavese Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	+1 300 656 636
Fax	+1 300 656 696
Website	www.au.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

ChemWatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max	
Flammability	1	2	
Toxicity	2	3	0 = Minimum
Body Contact	2	3	1 = Low
Reactivity	1	2	2 = Moderate
Chronic	2	3	3 = High
			4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Narcotic Effects) Category 3, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 3, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H360D	May damage the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
2455-24-5	20-40	<u>tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate</u>
7534-94-3	1-20	<u>iso-bornyl methacrylate</u>
9003-18-3	1-20	<u>acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer</u>
Not Available	1-20	fillers, proprietary
868-77-9	1-20	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>
41637-38-1	0.1-10	<u>bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated</u>
95175-93-2	<3	<u>polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate</u>
97-99-4	<0.3	<u>tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol</u>
1338-02-9	<0.1	<u>copper naphthenate</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke. ▶ Mists containing combustible materials may be explosive. <p>Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO₂) hydrogen chloride phosgene nitrogen oxides (NO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p> <p>May emit clouds of acrid smoke May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
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3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Trowel up/scrape up. ▶ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealed container. ▶ Flush spill area with water.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. ▶ Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. ▶ DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product. ▶ Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser. ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. <p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. ▶ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive) ▶ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. ▶ Bulk storages may have special storage requirements ▶ WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c. ▶ Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). ▶ If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. ▶ This excess heat may generate toxic vapour

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	1.9 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	Not Available		Not Available

Continued...

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	Not Available	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
copper naphthenate	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
iso-bornyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
copper naphthenate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE D: Certain substances which are susceptible to spontaneous polymerisation or decomposition are generally placed on the market in a stabilised form. It is in this form that they are listed on Annex I

When they are placed on the market in a non-stabilised form, the label must state the name of the substance followed by the words "non-stabilised"

European Union (EU) List of harmonised classification and labelling hazardous substances, Table 3.1, Annex VI, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP) - up to the latest ATP

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear</p> <p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p>	
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:	
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>		

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream. ▶ Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	A-AUS / Class1 P3	-
up to 50	1000	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	A-2 P3
up to 100	10000	-	A-3 P3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	White pasty liquid with acrylate odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.13
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	110619.47
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>93.3	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93.3 (CC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. ▶ Bulk storages may have special storage requirements ▶ WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c. Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.</p> <p>No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. Similarly evidence of systemic damage does not appear to exist.</p> <p>Acute effects from inhalation of high concentrations of vapour are pulmonary irritation, including coughing, with nausea; central nervous system depression - characterised by headache and dizziness, increased reaction time, fatigue and loss of co-ordination</p>
Ingestion	<p>Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin discomfort and are known or suspected skin sensitisers. Aerosols generated in the industrial process are reported to produce dermatitis - vapours generated by the heat of milling may also occur in sufficient concentration to produce dermatitis. Because exposure to industrial aerosols of MFA may also include exposure to various resin systems, photo-initiators, solvents, hydrogen-transfer agents, stabilisers, surfactants, fillers and polymerisation inhibitors, toxic effects may arise due to a range of chemical actions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma (also known as asthmagens and respiratory sensitisers) can induce a state of specific airway hyper-responsiveness via an immunological, irritant or other mechanism. Once the airways have become hyper-responsive, further exposure to the substance, sometimes even to tiny quantities, may cause respiratory symptoms. These symptoms can range in severity from a runny nose to asthma. Not all workers who are exposed to a sensitiser will become hyper-responsive and it is impossible to identify in advance who are likely to become hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Substances that can cause occupational asthma should be distinguished from substances which may trigger the symptoms of asthma in people with pre-existing air-way hyper-responsiveness. The latter substances are not classified as asthmagens or respiratory sensitisers</p> <p>Wherever it is reasonably practicable, exposure to substances that can cause occupational asthma should be prevented. Where this is not possible the primary aim is to apply adequate standards of control to prevent workers from becoming hyper-responsive.</p> <p>Activities giving rise to short-term peak concentrations should receive particular attention when risk management is being considered. Health surveillance is appropriate for all employees exposed or liable to be exposed to a substance which may cause occupational asthma and there should be appropriate consultation with an occupational health professional over the degree of risk and level of surveillance.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>Serious damage (clear functional disturbance or morphological change which may have toxicological significance) is likely to be caused by repeated or prolonged exposure. As a rule the material produces, or contains a substance which produces severe lesions. Such damage may become apparent following direct application in subchronic (90 day) toxicity studies or following sub-acute (28 day) or chronic (two-year) toxicity tests.</p> <p>There is sufficient evidence to provide a strong presumption that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity, generally on the basis of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clear results in appropriate animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. <p>On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce</p>

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.

Acrylonitrile is a skin and respiratory sensitiser. Chronic exposures may produce severe liver inflammation. Chronic effects of occupational exposure include skin and eye irritation, nausea, vomiting, weakness, fatigue, jaundice, anaemia, leukocytosis, bilirubinaemia, increased serum thiocyanate concentrations, and hepatic and renal irritation. When administered orally (by gavage or in drinking water), acrylonitrile induced increased incidences of fore-stomach squamous cell papillomas, central nervous system microgliomas, mammary gland carcinomas and Zymbal gland carcinomas, forestomach papillomas and acanthomas, and central nervous system neoplasms in rats of both sexes. An epidemiological study of textile-plant workers potentially exposed to acrylonitrile and observed for 20 years, showed an increased incidence of cancers of the lung; further follow-up of this cohort revealed a continued excess of lung cancer, although during the actual 5-year follow-up period, there was no excess. This follow-up showed a significant excess of cancer of the prostate. *NTP*

Bisphenol A exhibits hormone-like properties that raise concern about its suitability in consumer products and food containers. Bisphenol A is thought to be an endocrine disruptor which can mimic oestrogen and may lead to negative health effects. More specifically, bisphenol A closely mimics the structure and function of the hormone oestradiol with the ability to bind to and activate the same oestrogen receptor as the natural hormone. The presence of the p-hydroxy group on the benzene rings is thought to be responsible for the oestradiol mimicry.

Early developmental stages appear to be the period of greatest sensitivity to its effects and some studies have linked prenatal exposure to later physical and neurological difficulties. Regulatory bodies have determined safety levels for humans, but those safety levels are being questioned or are under review.

A 2009 study on Chinese workers in bisphenol A factories found that workers were four times more likely to report erectile dysfunction, reduced sexual desire and overall dissatisfaction with their sex life than workers with no heightened bisphenol A exposure. Bisphenol A workers were also seven times more likely to have ejaculation difficulties. They were also more likely to report reduced sexual function within one year of beginning employment at the factory, and the higher the exposure, the more likely they were to have sexual difficulties.

Bisphenol A in weak concentrations is sufficient to produce a negative reaction on the human testicle. The researchers found that a concentration equal to 2 ug/ litre of bisphenol A in the culture medium, a concentration equal to the average concentration generally found in the blood, urine and amniotic fluid of the population, was sufficient to produce the effects. The researchers believe that exposure of pregnant women to bisphenol A may be one of the causes of congenital masculinisation defects of the hypospadias and cryptorchidism types the frequency of which has doubled overall since the 70's. They also suggested that "it is also possible that bisphenol A contributes to a reduction in the production of sperm and the increase in the incidence of testicular cancer in adults that have been observed in recent decades"

One review has concluded that obesity may be increased as a function of bisphenol A exposure, which "...merits concern among scientists and public health officials"

One study demonstrated that adverse neurological effects occur in non-human primates regularly exposed to bisphenol A at levels equal to the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) maximum safe dose of 50 ug/kg/day This research found a connection between bisphenol A and interference with brain cell connections vital to memory, learning, and mood.

A further review concluded that bisphenol-A has been shown to bind to thyroid hormone receptor and perhaps have selective effects on its functions. Carcinogenicity studies have shown increases in leukaemia and testicular interstitial cell tumours in male rats. However, "these studies have not been considered as convincing evidence of a potential cancer risk because of the doubtful statistical significance of the small differences in incidences from controls". Another in vitro study has concluded that bisphenol A is able to induce neoplastic transformation in human breast epithelial cells.[whilst a further study concluded that maternal oral exposure to low concentrations of bisphenol A, during lactation, increases mammary carcinogenesis in a rodent model. In vitro studies have suggested that bisphenol A can promote the growth of neuroblastoma cells and potentially promotes invasion and metastasis of neuroblastoma cells. Newborn rats exposed to a low-dose of bisphenol A (10 ug/kg) showed increased prostate cancer susceptibility when adults. At least one study has suggested that bisphenol A suppresses DNA methylation which is involved in epigenetic changes.

Bisphenol A is the isopropyl adduct of 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl oxide (DHDPO). A series of DHDPO analogues have been investigated as potential oestrogen receptor/anti-tumour drug carriers in the development of a class of therapeutic drugs called "cytostatic hormones". Oestrogenic activity is induced with 1 to 100 mg/kg body weight in animal models. Bisphenol A sealants are frequently used in dentistry for treatment of dental pits and fissures. Samples of saliva collected from dental patients during a 1-hour period following application contain the monomer. A bisphenol-A sealant has been shown to be oestrogenic in vitro; such sealants may represent an additional source of xenoestrogens in humans and may be the cause of additional concerns in children.

Concerns have been raised about the possible developmental effects on the foetus/embryo or neonate resulting from the leaching of bisphenol A from epoxy linings in metal cans which come in contact with food-stuffs.

Many drugs, including naproxen, salicylic acid, carbamazepine and mefenamic acid can, in vitro, significantly inhibit bisphenol A glucuronidation (detoxification).

BPA belongs to the list of compounds having this property as the rodent models have shown that BPA exposure is linked with increased body weight (obesogens). Several mechanisms can help explain the effect of BPA on body weight increase. A possible mechanism leading to triglyceride accumulation is the decreased production of the hormone adiponectin from all human adipose tissue tested when exposed to very low levels (below nanomolar range) of BPA in cell or explant culture settings. The expression of leptin as well as several enzymes and transcription factors is also affected by BPA exposure in vivo as well as in vitro. Together, the altered expression and activity of these important mediators of fat metabolism could explain the increase in weight following BPA exposure in rodent models. These results also suggest that, together with other obesogens, low, environmentally relevant levels of BPA may contribute to the human obesity phenomenon.

Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (None) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 3945 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
iso-bornyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): Slight - moderate
acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 3275 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (guinea pig) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mod
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
copper naphthenate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.966 mg/L4h ^[2]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >3000 mg/kg Skin (rabbit): Slight - moderate
ACRYLONITRILE/ BUTADIENE COPOLYMER	Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry are carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). IARC Working Groups There is sufficient evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry. Occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry cause leukaemia, lymphoma, and cancers of the urinary bladder, lung, and stomach. Also, a positive association has been observed between occupational exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry and cancers of the prostate, oesophagus, and larynx. IARC Working Group. The multiple genetic and cytogenetic effects observed among workers employed in the rubber-manufacturing industry provide strong evidence to support genotoxicity as one mechanism for the observed increase in cancer risks. However, due to the complexity and changing nature of the exposure mixture and the potential interactions between exposures in the rubber-manufacturing industry, other mechanisms are also likely to play a role. While it is clear that exposure to some agents in the rubber-manufacturing industry has been reduced over time, the results of recent cytogenetic studies continue to raise concerns about cancer risks. The rubber-manufacturing industry has used and still uses a wide variety of substances that belong to many different chemical categories, e.g. carbon black, aromatic amines, PAH, N-nitrosamines, mineral oils, other volatile organic compounds from curing fumes, trace amounts of monomers from synthetic rubber like 1,3-butadiene, acetonitrile, styrene, vinyl chloride, ethylene oxide, etc.. For this reason, it has been difficult to relate the observed cancer hazards in the rubber-manufacturing industry to exposure to specific chemicals.
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days
BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED	UV (ultraviolet)/ EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups; "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates. The first group consists of well-defined acrylates which can be described by a simple idealised chemical; they are low molecular weight species with a very narrow weight distribution profile. The eurymeric acrylates cannot be described by an idealised structure and may differ fundamentally between various suppliers; they are of relatively high molecular weight and possess a wide weight distribution. Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances. Stenomeric acrylates are also well defined which allows comparison and exchange of toxicity data - this allows more accurate classification. The stenomerics cannot be classified as a group; they exhibit substantial variation. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities. Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor. In vitro cell models were used to evaluate the ability of 22 bisphenols (BPs) to induce or inhibit estrogenic and androgenic activity. BPA, Bisphenol AF (BPAF), bisphenol Z (BPZ), bisphenol C (BPC), tetramethyl bisphenol A (TMBPA), bisphenol S (BPS), bisphenol E (BPE), 4,4-bisphenol F (4,4-BPF), bisphenol AP (BPAP), bisphenol B (BPB), tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBPA), and benzylparaben (PHBB) induced estrogen receptor (ER)alpha and/or ERbeta-mediated activity. With the exception of BPS, TCBPA, and PHBB, these same BPs were also androgen receptor (AR) antagonists. Only 3 BPs were found to be ER antagonists. Bisphenol P (BPP) selectively inhibited ERbeta-mediated activity and 4-(4-phenylmethoxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol (BPS-MPE) and 2,4-bisphenol S (2,4-BPS) selectively inhibited ERalpha-mediated activity. None of the BPs induced AR-mediated activity.
POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHACRYLATE, PHOSPHATE	Skin corrosion/ irritation Not corrosive to skin. In Vitro Membrane Barrier Test Method for Skin Corrosion - CORROSITEX * Solvay SDS Sipomer PAM-200

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

TETRAHYDROFURFURYL ALCOHOL	<p>for tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol:</p> <p>Acute toxicity: In an acute oral toxicity study [OECD TG 423] of tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol in rats, no changes in survival rate, body weight gain or necropsy findings were observed at 2000 mg/kg bw. At this dose, decreased locomotor activity and hypotonia were observed. This chemical was a moderate eye irritant in rabbits but did not irritate the rabbit skin. Review sources suggest that it might be a moderate skin and eye irritant in humans.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: In a repeated oral dose toxicity study [Japanese TG equivalent to OECD TG 407], rats were administered by gavage at 0 (vehicle: distilled water), 10, 40, 150 or 600 mg/kg bw/day for 28 days. Increased locomotor activity followed by decreased locomotor activity and adoption of a prone position in males and females, and lowered grip strength of the hindlimb in males were found at 600 mg/kg bw/day. Increased locomotor activity was observed in females at 150 mg/kg bw/day. At 600 mg/kg bw/day, animals showed decreased body weight gain in males, reduced food consumption in males and females, and decreased urinary pH in males. Decreases in the relative weights of the thymus in males and females and pituitary in females, and an increase in the relative weights of the kidney in females were found at 600 mg/kg bw/day. At 150 mg/kg bw/day, a decrease in the relative weight of the pituitary was noted in females. Histopathological examinations revealed atrophy of the thymus in males and females, and atrophy of the red pulp with decreased extramedullary haematopoiesis and inflammation of the capsule of the spleen in males at 600 mg/kg bw/day. Necrosis of seminiferous tubular epithelium of the testes was observed at 150 and 600 mg/kg bw/day. Examination of the spermatogenic cycle showed a decrease in the ratio of the spermatid to Sertoli cell counts at 600 mg/kg bw/day. Histopathological examinations of the testes revealed a tendency for increase in the severity of changes at the end of the 14-day recovery period. Based on these findings, the NOAELs for repeated dose toxicity were 40 mg/kg bw/day in males and females.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: In a reverse gene mutation assay [OECD TG 471], this chemical was not mutagenic in <i>Salmonella typhimurium</i> TA100, TA1535, TA1537, TA98 or <i>Escherichia coli</i> WP2 <i>uvrA</i>/ pKM101 with or without an exogenous metabolic activation. In a chromosomal aberration test [OECD TG 473], this chemical did not cause structural chromosomal aberration or polyploidy with or without an exogenous metabolic activation in cultured Chinese hamster lung (CHL/IU) cells.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Male rats were dosed for a total of 47 days beginning 14 days before mating. Female rats were dosed for a total of 42-52 days beginning 14 days before mating to day 4 of lactation throughout the mating and gestation period. At 500 mg/kg bw/day, decreased relative weights of the thymus, testes and epididymides, atrophy of the seminiferous tubule with hyperplasia of the interstitial cell in the testes, and decreased intraluminal sperms with cell debris in the epididymides were noted in males. Prolonged oestrous cycles were observed at 500 mg/kg bw/day. At this dose, no females delivered their offspring and examination of the uterus of dams revealed early embryonic resorptions. Prolonged gestation length, decreased gestation index, and lowered delivery index, live birth index, numbers of pups born and live pups on postnatal days (PNDs) 0 and 4, and viability on PND 4 were observed at 150 mg/kg bw/day. No increase in the incidence of morphological abnormalities was found in pups of rats given this chemical. Based on these findings, the NOAEL for reproductive/developmental toxicity was 50 mg/kg bw/day</p> <p>Rats (eight animals/group) were orally given this chemical at 0, 10, 50, 100, 500 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day on days 6 to 15 of pregnancy. Decreases in maternal body weight gain and food consumption were observed at 500 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day. A 100% incidence of early resorptions at 500 and 1000 mg/kg bw/day and decreased foetal weight at 100 mg/kg bw/day were found. The NOAELs for maternal and developmental toxicity were considered to be 100 and 50 mg/kg bw/day, respectively.</p> <p>Decreased testes weight, low sperm activity and/or testicular atrophy were caused in Beagle dogs fed a diet containing 1000 ppm tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol- and higher for 90 days.</p> <p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.</p>
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED & POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHACRYLATE, PHOSPHATE	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL METHACRYLATE & ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL METHACRYLATE & ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED & POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHACRYLATE, PHOSPHATE	<p>Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there has been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p>
TETRAHYDROFURFURYL METHACRYLATE & BISPHENOL A DIMETHACRYLATE, ETHOXYLATED & POLYPROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHACRYLATE, PHOSPHATE	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
Acute Toxicity	✘
Carcinogenicity	✘

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	34.7mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	37.2mg/l	2
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	0.233mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.28mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.79mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.1mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.913mg/l	2	
acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	345mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	210mg/l	2	
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>91.7mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>98.9mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>101mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>91.7mg/l	2	
copper naphthenate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~17.7mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2.743-8.651mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.021-0.243mg/L	4
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.032mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.047mg/l	2	

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
iso-bornyl methacrylate	HIGH	HIGH
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.797)
iso-bornyl methacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7589)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = -0.1104)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 12.03)
iso-bornyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 1547)
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. <p>Removal of bisphenol A (BPA) from aqueous solutions was accomplished by adsorption of enzymatically generated quinone derivatives on chitosan beads. The use of chitosan in the form of beads was found to be more effective because heterogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan beads was much faster than homogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan solutions, and the removal efficiency was enhanced by increasing the amount of chitosan beads dispersed in the BPA solutions and BPA was completely removed by quinone adsorption in the presence of chitosan beads more than 0.10 cm³/cm³. In addition, a variety of bisphenol derivatives were completely or effectively removed by the procedure constructed in this study, although the enzyme dose or the amount of chitosan beads was further increased as necessary for some of the bisphenol derivatives used.</p> <p>M. Suzuki, and E Musashi J Appl Polym Sci, 118(2):721 - 732; October 2010</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	Not Available
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Not Available
acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

Product name	Group
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	Not Available
copper naphthenate	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate	Not Available
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Not Available
acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available
bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated	Not Available
polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate	Not Available
tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol	Not Available
copper naphthenate	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

iso-bornyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

copper naphthenate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate)
Canada - NDSL	No (tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; iso-bornyl methacrylate; acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; copper naphthenate)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (acrylonitrile/ butadiene copolymer; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate)
Japan - ENCS	No (polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate)
USA - TSCA	No (polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate)

3M Scotch-Weld Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive DP8805NS and Low Odor Acrylic Adhesive 8805NS Green, Part B #905-4560 (AUS)

National Inventory	Status
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate; tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol)
Vietnam - NCI	No (tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate)
Russia - FBEPH	No (tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; bisphenol A dimethacrylate, ethoxylated; polypropylene glycol monomethacrylate, phosphate; copper naphthenate)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	26/08/2021
Initial Date	26/08/2021

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 ES: Exposure Standard
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index
 AIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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