PSP Limited

Chemwatch: 5329-40
Version No: 6.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3
Issue Date: 09/02/2019
Print Date: 17/10/2019
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Evo Glue |
| **Synonyms** | Not Available |
| **Proper shipping name** | ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | Solid surface adhesive. |

### Details of supplier of the safety data sheet

| | |
|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | PSP Limited |
| **Address** | 320 Rosedale Road, Albany 0632 |
| **Telephone** | 0800 786 883 |
| **Website** | www.psp.co.nz |
| **Email** | info@psp.co.nz |

### Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association/Organisation** | Chemwatch |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | 0800 2436 2255 |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | +64 9 572 0063 / +64 21 194 740 |

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Evo Glue |
| **Proper shipping name** | ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Poisons Schedule** | S6 |
| **Classification [1]** | Flammable Liquid Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitiser Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (narcotic effects). |
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI* |

# EVOSTONE
## EVO GLUE PRODUCT INFORMATION

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictograms** | |

**Hazard statement(s)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **H225** | Highly flammable liquid and vapour. |
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H317** | May cause an allergic skin reaction. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation. |
| **H336** | May cause drowsiness or dizziness. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Prevention**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P210** | Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. |
| **P271** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| **P280** | Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. |
| **P240** | Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. |
| **P241** | Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment. |
| **P242** | Use only non-sparking tools. |
| **P243** | Take precautionary measures against static discharge. |
| **P261** | Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. |
| **P272** | Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Response**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P321** | Specific treatment (see advice on this label). |
| **P362** | Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. |
| **P370+P378** | In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam for extinction. |
| **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. |
| **P333+P313** | If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P333+P313** | If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. |
| **P303+P361+P353** | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |
| **P304+P340** | IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Storage**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P403+P235** | Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. |
| **P405** | IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. |

**Precautionary statement(s) Disposal**

| | |
|---|---|
| **P501** | Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. |

## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Mixtures**

| CAS No | %[weight] | Name |
|---|---|---|
| 80-62-6 | 30-60 | methyl methacrylate |
| 57516-88-8 | <10 | TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer |
| Not Available | - | Ingredients determined not to be hazardous |

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

**Description of first aid measures**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with the eyes:<br>• Wash out immediately with fresh running water.<br>• 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.<br>• Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.<br>• Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin contact occurs:<br>• Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.<br>• Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>• Seek medical attention in event of irritation. |
| **Inhalation** | If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.<br>• Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.<br>• Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.<br>• 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.<br>• Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. |

**Description of first aid measures CONT**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Ingestion** | • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.<br>• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.<br>• Observe the patient carefully.<br>• Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.<br>• Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.<br>• Seek medical advice. |

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

**For methyl methacrylate:** Significant effects developing over a work-shift are not detected by symptomatology, blood pressure, respiratory function testing, haemoglobin and white cell count, urinalysis and blood chemistry. Effects may occur in high concentration exposure groups with regard to serum glucose and blood urea, nitrogen, cholesterol, albumin and total bilirubin values. Possible alterations occur in skin and nervous system symptomatology, urinalysis findings and serum triglycerides. Diagnostic signs taken as indicative of methyl methacrylate-induced local neurotoxicity include sensory nerve distal conduction velocities. These deficits appear to result from diffusion of the substance into neurons, lysis of membrane lipids and demyelination.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

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

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Incompatibility** | Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result. |

**Advice for firefighters**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fire Fighting** | • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>• May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.<br>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>• Consider evacuation (or protect in place).<br>• Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.<br>• If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.<br>• Use water delivered as a fine spray to control the fire and cool adjacent area.<br>• Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.<br>• Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>• Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>• If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | • Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.<br>• Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.<br>• Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.<br>• Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.<br>• On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).<br>Combustion products include:<br>Carbon dioxide ($CO^2$)<br>Nitrogen oxides (NOx)<br>Other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br>May emit clouds of acrid smoke. |
| **HAZCHEM** | • 3YE |

## 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** | • Remove all ignition sources.<br>• Clean up all spills immediately.<br>• Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.<br>• Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.<br>• Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.<br>• Wipe up.<br>• Collect residues in a flammable waste container. |
| **Major Spills** | • Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>• Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>• May be violently or explosively reactive.<br>• Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>• Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.<br>• Consider evacuation (or protect in place).<br>• No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.<br>• Increase ventilation.<br>• Stop leak if safe to do so.<br>• Water spray or fog may be used to disperse /absorb vapour.<br>• Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>• Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.<br>• Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.<br>• Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.<br>• Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.<br>• Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.<br>• If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

| | |
|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.<br>• Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>• Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>• Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.<br>• DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.<br>• Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.<br>• When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.<br>• Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity.<br>• DO NOT use plastic buckets.<br>• Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product.<br>• Use spark-free tools when handling.<br>• Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>• Keep containers securely sealed.<br>• Avoid physical damage to containers.<br>• Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.<br>• Work clothes should be laundered separately.<br>• Use good occupational work practice.<br>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>• Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. |
| **Other information** | • Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.<br>• No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.<br>• DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.<br>• Keep containers securely sealed.<br>• Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area.<br>• Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>• Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. |
| **Suitable container** | • Packing as supplied by manufacturer.<br>• Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.<br>• Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Avoid storage with oxidisers |

## 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 | methyl methacrylate | Methyl Methacrylate | 50 ppm/208 mg/m$^3$ | 416 mg/m$^3$ /100 ppm | N/A | N/A |
| Australia Exposure Standards | TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer | Isocyanates, all (as-NCO) | 0.02 mg/m$^3$ | 0.07 mg/m$^3$ | N/A | N/A |

EMERGENCY LIMITS

| Source | Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate | Methyl Methacrylate | NA | NA | NA |
| TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer | Isocyanate-bearing waste (as CNs N.O.S.) | 6 mg/m$^3$ | 8.3 mg/m$^3$ | 50 mg/m$^3$ |

| Source | Ingredient | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate | 1,000ppm | NA |
| TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer | NA | NA |

**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. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---|
| Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). | 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min) |
| Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) | 0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min) |
| Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

| Lower end of the range: | Upper end of the range: |
|---|---|
| 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture | 1: Disturbing room air currents |
| 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. | 2: Contaminants of high toxicity |
| 3: Intermittent, low production. | 3: High production, heavy use |
| 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion | 4: Small hood-local control only |

For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.
Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.

**Body protection**

See Other protection below

**Other protection**

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

**Respiratory protection**

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

## SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Appearance** | Off-white to yellow flammable liquid with methacrylate odour; does not mix with water |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Liquid | **Relative density (Water=1)** | NA |
| **Odour** | NA | **Partition coefficient n-octanol/water** | NA |
| **Odour threshold** | NA | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | NA |
| **pH (as supplied)** | NA | **Decomposition temperature** | NA |
| **Melting point / freezing point (°C)** | NA | **Viscosity (cSt)** | 4000-5000 |
| **Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)** | NA | **Molecular weight (g/mol)** | NA |
| **Flash point (°C)** | 13.8 methyl methacrylate | **Taste** | NA |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Evaporation rate** | NA | **Explosive properties** | NA |
| **Flammability** | HIGHLY FLAMMABLE | **Oxidising properties** | NA |
| **Upper Explosive Limit (%)** | 12.5 | **Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)** | NA |
| **Lower Explosive Limit (%)** | 2.1 | **Volatile Component (%vol)** | >50 |
| **Vapour pressure (kPa)** | NA | **Gas group** | NA |
| **Solubility in water** | Immiscible | **pH as a solution (1%)** | 8 |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | 13.8 methyl methacrylate | **VOC g/L** | NA |

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

| | |
|---|---|
| **Reactivity** | See section 7 |
| **Chemical stability** | Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions** | • Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.<br>• Bulk storages may have special storage requirements<br>• WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c. |
| **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** | The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Workers in plants manufacturing methyl methacrylate may experience headaches, pains in the extremities, tiredness, memory loss and sleep disturbance, with hormonal disturbance in women. Inhalation of the substance may cause low blood pressure, central nervous system depression, liver and kidney degeneration and death from failure of breathing. |
| **Ingestion** | Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.<br>Oral doses can produce low blood pressure, central nervous system depression and drowsiness, liver and kidney degeneration and death after cessation of breathing.<br>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver). |
| **Skin Contact** | • Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.<br>• Bulk storages may have special storage requirements<br>• WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c. |
| **Eye** | This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.<br>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.<br>Prolonged and repeated exposures can cause liver and kidney damage, low blood pressure and heart attack. There may be increased deaths from colon or rectal cancer. Long term local injection may cause tumour of the local tissues. When inhaled, it may cause watery and sore nostrils and destruction of the organ of smell. |

| | **Toxicity** | **Irritation** |
|---|---|---|
| **Evo Glue** | Not Available | Not Available |
| **methyl methacrylate** | Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]<br>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 78 mg/l/4H[2]<br>Oral (rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg[2] | Eye (rabbit): 150 mg<br>Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open) |
| **TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer** | Not Available | Not Available |
| ***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* | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **METHYL METHACRYLATE** | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyper reactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.<br>MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose. Long term exposure may result in damage to the liver, kidney, brain, spleen and bone marrow. It may cause mutations, especially at high doses. There is no relevant concern for effects on reproduction or cancer.<br>Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have 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<br>Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38<br>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.<br>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.<br>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer de facto carcinogens.<br>Inhalation (human) TCLo: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas] |

| | |
|---|---|
| **TDI/ GLYCEROL ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED COPOLYMER** | Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.<br>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.<br>Isocyanate vapours are irritating to the airways and can cause their inflammation, with wheezing, gasping, severe distress, even loss of consciousness and fluid in the lungs. Nervous system symptoms that may occur include headache, sleep disturbance, euphoria, inco-ordination, anxiety, depression and paranoia. |
| **METHYL METHACRYLATE & TDI/GLYCEROL ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED COPOLYMER** | The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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

| | End Point | Test Duration (HR) | Species | Value | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Evo Glue** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| **methyl methacrylate** | LC50 | 96 | Fish | 43.382mg/L | 3 |
| | EC50 | 48 | Crustacea | =69mg/L | 1 |
| | EC50 | 72 | Algae or other aquatic plants | >1-260mg/L | 2 |
| | NOEC | 504 | Crustacea | 37mg/L | 2 |
| **TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer** | NA | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| ***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* | | | | |

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

### Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW | LOW |

### Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW (BCF = 6.6) |

### Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate | LOW (KOC = 10.14) |

## SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | • Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.<br>• Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.<br>• Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.<br>• Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill. |

## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| | |
| **Marine** | • NO<br>• Not Applicable |
| **HAZCHEM** | •3YE |

### Land transport (ADG)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **UN Number** | 1133 | |
| **UN proper shipping name** | ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid | |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | Class | 3 |
| | Subrisk | NA |
| **Packing group** | II | |
| **Environmental hazard** | NA | |
| **Special precautions for user** | Special Provisions | NA |
| | Limited quantity | 5L |

### Air transport (ICAO-IATA/DGR)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **UN Number** | 1133 | |
| **UN proper shipping name** | ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid | |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | ICAO/IATA Class | 3 |
| | ICAO/IATA Subrisk | NA |
| | ERG Code | 3L |
| **Packing group** | II | |
| **Environmental hazard** | NA | |
| **Special precautions for user** | Special provisions | A3 |
| | Cargo Only Packing Instructions | 364 |
| | Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack | 60 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions | 353 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack | 5 L |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions | Y341 |
| | Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack | 1 L |

**Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)**

| | |
|---|---|
| **UN Number** | 1133 |
| **UN proper shipping name** | ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid |
| **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class: 3<br>IMDG Subrisk: NA |
| **Packing group** | II |
| **Environmental hazard** | NA |
| **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number: F-E, S-D<br>Special provisions: N/A<br>Limited Quantites: 5L |

**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**

METHYL METHACRYLATE(80-62-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
- Australia Exposure Standards
- 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) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
- International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

TDI/ GLYCEROL ETHOXYLATED, PROPOXYLATED COPOLYMER(57516-88-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
- Australia Exposure Standards
- Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
- Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2016 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

**National Inventory Status**

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AICS | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (methyl methacrylate; TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe- EINEC/ELINCS/NLP | Yes |
| Japan - ENCS | No (TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer) |
| Vietnam - NCI | Yes |
| Russia - ARIPS | No (TDI/ glycerol ethoxylated, propoxylated copolymer) |
| Legend: | *Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*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** | 09/02/2019 |
| **Initial Date** | 06/12/2018 |

| Version | Issue Date | Sections Updated |
|---|---|---|
| 3.1.1.1 | 08/12/2018 | Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Advice to Doctor, Appearance, Chronic Health, Classification, Disposal, Environmental, Exposure Standard, Handling Procedure, Instability Condition, Physical Properties, Storage (storage incompatibility), Storage (storage requirement), Storage (suitable container), Toxicity and Irritation (Other) |
| 4.1.1.1 | 11/12/2018 | Appearance, Ingredients |

### Other information

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

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

### Definitions and abbreviations

PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
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