

# ITW AAMTech

### Chemwatch: 5068-25

#### Version No: 6.1.1.1

Material Safety Data Sheet according to NOHSC and ADG requirements

# Issue Date: **08/09/2014** Print Date: **22/09/2015**

Initial Date: Not Available S.Local.AUS.EN

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

### **Product Identifier**

Product name	Permatex Large Diameter Threadlocker Red 36ml	
Synonyms	PX27740	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

Relevant identified<br/>usesUV/ EB-curing is a drying technology for coatings, inks and adhesives. It uses light of a certain wavelength or high speed<br/>electrons to give almost instantaneous dry films. It allows formulators to develop products for a wide variety of applications<br/>and substrates without using volatile organic compounds as solvents. It represents therefore a major technological advance<br/>compared to other technologies, which may require abatement installations to take care of these compounds, as many of<br/>these compounds are able to cause either environmental or health risks if present in a too large concentration.<br/>Anaerobic adhesive to lock and seal threaded fasteners.

### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW AAMTech	ITW AAMTech
Address	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South 3175 VIC Australia
Telephone	+800 438 996	1800 177 989
Fax	+64 9272 1949	1800 308 556
Website	www.aamtech.co.nz	www.aamtech.com.au
Email	info@aamtech.co.nz	info@aamtech.com.au

#### **Emergency telephone number**

Association / Organisation	Not Available	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+800 2436 2255	1800 039 008
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3112

### SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

#### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable		
	R52/53	Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.	
	R43	May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.	
	R20	Harmful by inhalation.	
Risk Phrases <sup>[1]</sup>	R34	Causes burns.	
	R48/20/22	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.	
	R41	Risk of serious damage to eyes.	

	R68(3) Possible risk of irreversible effects.	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Annex VI	
GHS Classification <sup>[1]</sup>	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Germ Cell Mutagen Category 2, STOT - RE Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS ; 3. Classification drawn from EC Directive 1272/2008 - Anne VI	

# Label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

# Hazard statement(s)

H332	Harmful if inhaled	
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	
H318	auses serious eye damage	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction	
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects	

# Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.	
P260	260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.	
P271	P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.	
P280	P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.	
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.	

# Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405

Store locked up.

# Precautionary statement(s) Disposal P501

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

#### Label elements



Relevant risk statements are found in section 2

Indication(s) of С danger SAFETY ADVICE S01 Keep locked up.

Continued...

Continued...

# Permatex Large Diameter Threadlocker Red 36ml

S02	Keep out of reach of children.		
S04	Keep away from living quarters.		
S13	Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.		
S20	When using do not eat or drink.		
S21	When using do not smoke.		
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.		
S26	n case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.		
S281	fter contact with skin, wash immediately with detergent and plenty of water.		
S35	This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.		
S36	Wear suitable protective clothing.		
S37	Wear suitable gloves.		
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.		
S39	Wear eye/face protection.		
S40	To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.		
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).		
S46	If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.		
S56	Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.		
S64	If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).		

### Other hazards

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.	
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.	
Possible respiratory sensitizer*.	
May possibly affect fertility*.	

# SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

# Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

# Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25852-47-5	50-60	polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate
39382-25-7	40-50	bisphenol A/ propylene oxide/ fumarate copolymer
80-15-9	1-10	cumyl hydroperoxide
81-07-2	0.5-4	saccharin
613-48-9	0.1-1	N.N-diethyl-p-toluidine

# SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

# Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul> <li>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</li> <li>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<ul> <li>If skin or hair contact occurs:</li> <li>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>

Inhalation	<ul> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul> <li>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

# Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

### **SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

# Extinguishing media ▶ Water spray or fog. Alcohol stable foam. Dry chemical powder. 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	6		
<ul> <li>Fire Fighting</li> <li>Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.</li> <li>Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>			
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul> <li>Combustible.</li> <li>Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul>		

### SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills	<ul> <li>Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
Major Spills	<ul> <li>Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na2S2O5) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO3), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na2SO3) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCI).</li> <li>Glutathione has also been used to inactivate the isothiazolinones.</li> <li>Use 20 volumes of decontaminating solution for each volume of biocide, and let containers stand for at least 30 minutes to deactivate microbicide before disposal.</li> </ul>

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

# Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling

+ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.

	<ul> <li>Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours.</li> </ul>
Other information	Ethoxylates/ alkoxylates react slowly with air or oxygen. Storage under heated conditions in the presence of air or oxygen increases reaction rate. For example, after storing at 95 F/ 35 C for 30 days in the presence of air, there is measurable oxidation of the ethoxylate. Lower temperatures will allow for longer storage time and higher temperatures will shorten the storage time if stored under an air or oxygen atmosphere.

# Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	For ethoxylates suitable containers include carbon steel coated with baked phenolic. Any moisture may cause rusting of carbon steel. If product is moisture free, uncoated carbon steel tanks may be used. • Metal can or drum • Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul> <li>Cumyl hydroperoxide <ul> <li>is a strong oxidiser</li> <li>reacts violently with reducing agents, acids, combustible materials, metallic salts of cobalt, organic materials, copper, lead</li> <li>decomposes explosively above 50 deg C</li> <li>corrodes or reacts with materials containing metals</li> <li>may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li> </ul> </li> <li>Segregate from mineral acids, paint driers, polyester or FRP resin accelerators, amines, resin promoters, zinc, cast iron, copper and brass, aluminium, zinc, lead, cast iron, manganese, vanadium, cobalt, mercury and strong alkalis</li> <li>Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature.</li> <li>Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.</li> <li>DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.</li> </ul>

# SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### **Control parameters**

# OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

### INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate		30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2000 mg/m3
cumyl hydroperoxide	Cumene hydroperoxide; (Isopropylbenzene hydroperoxide)		1.1 ppm	1.1 ppm	9.7 ppm
Ingredient	Original IDLH Rev		Revised IDLH		
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available No		Not Available		
bisphenol A/ propylene oxide/ fumarate copolymer	Not Available Not		ot Available		
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available Not Av		lot Available		
saccharin	Not Available		Not Available		
N,N-diethyl-p-toluidine	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	<ul> <li>Chemical goggles.</li> <li>Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul> <li>When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li> <li>NOTE:</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.</li> </ul>
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
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 Large Diameter Threadlocker Red 36ml

Material	СРІ
TEFLON	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 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 P2	-	AK-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AK-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AK-2 P2	AK-PAPR-2 P2 ^

### ^ - Full-face

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

#### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red combustible liquid with a mild odour; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.1
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	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
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)	9-15
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.67	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	Not Available

# SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul> <li>Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.</li> <li>Bulk storages may have special storage requirements</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>
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

dimethacrylate

	logical circles		
Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated b harmful. No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of expo Inhalation of cumyl hydroperoxide vapours may cause heada if inhaled in high concentration Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.	sure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. che, burning throat, shortness of breath, leading to lung oedema	
Ingestion	The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity.		
Skin Contact	The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation. All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic.		
Еуе	The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Undiluted cumyl hydroperoxide produced severe irritation and corneal damage after instillation in rabbit eye.		
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in t mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.		
Permatex Large Diameter Threadlocker	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available	
Red 36ml			
n a huathadana a hua a l	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION	
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kgt <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye - Severe irritant	

Skin - Severe irritant

bisphenol A/	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
propylene oxide/	Oral (rat) LD50: >15800 mg/kgg <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): non-irritating
fumarate copolymer		Skin (rabbit): non-irritating
	ΤΟΧΙΟΙΤΥ	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >515<1 mg/kg> <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg
cumyl hydroperoxide	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 220 ppm/4hg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 1431.7 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
saccharin	Oral (mouse) LD50: 17000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
N,N-diethyl-	тохісіту	IRRITATION
p-toluidine	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Subs Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTEC	tances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. S - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances
Permatex Large Diameter Threadlocker Red 36ml	Oral LD50: 10000 mg/kg (species not disclosed) * D	ermal LD50: 5000 mg/kg (species not disclosed) * *[Manufacturer]
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	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.	
BISPHENOL A/ PROPYLENE OXIDE/ FUMARATE COPOLYMER	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. [ICI America]	
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 on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria	
SACCHARIN	Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation , but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The neurotoxicity observed in the rat acute oral toxicity study (piloerection and upward curvature of the spine at 300 mg/kg and above; decreased activity, prostration, decreased abdominal muscle tone, reduced righting reflex, and decreased rate and depth of breathing at 900 mg/kg) and the acute dermal toxicity study (upward curvature of the spine was observed in increased incidence, but this was absent after day 5 post-dose at a dose of 2000 mg/kg) were felt to be at exposures in excess of those expected from the use pattern of this pesticide and that such effects would not be observed at estimated exposure doses. <b>Subchronic oral toxicity</b> studies showed systemic effects after repeated oral administration including decreased body weight, increased incidence of forestomach hyperplasia, and non-glandular stomach lesions in rats.	
Permatex Large Diameter Threadlocker Red 36ml & N,N-DIETHYL- P-TOLUIDINE		ntact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The diated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other

Acute Toxicity	¥	Carcinogenicity	0
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	✓	Aspiration Hazard	0
		Legend: 🗸 – Data required to make classification available	

X − Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification S − Data Not Available to make classification

#### **SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

#### Toxicity

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.

#### Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.42 days)
saccharin	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.42 days)
N,N-diethyl-p-toluidine	HIGH	HIGH

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
saccharin	LOW (LogKOW = 0.91)
N,N-diethyl-p-toluidine	LOW (LogKOW = 3.7001)

### Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (KOC = 2346)
saccharin	LOW (KOC = 32.13)
N,N-diethyl-p-toluidine	LOW (KOC = 466.1)

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to ne product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. ble retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
n

#### **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 73 / 78 and the IBC code

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

#### **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)

#### BISPHENOL A/ PROPYLENE OXIDE/ FUMARATE COPOLYMER(39382-25-7) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

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

Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists

#### SACCHARIN(81-07-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

### N,N-DIETHYL-P-TOLUIDINE(613-48-9) 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 (cumyl hydroperoxide; polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate; saccharin; N,N-diethyl-p-toluidine; bisphenol A/ propylene oxide/ fumarate copolymer)
China - IECSC	Υ
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate; bisphenol A/ propylene oxide/ fumarate copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Y
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ
Philippines - PICCS	Υ
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

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 (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.

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