Loctite 350 #268-1768

RS Components

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **3**

Chemwatch: **5241-45**
Version No: **4.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **28/11/2018**
Print Date: **29/01/2019**
L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Loctite 350 #268-1768
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains lauryl methacrylate)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**RS Components**	**RS Components**
Address	25 Pavesi Street Smithfield NSW 2164 Australia	Level 6, Agility CIS Tower, 56 Cawley Street Ellerslie Auckland 1051 New Zealand
Telephone	+1 300 656 636	+64 27 4747122
Fax	+1 300 656 696	+64 9 579 1700
Website	Not Available	www.nz.rs-online.com
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

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		
Toxicity	1		
Body Contact	3		
Reactivity	2		
Chronic	2		

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects), Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	

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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

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 or doctor/physician.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

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 in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7534-94-3	20-40	iso-bornyl methacrylate
27813-02-1	10-20	2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate
142-90-5	10-20	lauryl methacrylate
79-10-7	1-<5	acrylic acid
2549-53-3	1-<5	tetradecyl methacrylate
2530-83-8	1-<3	gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane
2495-27-4	1-<3	hexadecyl methacrylate
79-41-4	0.1-<1	methacrylic acid

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ 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	▸ 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.

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Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

As in all cases of suspected poisoning, follow the ABCDEs of emergency medicine (airway, breathing, circulation, disability, exposure), then the ABCDEs of toxicology (antidotes, basics, change absorption, change distribution, change elimination).
For poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ 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). Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO_2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) silicon dioxide (SiO_2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke
HAZCHEM	•3Z

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

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See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. ▸ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ 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.
Other information	▸ 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. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▸ Plastic pail. ▸ Polyliner drum. ▸ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Contact with water liberates highly flammable gases ▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates. ▸ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

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	acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	2 ppm / 5.9 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid	20 ppm / 70 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lauryl methacrylate	Dodecyl methacrylate	6.9 ppm	76 ppm	460 ppm
acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; (3-(2,3-Epoxypropoxy) propyltrimethoxysilane)	9.3 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	230 mg/m3
methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available
tetradecyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available

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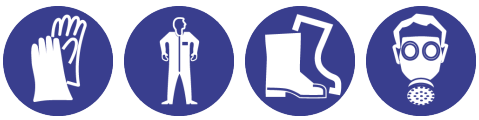
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
hexadecyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. **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
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ 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.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	**NOTE:** ▸ 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. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. ▸ Eye-wash unit. **IN CONFINED SPACES:** ▸ Non-sparking protective boots ▸ Static-free clothing. ▸ Ensure availability of lifeline.

Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactibility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers
Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactibility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour
Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactibility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.

Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves.
Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic

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:
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Respiratory protection

Type AB-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.

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
VITON	B
PE	C
SARANEX-23	C

* 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.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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 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)

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

Avoid inhalation.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light yellow liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.1
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)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	**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)**	<5
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures. ▸ Polymerisation may be accompanied by generation of heat as exotherm. ▸ Process is self accelerating as heating causes more rapid polymerisation. ▸ Exotherm may cause boiling with generation of acrid, toxic and flammable vapour.
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	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.

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	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. 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 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.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
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 Acrylic acid is a definite skin sensitiser by the guinea pig maximisation test but not by the Draize method 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	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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Loctite 350 #268-1768	Not Available	Not Available
iso-bornyl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): Slight - moderate
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: 11,200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
lauryl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
acrylic acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: =250 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 2.65 mg/l/2h[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: =33.5 mg/kg[2]	
tetradecyl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4247.9 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.3 mg/l/4H[2]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 7010 mg/kg[2]	
hexadecyl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 7.1 mg/l4 h[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1060 mg/kg[2]	

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
2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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,

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	involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. for CAS 963-26-2 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate NOTE: Allergic contact dermatitis is reported following exposure of guinea pigs (mild) and humans (severe). for CAS 27813-02-1 1-hydroxypropyl methacrylate
LAURYL METHACRYLATE	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 25000 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
ACRYLIC ACID	For acrylic acid: **Acute toxicity:** Acrylic acid is absorbed via the lungs in animals and humans, absorption via the oral and dermal routes of exposure is demonstrated. In animals with solely nasal respiration, it is resorbed at the nasal mucosa. The extent of absorption depends on pH and solvent with direct dependence on substance concentration. In mice acrylic acid is rapidly and completely metabolised mainly in liver and kidney via the normal catabolic pathways of beta-oxidation. The material may produce severe 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) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
GAMMA-GLYCIDOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE	For alkoxysilanes: Low molecular weight alkoxysilanes (including alkyl orthosilicates) are a known concern for lung toxicity, due to inhalation of vapours or aerosols causing irreversible lung damage at low doses. Alkoxysilane groups that rapidly hydrolyse when in contact with water, result in metabolites that may only cause mild skin irritation. Although there appears to be signs of irritation under different test conditions, based on the available information, the alkoxysilanes cannot be readily classified as a skin irritant. The trimethoxysilane group of chemicals have previously been associated with occupational eye irritation in exposed workers who experienced severe inflammation of the cornea . For gamma-glycidopropyltrimethoxysilane (GPTMS) GPTMS is subject to rapid hydrolysis, and the observed toxicity is expected to be due primarily to methanol and silanetriols. GPTMS has been tested for acute toxicity by the oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. Reported acute oral LD50s in rats range from 7010 to 16900 mg/kg bw and > 5 ml/kg bw to 22.6 ml/kg bw. The dermal LD50s are 6800 mg/kg bw and 4.0 ml/kg bw.
METHACRYLIC ACID	for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to=""> 7 and normally averages 6.2. For methacrylic acid (MAA): **Acute toxicity:** MAA is rapidly absorbed in rats after oral and inhalation administration. Oral LD50 values of 1320-2260 mg/kg for rats, a dermal LD50 value between 500 and 1000 mg/kg for rabbits and a LC50 (rat) of 7.1 mg/l/4h were determined. The main clinical sign in animal tests on acute toxicity of MAA is severe irritancy at the site of contact. MAA causes adverse effects at the site of application, depending on the concentration and frequency or time of exposure. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals.
ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE & LAURYL METHACRYLATE & ACRYLIC ACID & TETRADECYL METHACRYLATE & HEXADECYL METHACRYLATE & METHACRYLIC ACID	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.
ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE & LAURYL METHACRYLATE & TETRADECYL METHACRYLATE & HEXADECYL METHACRYLATE & METHACRYLIC ACID	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 Monalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 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. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer *de facto* carcinogens.
LAURYL METHACRYLATE & METHACRYLIC ACID	The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.
TETRADECYL METHACRYLATE & HEXADECYL METHACRYLATE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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

Continued...

Toxicity

Loctite 350 #268-1768

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

iso-bornyl methacrylate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.313mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	1.1mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.913mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	0.233mg/L	2

2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	157.065mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>143mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1-260mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	45.2mg/L	2

lauryl methacrylate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.015mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.01mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	>=0.00573mg/L	2

acrylic acid

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	>1-mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	27.9mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.04mg/L	2
EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.01mg/L	1
NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.008mg/L	1

tetradecyl methacrylate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.003mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.01mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	>=0.00573mg/L	2

gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	4.9mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	473mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	<1.000mg/L	3
EC100	48	Crustacea	1-mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Fish	1.5mg/L	2

hexadecyl methacrylate

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.000735mg/L	3
EC50	48	Crustacea	>2mg/L	2
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.01mg/L	2
NOEC	504	Crustacea	>=0.00573mg/L	2

methacrylic acid

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	85mg/L	2
EC50	48	Crustacea	75.2mg/L	2
EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.59mg/L	2
EC10	5	Algae or other aquatic plants	16.6mg/L	2
NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.38mg/L	1

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*

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Continued...

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
iso-bornyl methacrylate	HIGH	HIGH
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
lauryl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
acrylic acid	HIGH (Half-life = 180 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.99 days)
tetradecyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH
hexadecyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
methacrylic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
iso-bornyl methacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 4.7589)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 3.2)
lauryl methacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.6772)
acrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
tetradecyl methacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 7.6594)
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.9152)
hexadecyl methacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 8.6416)
methacrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.93)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
iso-bornyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 1547)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
lauryl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 8516)
acrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
tetradecyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 28970)
gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 90.22)
hexadecyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 98550)
methacrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.895)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ 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. ▸ **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.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	

Continued...

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains lauryl methacrylate)
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 lauryl methacrylate)
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 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 lauryl methacrylate)
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ISO-BORNYL METHACRYLATE(7534-94-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Continued...

2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE(27813-02-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

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

LAURYL METHACRYLATE(142-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

ACRYLIC ACID(79-10-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
International FOSFA List of Banned Immediate Previous Cargoes
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

TETRADECYL METHACRYLATE(2549-53-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

GAMMA-GLYCIDOXYPROPYLTRIMETHOXYSILANE(2530-83-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

HEXADECYL METHACRYLATE(2495-27-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

METHACRYLIC ACID(79-41-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported
Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes
Australia Exposure Standards
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles
IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)
United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (gamma-glycidoxypropyltrimethoxysilane; 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate; acrylic acid; iso-bornyl methacrylate; lauryl methacrylate; tetradecyl methacrylate; hexadecyl methacrylate; methacrylic acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes

Continued...

Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	*Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory* *No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	28/11/2018
Initial Date	14/02/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	14/02/2017	Acute Health (eye), Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (skin), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Engineering Control, Environmental, Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Fire Fighter (fire fighting), Fire Fighter (fire incompatibility), First Aid (eye), First Aid (inhaled), First Aid (skin), First Aid (swallowed), Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Personal Protection (other), Personal Protection (eye), Personal Protection (hands/feet), Physical Properties, Spills (major), Spills (minor), Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Transport
3.1.1.1	15/02/2017	Supplier Information, Name

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	923-26-2, 27813-02-1, 122413-04-1, 124742-02-5, 138258-23-8, 191411-56-0, 204013-27-4, 27072-46-4, 30348-68-6, 32073-20-4, 50851-93-9, 50975-16-1, 51424-40-9, 51480-40-1, 63625-57-0, 99609-88-8

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
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

end of SDS