

# Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml

ITW AAMTech

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Chemwatch: 5109-38

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Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **Not Available**

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

### Product Identifier

<b>Product name</b>	Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Synonyms</b>	PX24300 Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml, PX24350 Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 50ml
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate))
<b>Chemical formula</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Other means of identification</b>	Not Available
<b>CAS number</b>	Not Applicable

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

<b>Relevant identified uses</b>	Anaerobic sealant/adhesive for use on coarse threaded components.
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### Details of the manufacturer/importer

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

### Emergency telephone number

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

## SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Classification of the substance or mixture

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

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

### Label elements

## Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml

<b>GHS label elements</b>	
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**SIGNAL WORD**     **WARNING**

### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation
<b>H317</b>	May cause an allergic skin reaction
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation
<b>H401</b>	Toxic to aquatic life
<b>H411</b>	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### Precautionary statement(s): Prevention

<b>P271</b>	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P273</b>	Avoid release to the environment.

### Precautionary statement(s): Response

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

### Precautionary statement(s): Storage

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

### Precautionary statement(s): Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised chemical landfill or if organic to high temperature incineration
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## SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

### Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25852-47-5	50-70	<a href="#">polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate</a>
18268-70-7	10-20	<a href="#">tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate)</a>
9003-20-7	<5	<a href="#">vinyl acetate homopolymer</a>
57-55-6	<5	<a href="#">propylene glycol</a>
9002-88-4	<3	<a href="#">polyethylene</a>
80-15-9	<2	<a href="#">cumyl hydroperoxide</a>
79-10-7	0.1-1	<a href="#">acrylic acid</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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, without delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></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>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

### Extinguishing media

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Water spray or fog.</li> <li>▶ Alcohol stable foam.</li> <li>▶ Dry chemical powder.</li> <li>▶ Carbon dioxide.</li> </ul>
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### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 (Na<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO<sub>3</sub>), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl).</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>

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

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### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

#### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.</li> <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>
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>▶ <b>DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.</b></li> </ul>

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>for multifunctional acrylates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases.</li> <li>▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation.</li> <li>▶ Storage beyond expiration date, may initiate polymerisation. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)</li> <li>▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.</li> </ul>

#### 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	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol total: (vapour & particulates) / Propane-1,2-diol: particulates only	474 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	acrylic acid	Acrylic acid	5.9 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Sk

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	TEEL-0	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate)	Not Available	Not Available
vinyl acetate homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available	Not Available
acrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available

#### Exposure controls

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<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>Personal protection</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles.</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>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ P.V.C. apron.</li> <li>▶ Barrier cream.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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:

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Material	CPI
##acrylic	acid
BUTYL	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
SARANEX-23	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
##cumyl	hydroperoxide

\* 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 5 x ES	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 25 x ES	Air-line*	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-3 P2	-
50+ x ES	-	Air-line**	-

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

^ - 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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

<b>Appearance</b>	Blue combustible liquid with a mild odour; not miscible with water.
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<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.00-1.15
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	>149	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>93 (PMCC)	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	<3% (VOC - by wt)
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water (g/L)</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution(1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

**SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperatures.</li> <li>▶ Polymerisation may be accompanied by generation of heat as exotherm.</li> <li>▶ Process is self accelerating as heating causes more rapid polymerisation.</li> <li>▶ Exotherm may cause boiling with generation of acrid, toxic and flammable vapour.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

**SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Inhaled</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Isothiazolinones are moderately to highly toxic by oral administration. The major signs of toxicity were severe gastric irritation, lethargy, and ataxia
<b>Skin Contact</b>	The material produces severe skin irritation; evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ produces severe inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>

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<b>Eye</b>	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.
<b>Chronic</b>	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.

<b>Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg	Eye - Severe irritant
	Not Available	Skin - Severe irritant
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate)</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >20 ml/kg	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 18000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>vinyl acetate homopolymer</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >25000 mg/kg	No data available
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>propylene glycol</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 11890 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - mild
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 20800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral (rat) LD50: 20000 mg/kg	Skin(human):104 mg/3d Intermit Mod
	Not Available	Skin(human):500 mg/7days mild
<b>polyethylene</b>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 12000 mg/m3/30m	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg	Not Available
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>cumyl hydroperoxide</b>	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	Not Available

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	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	<b>acrylic acid</b>	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

<b>Permatex Surface Insensitive Threadlocker Blue 10ml</b>	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.
<b>TETRAETHYLENE GLYCOL DI(2-ETHYLHEXANOATE)</b>	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. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. For glycol and diol aliphatic esters:(group C) According to a classification scheme described by the American Chemistry Council' Aliphatic Esters Panel, Group C substances are comprised of a monocarboxylic acid (generally natural fatty acids, e.g., oleic, stearic, C6-C10 fatty acids) and a dihydroxy alcohol (glycol or diol such as ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol).
<b>VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER</b>	Ames Test (with and without metabolic activation): negative Genotoxic effects, cells of mammals, in vitro (without metabolic activation): negative
<b>PROPYLENE GLYCOL</b>	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 the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The acute oral toxicity of propylene glycol is very low, and large quantities are required to cause perceptible health damage in humans.
<b>POLYETHYLENE</b>	polyethylene pyrolyzate
<b>CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE</b>	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
<b>POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE, ACRYLIC ACID</b>	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.
<b>VINYL ACETATE HOMOPOLYMER, POLYETHYLENE</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Acute Toxicity



Carcinogenicity



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<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊘
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	⊘
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊘	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊘

**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

<b>SKIN</b>	acrylic acid	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Sk
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### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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
Not Available	Not Available

### SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

#### Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> </ul>
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### SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Z

#### Land transport (ADG)

<b>UN number</b>	3082
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Continued...

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<b>Packing group</b>	III				
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate))				
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data				
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	9	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>179 274 331 335 AU01</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	179 274 331 335 AU01	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	179 274 331 335 AU01				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

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

<b>UN number</b>	3082														
<b>Packing group</b>	III														
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate))														
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data														
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>9L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	9L								
ICAO/IATA Class	9														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	9L														
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A97A158</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>450 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>450 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>30 kg G</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A97A158	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G
Special provisions	A97A158														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G														

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

<b>UN number</b>	3082						
<b>Packing group</b>	III						
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate))						
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	No relevant data						
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>IMDG Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	9	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable		
IMDG Class	9						
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable						
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>EMS Number</td> <td>F-A , S-F</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>274 335</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited Quantities</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> </table>	EMS Number	F-A , S-F	Special provisions	274 335	Limited Quantities	5 L
EMS Number	F-A , S-F						
Special provisions	274 335						
Limited Quantities	5 L						

#### 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

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## SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<p><b>polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate(25852-47-5) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"</p>
<p><b>tetraethylene glycol di(2-ethylhexanoate) (18268-70-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "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)", "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 - New South Wales Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 - Characteristics of trackable wastes"</p>
<p><b>vinyl acetate homopolymer(9003-20-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"FisherTransport Information", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "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)", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia Hazardous Waste Act - List B Wastes", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements"</p>
<p><b>propylene glycol(57-55-6) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Approved Active Constituents for Agricultural Chemical Products", "IMO Provisional Categorization of Liquid Substances - List 3: (Trade-named) mixtures containing at least 99% by weight of components already assessed by IMO, presenting safety hazards", "FisherTransport Information", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Other Liquid Substances", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "Australia FAISD Handbook - First Aid Instructions, Warning Statements, and General Safety Precautions", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)", "International Numbering System for Food Additives", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Humectant", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVM) Record of approved active constituents", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) Compendium of Food Additive Specifications - Glazing agent"</p>
<p><b>polyethylene(9002-88-4) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"FisherTransport Information", "Australia Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) Substances that may be used in Listed medicines", "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)", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – United Kingdom", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List"</p>
<p><b>cumyl hydroperoxide(80-15-9) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "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) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Packing Instruction - Organic Peroxides", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Currently Assigned Organic Peroxides in Packagings", "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 Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Portable Tank Instruction", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "Acros Transport Information"</p>
<p><b>acrylic acid(79-10-7) is found on the following regulatory lists</b></p>	<p>"International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)", "Australia - Victoria Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Schedule 9: Materials at Major Hazard Facilities (And Their Threshold Quantity) Table 2", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (Draft)", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes", "United Nations</p>

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Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs", "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)", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "OECD Existing Chemicals Database", "Sigma-Aldrich Transport Information", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)", "Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "Australia Hazardous Substances Information System - Consolidated Lists", "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](http://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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