Permatex Super Glue Tube 2g

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **2**

Chemwatch: **5058-07**
Version No: **8.1.1.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

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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 Super Glue Tube 2g
Chemical Name	ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE
Synonyms	PX49450 Permatex Super Glue Bottle 1 oz., PX82190 Permatex Super Glue Tube 2g
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	Adhesive, bonds previously unbondable plastics such as polyethylene and polypropylene.

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.

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
GHS Classification [1]	Flammable Liquid Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, STOT - SE (Resp. Irr.) Category 3, 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*

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Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H227	Combustible liquid
H315	Causes skin irritation
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H402	Harmful to aquatic life
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s): Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use… to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap

Precautionary statement(s): Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
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
7085-85-0	90-100	ethyl cyanoacrylate
9011-14-7	1-10	methyl methacrylate homopolymer
123-31-9	0.1-0.5	hydroquinone

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	**Eyelid Adhesion** ▸ Wash thoroughly with water and apply moist pad; maintain in position. ▸ **DO NOT** force separation. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor without delay.

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	▸ Minor eye contamination should be treated by copious washing with water or 1% sodium carbonate solution. ▸ The eye will generally open without further action, typically in one to two days. there should be no residual damage. ▸ Adhesive introduced ▸ Removal of contact lenses after eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. **Adhesive in the Eye:** ▸ Adhesive will attach itself to eye proteins and will disassociate from these over intermittent periods, usually within several hours. ▸ This will result in weeping until clearance of the protein complex. ▸ It is important to understand that disassociation will normally occur within a matter of hours even with gross contamination.
Skin Contact	Cyanoacrylate adhesives is a very fast setting and strong. they bond human tissues including skin in seconds. Experience shows that accidents involving cyanoacrylates are best handled by passive, non-surgical first aid. **Skin Contact:** ▸ Remove excessive adhesive. ▸ Soak in warm water - the adhesive should loosen from the skin in several hours. Dried adhesive does not present a health hazard. ▸ Contact with clothes, fabric, rags or tissues may generate heat, and strong irritating odours; skin burns may also ensue. **Skin Adhesion:** ▸ **IMMEDIATELY** immerse affected areas in warm soapy water. ▸ **DO NOT** force bonded surfaces apart. ▸ Use a gentle rolling action to peel surfaces apart if possible. It may be necessary to use a blunt edge such as a spatula or spoon handle. Do NOT attempt to pull the surfaces apart with a direct opposing action. ▸ Remove any cured material with warm, soapy water. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay. ▸ A solvent such as acetone may be used (with care!) to separate bonded skin surfaces. **NEVER** use solvent near eyes, mouth, cuts, or abrasions.
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. ▸ 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.
Ingestion	▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Seek medical advice. ▸ For material bonded in the mouth seek medical/dental attention. ▸ If lips are accidentally stuck together apply lots of warm water and encourage maximum wetting and pressure from saliva inside the mouth. ▸ Peal or roll lips apart. ▸ Do NOT attempt to pull the lips with direct opposing action. ▸ It is almost impossible to swallow cyanoacrylates. The adhesive solidifies and adheres in the mouth. Saliva will lip the adhesion in one or two days.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

It should never be necessary to use surgical means to separate tissues which become accidentally bonded. The action of physiological fluids or warm soapy water will cause this adhesive to eventually fail.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

	▸ Water spray or fog. ▸ Alcohol stable foam. ▸ Dry chemical powder.

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	▸ 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. ▸ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
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	If cloth has been used to wipe up spills, immediately soak the cloth in water to produce polymerisation and prevent possibility of autoignition. ▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin ▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. ▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

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	For cyanoacrylates: ▸ Avoid contact with acids, bases, amines. ▸ Avoid contact with clothes, fabric, rags (especially cotton and wool) rubber or paper; contact may cause polymerisation. ▸ Cyanoacrylate adhesives undergo anionic polymerization in the presence of a weak base, such as water, and are stabilized through the addition of a weak acid. The stabiliser is usually in the form of a weak acidic gas such as SO2, NO, or BF3.

PACKAGE MATERIAL INCOMPATIBILITIES

Not Available

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

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INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydroquinone	Hydroquinone	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex Super Glue Tube 2g	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
ethyl cyanoacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
hydroquinone	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	50 mg/m3

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. ▸ 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 Super Glue Tube 2g

Material	CPI
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
PVC	C

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 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

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* 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.

^ - 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	Clear colourless combustible liquid with a sharp odour. Moisture initiates polymerisation. Solidifies instantly in contact with water.

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.05-1.16
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)	85 (TCC)	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Combustible.	**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)**	<2 (VOC - by wt)
Vapour pressure (kPa)	<0.027	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Available	**pH as a solution(1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3 (approx.)	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a

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	substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Uncured cyanoacrylates are difficult to swallow as saliva cures the surface of the adhesive with negligible bonding. The cured material is considered to be non-hazardous.
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 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. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur. Vapour exposure to 40-60 ppm cyanoacrylate is objectionable producing lachrymation, rhinorrhoea and blurred vision. The material is capable of gluing the eyelids together.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Practical evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population. Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases.

Permatex Super Glue Tube 2g	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
ethyl cyanoacrylate	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg	[Manufacturer]
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: 0.22 ml/kg *	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 0.18 ml/kg *	
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate homopolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
hydroquinone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: 320 mg/kg	Skin (human): 2% - mild
		Skin (human): 5% - SEVERE
	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 Super Glue Tube 2g	Dermal (LD50) >2000 mg/kg *: species not reported
ETHYL CYANOACRYLATE	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

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	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. * [AIHAAP]
METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
Permatex Super Glue Tube 2g, HYDROQUINONE	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.

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms.
Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health.The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

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
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.

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID	COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID, regulated for storage purposes only
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

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

ethyl cyanoacrylate(7085-85-0) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","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)","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 National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"
methyl methacrylate homopolymer(9011-14-7) is found on the following regulatory lists	"Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","FisherTransport Information","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)","Australia National Pollutant Inventory","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","Australia Hazardous Waste Act - List B Wastes","GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles","IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"
hydroquinone(123-31-9) is found on the following regulatory lists	"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)","IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances","Australia Exposure Standards","International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index","Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2","FisherTransport Information","Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions","Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes","United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)","International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs","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)","OECD Existing Chemicals Database","Sigma-AldrichTransport Information","United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)","Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List","International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations","Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)","Australia - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes","Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6"

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.

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end of SDS