

BIS-P Component A

Iccons

Chemwatch: 5172-36
Version No: 3.1.1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 02/04/2016
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	BIS-P Component A
Synonyms	Part Number: BIS-P420 (420ml), BIS-P300 (300ml)
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive mortar for fastening elements A-component (Resin).
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Iccons
Address	12 Produce Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9706 4344
Fax	09 9768 3329
Website	www.iccons.com.au
Email	info@iccons.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (24hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 112

CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Primary Number	Alternative Number 1	Alternative Number 2
1800 039 008	1800 039 008	+612 9186 1132


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

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
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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SIGNAL WORD **WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
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P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

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.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

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
14808-60-7	40-<60	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
868-77-9	5-<15	<u>2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate</u>
1321-45-5	1-<10	<u>methylstyrene, mixed isomers</u>
97-90-5	1-<5	<u>ethylene glycol dimethacrylate</u>
923-26-2	1-<5	<u>2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate</u>
38668-48-3	0.1-<1	<u>dipropoxy-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"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ 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.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>'''</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions. ▶ However, it will break down under fire conditions and the organic component may burn. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▶ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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"> ▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica - Crystalline: Quartz (respirable dust) / Quartz (respirable dust)	0.1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	methylstyrene, mixed isomers	Vinyl toluene	242 mg/m ³ / 50 ppm	483 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline-quartz; (Silicon dioxide)	0.075 mg/m ³	33 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, 2-	1.9 mg/m ³	21 mg/m ³	1,000 mg/m ³
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	9.9 mg/m ³	110 mg/m ³	650 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silica crystalline - quartz	N.E. mg/m ³ / N.E. ppm	50 mg/m ³

2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	5,000 ppm	400 ppm
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Not Available	Not Available

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.
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

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 / Class 1 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	Air-line*	-	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-3 P2	-
100+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

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

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.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Light beige paste with characteristic odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available

BIS-P Component A

Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	9.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	0.9	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	105.85

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	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	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
BIS-P Component A	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >4000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE * Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 3.02 mg/L/4hr ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 2255 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 90 mg - mild Skin (rabbit): 100% moderate
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: 3300 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: 11,200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	Oral (rat) LD50: 172 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): slight* * = BAYER Skin (rabbit): 4h - Non irrit.*

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

SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ

WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS**
The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 um) crystalline silica as being

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	carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours.
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days
METHYLSTYRENE, MIXED ISOMERS	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. 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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Olfaction and eye effects recorded
ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	UV (ultraviolet)/ EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups; "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates. The first group consists of well-defined acrylates which can be described by a simple idealised chemical; they are low molecular weight species with a very narrow weight distribution profile. The eurymeric acrylates cannot be described by an idealised structure and may differ fundamentally between various suppliers; they are of relatively high molecular weight and possess a wide weight distribution. Stenomeric acrylates are usually more hazardous than the eurymeric substances.
2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 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, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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.
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 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
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE & ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & 2-HYDROXYPROPYL METHACRYLATE	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.

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 available but does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ – Data required to make classification available

☒ – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	227mg/L	4
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	EC50	504	Crustacea	90.1mg/L	2
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	NOEC	504	Crustacea	24.1mg/L	2
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	LC50	96	Fish	5.2mg/L	2
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.6mg/L	2
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	EC0	24	Crustacea	1.0mg/L	4
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	NOEC	96	Crustacea	<1.0mg/L	4
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LC50	96	Fish	18.578mg/L	3
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	10.1mg/L	2

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ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	EC50	504	Crustacea	>5.05mg/L	2
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	NOEC	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.804mg/L	2
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
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LC50	96	Fish	36.619mg/L	3
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	106.699mg/L	3
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	EC50	384	Crustacea	8.786mg/L	3
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	57.8mg/L	2

Legend:

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

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

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW	LOW
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 1.54)
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	LOW (BCF = 110)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (LogKOW = 2.2088)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 3.2)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (LogKOW = 2.0121)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	HIGH (KOC = 1.043)
ethylene glycol dimethacrylate	LOW (KOC = 27.15)
2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 10)
dipropoxy-p-toluidine	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ(14808-60-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE(868-77-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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METHYLSTYRENE, MIXED ISOMERS(1321-45-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

ETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE(97-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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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)
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DIPROPOXY-P-TOLUIDINE(38668-48-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (2-hydroxypropyl methacrylate; silica crystalline - quartz; methylstyrene, mixed isomers; dipropoxy-p-toluidine; ethylene glycol dimethacrylate; 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
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
silica crystalline - quartz	14808-60-7, 122304-48-7, 122304-49-8, 12425-26-2, 1317-79-9, 70594-95-5, 87347-84-0
methylstyrene, mixed isomers	1321-45-5, 25013-15-4
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.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

www.chemwatch.net

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

Continued...

TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.