Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5057-89**
Version No: **9.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Issue Date: **05/09/2014**
Print Date: **16/09/2014**
Initial Date: **Not Available**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	PX51813 Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube, PX51817 Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 6ml Tube, PX51845 Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 300ml Cartridge
Proper shipping name	Not Applicable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available
CAS number	Not Applicable

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

Relevant identified uses	Anaerobic sealant to replace gaskets.

Details of the manufacturer/importer

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech
Address	100 Hassall Street 2164 NSW Australia
Telephone	1800 177 989
Fax	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3112

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 4
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI*

Label elements

Continued...

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**WARNING**

Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

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 dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available	50-70	polyurethane methacrylate resin
25852-47-5	10-30	polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate
67762-90-7	5-15	silica, dimethylsiloxane treated
868-77-9	<5	2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate
80-15-9	<3	cumyl hydroperoxide
79-10-7	0.1-1	acrylic acid

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

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

Continued...

	▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ 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).

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Minor Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles. ▸ Trowel up/scrape up.
Major Spills	▸ 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 MSDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ 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.

Continued...

Other information	▸ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. ▸ Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. ▸ **DO NOT** overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Metal can or drum ▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. ▸ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive. for multifunctional acrylates: ▸ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▸ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

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/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyurethane methacrylate resin	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.

Continued...

	▸ 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	▸ 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. ▸ 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:
Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube

Material	CPI
##acrylic	acid
BUTYL	C
PE	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red combustible gel with a mild odour; partly miscible with water.

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.08-1.18
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)	>149	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	>93 (TCC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available

Continued...

Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	1.5%(VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.67 @ 26 degC	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	>1	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. ▸ Bulk storages may have special storage requirements ▸ WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.
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	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum.
Skin Contact	The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either: ▸ produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or ▸ produces significant and severe inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. ▸ Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe 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. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Continued...

Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg	Eye - Severe irritant
		Skin - Severe irritant
	Not Available	Not Available
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	[Cabot]
		Eyes: 0.7/110 24hr Draize
		non-irritating
		Skin: 0/8 non-irritating
	Not Available	Not Available
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 497 mg/kg	* Rohm & Haas
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 1250 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): SEVERE *
	Oral (Guinea pig) LD50: 4680 mg/kg	post-exposure
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3275 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit): non-irritating*
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5050 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 220 ppm/4h	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 382 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 5300 mg/m3/2h	
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 144 mg/kg	
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 22 mg/kg	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 2400 mg/kg	
	Subcutaneous (Mouse) LD50: 1590 mg/kg	
	Not Available	Not Available

** Value obtained from manufacturer's msds*
unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances

Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube	Oral LD50: 5000 mg/kg * (species not reported) Dermal LD50: 2000 mg/kg * (species not reported) * [Manufacturer]

Continued...

SILICA, DIMETHYLSILOXANE TREATED	For silica amorphous: When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated. If swallowed, the vast majority of SAS is excreted in the faeces and there is little accumulation in the body. Following absorption across the gut, SAS is eliminated via urine without modification in animals and humans. SAS is not expected to be broken down (metabolised) in mammals.
2-HYDROXYETHYL METHACRYLATE	Dermal (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg* Effects persist beyond 21 days
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
Permatex Anaerobic Gasket Maker 50ml Tube, 2-HYDROXYETHYL 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.
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE, ACRYLIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS.

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 required to make classification available*
✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

CMR STATUS

SKIN	acrylic acid	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

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.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
Not Available	Not Available

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility

Continued...

Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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

Inland waterways transport (ADNR / River Rhine): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73 / 78 and the IBC code

Source	Ingredient	Pollution Category
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	acrylic acid	Y

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate(25852-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated(67762-90-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia - Northern Territories Work Health and Safety National Uniform Legislation Regulations- Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","Australia - Tasmania Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - Western Australia Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specified Uses or Methods of Handling","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - South Australia - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for health monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Queensland Work Health and Safety Regulation - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 Restricted hazardous chemicals","Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - New South Wales - Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - Requirements for health monitoring -Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - Tasmania - Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012 - Requirements for Health Monitoring - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring","Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance","Australia - South Australia - Hazardous Substances Requiring Health Surveillance"
2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate(868-77-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","FisherTransport Information","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists"

Continued...

cumyl hydroperoxide(80-15-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Currently Assigned Organic Peroxides in Packagings","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Organic Peroxides","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Portable Tank Instruction","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Acros Transport Information"
acrylic acid(79-10-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","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","Belgium Federal Public Service Mobility and Transport, Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail - Table A: Dangerous Goods List - RID 2013 (Dutch)","Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

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.
A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references

The (M)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.