



RS Anaerobic Threadlock, Low Strength #473-411

RS Components Pty Ltd

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5241-91

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 08/03/2017

Print Date: 24/03/2017

L.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	RS Anaerobic Threadlock, Low Strength #473-411
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains diisopropylnaphthalene)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Anaerobic threadlocker based on (meth)acrylates.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	RS Components Pty Ltd
Address	25 Pavesi Street NSW 2164 Australia
Telephone	1300 656 636
Fax	1300 656 696
Website	Not Available
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	03 95733112

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

GHS label elements	
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Continued...

SIGNAL WORD

WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H410	Very 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

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

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.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
109-16-0	25-50	<u>triethylene glycol dimethacrylate</u>
38640-62-9	25-50	<u>diisopropyl naphthalene</u>
923-26-2	5-10	<u>2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate</u>
80-15-9	1-3	<u>cumyl hydroperoxide</u>
79-10-7	<1	<u>acrylic acid</u>
110-16-7	<1	<u>maleic acid</u>
114-83-0	<1	<u>acetylphenylhydrazine</u>
103671-44-9	<1	<u>N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated</u>
99-97-8	<1	<u>N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine</u>

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 or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prosthesis 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 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for naphthalene intoxication: Naphthalene requires hepatic and microsomal activation prior to the production of toxic effects. Liver microsomes catalyse the initial synthesis of the reactive 1,2-epoxide intermediate which is subsequently oxidised to naphthalene dihydrodiol and alpha-naphthol. The 2-naphthoquinones are thought to produce haemolysis, the 1,2-naphthoquinones are thought to be responsible for producing cataracts in rabbits, and the glutathione-adducts of naphthalene-1,2-oxide are probably responsible for pulmonary toxicity. Suggested treatment regime:

- ▶ Induce emesis and/or perform gastric lavage with large amounts of warm water where oral poisoning is suspected.
 - ▶ Instill a saline cathartic such as magnesium or sodium sulfate in water (15 to 30g).
 - ▶ Demulcents such as milk, egg white, gelatin, or other protein solutions may be useful after the stomach is emptied but oils should be avoided because they promote absorption.
 - ▶ If eyes/skin contaminated, flush with warm water followed by the application of a bland ointment.
 - ▶ Severe anaemia, due to haemolysis, may require small repeated blood transfusions, preferably with red cells from a non-sensitive individual.
 - ▶ Where intravascular haemolysis, with haemoglobinuria occurs, protect the kidneys by promoting a brisk flow of dilute urine with, for example, an osmotic diuretic such as mannitol. It may be useful to alkalinise the urine with small amounts of sodium bicarbonate but many researchers doubt whether this prevents blockage of the renal tubules.
 - ▶ Use supportive measures in the case of acute renal failure. GOSSELIN, SMITH HODGE: Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products, 5th Ed.
- The material may induce methaemoglobinaemia following exposure.
- ▶ Initial attention should be directed at oxygen delivery and assisted ventilation if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated substantial benefits.
 - ▶ Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
 - ▶ Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis, alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 50 minutes; repeat, using the same dose, if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
 - ▶ Thorough cleansing of the entire contaminated area of the body, including the scalp and nails, is of utmost importance.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comment
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant; also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Alcohol stable foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Do not use a water jet to fight fire.

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.
- ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
- ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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 (CO₂)
 - , nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
 - , other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

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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

- 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	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</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.
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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"> ▶ 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	<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.

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"> ▶ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. ▶ Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides, chloroformates. <p>Avoid reaction with</p> <p>copper</p>

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	5.9 mg/m ³ / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Methacrylic acid, diester with triethylene glycol; (Polyester TGM3)	33 mg/m ³	360 mg/m ³	2,100 mg/m ³
diisopropyl naphthalene	Diisopropyl naphthalene; (Bis(isopropyl) naphthalene)	5.6 mg/m ³	61 mg/m ³	370 mg/m ³
cumyl hydroperoxide	Cumene hydroperoxide; (Isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide)	0.15 ppm	1.6 ppm	9.7 ppm
acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
maleic acid	Maleic acid	2.1 mg/m ³	23 mg/m ³	140 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
diisopropyl naphthalene	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available
maleic acid	Not Available	Not Available
acetylphenylhydrazine	Not Available	Not Available
N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	Not Available	Not Available

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>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.</p>						
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. 						
Skin protection	See Hand protection below						
Hands/feet protection	<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. <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p> <p>General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</td> <td>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</td> <td>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("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</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</td> <td>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("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.</td> </tr> </table> <p>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</p>	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 tactility ("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 tactility ("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 tactility ("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.
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Body protection	See Other protection below						
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C. apron. ▶ Barrier cream. 						
Thermal hazards	Not Available						

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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Material	CPI
##acrylic	acid
##maleic	acid
BUTYL	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C

Respiratory protection

Type AK-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	AK-AUS P3	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P3	AK-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - Full-face

NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PE	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

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)

* 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	Pale purple liquid with a characteristic odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	~1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	~5	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	~5100.00
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>100	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Negligible	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	~0.01 @ 20 C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	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	<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	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.
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

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	<p>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>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.</p> <p>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> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>	
Chronic	<p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.</p> <p>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>p-Toluidine is a hepatic carcinogen in mice after chronic oral administration but the same doses are not carcinogenic in rats</p> <p>Most arylamines are powerful haemopoietic poisons producing methaemoglobinaemia in humans. Addition of alkyl groups may modify the toxic responses but nevertheless these remains similar to the parent compound. High chronic doses cause splenic congestion and in turn sarcoma formation. Single ring aromatic amines are relatively weak carcinogens requiring large doses to produce any effect in animal experiments. The polycyclic aromatic amines exhibit a wide range of carcinogenic activity which appear, in part, to be dependent on the position on which benzene rings are substituted and the nature of the substituent.</p> <p>In a two-year inhalation study, groups of mice were exposed at 0, 10 or 30 ppm naphthalene, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 103 weeks. Female mice showed an increase of pulmonary alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas at 30 ppm. There was no increase in the incidence of tumours in male mice. Naphthalene inhalation was associated with an increase in the incidence and severity of chronic inflammation, metaplasia of the olfactory epithelium, and hyperplasia of the respiratory epithelium in the nose, and chronic inflammation of the lungs of both sexes.</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>Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, in situations where exposure may occur.</p>	
RS Anaerobic Threadlock, Low Strength #473-411	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 10837 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
diisopropyl naphthalene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >4500 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 4130 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 11,200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >515-<1 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 220 ppm/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1431.7 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
acrylic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 280 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 5.3 mg/L/2hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 33.5 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
maleic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1560 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >0.72 mg/L/1hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: ca.700 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 1% / 2m SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
acetylphenylhydrazine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (mouse) LD50: 270 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 1.4 mg/L/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 1650 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

RS Anaerobic Threadlock, Low Strength #473-411

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

DIISOPROPYLNAPHTHALENE	A single oral dose toxicity test in rats revealed an LD50 value of more than 2000 mg/kg for bis(1-methylethyl)naphthalene in both sexes. Bis(1-methylethyl)naphthalene was studied for oral toxicity in rats in a 28-day repeat dose toxicity test at doses of 0, 30, 100, 300, and 1000mg/kg/day. Five of the 12 males and 6 of the 12 females died in the 1000 mg/kg group. With regard to general signs, adoption of a lateral position, decrease in locomotor activity, abnormal gait, piloerection, and soiled fur were noted in males of the 1000 mg/kg group, and soiled fur was noted in females of the 1000 mg/kg group. Suppression of body weight gain and decreased food consumption were also noted in both sexes of the 1000 mg/kg group. On hematological examination, the following changes were noted: increases in APTT and PT in males of the 300 mg/kg group; an increase in APTT in females of the 300 mg/kg group; increases in the platelet count, PT, APTT, and fibrinogen concentration and decreases in the red blood cell count and hematocrit in males of the 1000 mg/kg group; and increases in the white blood cell count, APTT, fibrinogen concentration, and neutrophil ratio and a decrease in the lymphocyte ratio in females of the 1000 mg/kg group. On blood chemical examination, the following changes were noted: increases in total cholesterol in females of the 30 and 100 mg/kg groups; an increase in total bilirubin and a decrease in triglyceride in males of the 300 mg/kg group; increases in total bilirubin and total cholesterol in the females of the 300 mg/kg group; increases in GPT, ?-GTP, total bilirubin, and total cholesterol and a decrease in triglyceride in males of the 1000 mg/kg group; and increases in GPT, ?-GTP, total bilirubin, urea nitrogen, creatinine, total cholesterol, and triglyceride in females of the 1000 mg/kg group. At necropsy, hypertrophy of the liver was noted in both sexes of the 300 and 1000 mg/kg groups. With regard to organ weights, the following changes were noted: increases in the absolute and relative liver weights in males of the 100, 300, and 1000 mg/kg groups and in females of the 300 and 1000 mg/kg groups; increased relative kidney weights in males of the 1000 mg/kg group; increased absolute and relative kidney weights in females of the 300 and 1000 mg/kg groups; and increased absolute and relative adrenal weights in females of the 1000 mg/kg group. On histopathological examination, the following changes were noted: centrilobular hypertrophy of hepatocytes in females of the 300 mg/kg group; whole lobular hypertrophy of hepatocytes in males of the 1000 mg/kg group; centrilobular hypertrophy of hepatocytes in both sexes of the 1000 mg/kg group; renal basophilic tubules in males of the 1000 mg/kg group; and neutrophil infiltration in the renal papilla, renal basophilic tubules, and dilatation of renal tubules in females of the 1000 mg/kg group. Therefore, the NOELs for the 28-day repeat dose oral toxicity are considered to be 30 mg/kg/day for males, and less than 30 mg/kg/day for females. Bis(1-methylethyl)naphthalene was not mutagenic in Salmonella typhimurium TA100, TA1535, TA98, TA1537 and Escherichia coli WP2 uvrA, with or without an exogenous metabolic activation system. Bis(1-methylethyl)naphthalene induced structural chromosomal aberrations in CHL cells after short-term treatment with an exogenous metabolic activation system.
2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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 Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl estere 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 (CH ₂ =CHCOO or CH ₂ =C(CH ₃)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 <i>de facto</i> carcinogens. 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
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
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.
MALEIC ACID	Tremor, convulsions, muscle weakness, ulceration with bleeding from the stomach recorded
ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE	Tumorigenic - Neoplastic by RTECS criteria.
N,N-BIS-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-P-TOLUIDINE ETHOXYLATED	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
N,N-DIMETHYL-P-TOLUIDINE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE & MALEIC ACID & ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE	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.
TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE & CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE & ACRYLIC ACID & MALEIC ACID & ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic 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 hyperactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE & MALEIC ACID	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.

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

RS Anaerobic Threadlock, Low Strength #473-411

Legend:  - Data available but does not meet the criteria for classification
 - Data available to make classification
 - Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	66.369mg/L	3
diisopropylnaphthalene	LC50	96	Fish	0.097mg/L	3
diisopropylnaphthalene	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.100mg/L	3
diisopropylnaphthalene	EC50	384	Crustacea	0.030mg/L	3
diisopropylnaphthalene	NOEC	504	Crustacea	=0.013mg/L	1
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	157.065mg/L	3
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>97.2mg/L	2
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	45.2mg/L	2
cumyl hydroperoxide	LC50	96	Fish	0.248mg/L	3
cumyl hydroperoxide	EC50	48	Crustacea	18.84mg/L	2
cumyl hydroperoxide	EC0	24	Crustacea	=2.2mg/L	4
cumyl hydroperoxide	NOEC	48	Crustacea	9.15mg/L	2
acrylic acid	LC50	96	Fish	11mg/L	1
acrylic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	=47mg/L	1
acrylic acid	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.04mg/L	1
acrylic acid	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.01mg/L	1
acrylic acid	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	=0.008mg/L	1
maleic acid	LC50	96	Fish	5mg/L	4
maleic acid	EC50	48	Crustacea	316.2mg/L	4
maleic acid	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	30653.840mg/L	3
maleic acid	BCF	24	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.05mg/L	4
maleic acid	EC0	24	Crustacea	31mg/L	1
acetylphenylhydrazine	LC50	96	Fish	2.101mg/L	3
acetylphenylhydrazine	EC50	144	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.852mg/L	3
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	LC50	96	Fish	6.846mg/L	3
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	EC50	48	Crustacea	13.7mg/L	2
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.481mg/L	3
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	EC50	384	Crustacea	1.670mg/L	3

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

Very 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
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW
diisopropylnaphthalene	HIGH	HIGH
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.42 days)
acrylic acid	HIGH (Half-life = 180 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.99 days)
maleic acid	LOW	LOW
acetylphenylhydrazine	HIGH	HIGH
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 1.88)
diisopropylnaphthalene	LOW (BCF = 203)

Continued...

2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 3.2)
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
acrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.35)
maleic acid	LOW (BCF = 11)
acetylphenylhydrazine	LOW (LogKOW = 0.7365)
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	LOW (LogKOW = 2.81)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
triethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
diisopropyl naphthalene	LOW (KOC = 44820)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (KOC = 2346)
acrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.201)
maleic acid	LOW (KOC = 6.314)
acetylphenylhydrazine	LOW (KOC = 70.29)
N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine	LOW (KOC = 124.8)

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. ▶ 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 diisopropyl naphthalene)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class : 9 Subrisk : Not Applicable
Packing group	III
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
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 diisopropylnaphthalene)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
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 diisopropylnaphthalene)	
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****TRIETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE(109-16-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

DIISOPROPYLNAPHTHALENE(38640-62-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE(923-26-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE(80-15-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft**MALEIC ACID(110-16-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

ACETYLPHENYLHYDRAZINE(114-83-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N,N-BIS-(2-HYDROXYETHYL)-P-TOLUIDINE ETHOXYLATED(103671-44-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

N,N-DIMETHYL-P-TOLUIDINE(99-97-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
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Continued...

Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	N (N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated)
Canada - NDSL	N (cumyl hydroperoxide; 2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate; acrylic acid; triethylene glycol dimethacrylate; maleic acid; N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine; acetylphenylhydrazine)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated)
Japan - ENCS	N (N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	N (N,N-bis-(2-hydroxyethyl)-p-toluidine ethoxylated)
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = 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

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
diisopropylnaphthalene	38640-62-9, 24157-81-1
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

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