

Devcon Plastic Welder Activator

ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS

Chemwatch: 2052725
Version No: 10.1
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 10/03/2023
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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Devcon Plastic Welder Activator
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Product Code: DS-220
Proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Activator component of two part methacrylate system.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ITW POLYMERS & FLUIDS	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)
Address	100 Hassall Street, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 Australia	Unit 2/38 Trugood Drive, East Tamaki, Auckland 2013 New Zealand
Telephone	+61 2 9757 8800	0800 476 265
Fax	+61 2 9757 3855	+64 9 273 6489
Website	www.itwpf.com.au	www.itwpf.co.nz
Email	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)	ITW Polymers & Fluids (NZ)	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 1800 951 288	0800 2436 2255	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9573 3188	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Germ Cell Mutagenicity Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Devcon Plastic Welder Activator

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H320	Causes eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.

Precautionary statement(s) General

P101	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P103	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves and protective clothing.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
80-62-6	70-80	<u>methyl methacrylate</u>
9003-56-9	1-10	<u>styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer</u>
25852-37-3	1-10	<u>methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer</u>
Not Available	1-10	proprietary ingredient
34562-31-7	1-10	<u>3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

Continued...

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For methyl methacrylate:

Significant effects developing over a work-shift are not detected by symptomatology, blood pressure, respiratory function testing, haemoglobin and white cell count, urinalysis and blood chemistry. Effects may occur in high concentration exposure groups with regard to serum glucose and blood urea, nitrogen, cholesterol, albumin and total bilirubin values. Possible alterations occur in skin and nervous system symptomatology, urinalysis findings and serum triglycerides. Diagnostic signs taken as indicative of methyl methacrylate-induced local neurotoxicity include sensory nerve distal conduction velocities. These deficits appear to result from diffusion of the substance into neurons, lysis of membrane lipids and demyelination.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▶ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▶ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂) nitrogen oxides (NO_x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke</p>
HAZCHEM	•3YE

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Remove all ignition sources.Clean up all spills immediately.Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Clear area of personnel and move upwind.Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.May be violently or explosively reactive.Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.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	<p>Easily peroxidisable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound.Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the container label is first opened, or laboratory synthesised materials are the responsibility of the individual chemist.WARNING: This product may form peroxides which themselves are not themselves particularly hazardous but which on decomposition may initiate explosive polymerisation of the bulk monomer (Trommsdorf effect).Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser.Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.DO NOT store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped.Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Packing as supplied by manufacturer.Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.Bulk storages may have special storage requirementsWARNING: 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. <p>For acrylic and methacrylic acid esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Avoid contact with strong acids, strong alkalies, oxidising agents, polymerisation initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron or rustAvoid heat, flame, sunlight, x-rays or ultra-violet radiation.Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperature and in presence of ignition sources - polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)In order to prevent polymerization, acrylates and methacrylates must always be stored under air, and never under inert gases. <p>The presence of oxygen is required for the stabilizer (inhibitor) to function effectively. The storage temperature must not exceed 35 deg C. Under these conditions, a storage stability of one year can be expected.</p>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl methacrylate	Methyl methacrylate	50 ppm / 208 mg/m3	416 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
methyl methacrylate	1,000 ppm	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.
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Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p> <p>Refer also to protective measures for the other component used with the product. Read both SDS before using; store and attach SDS together.</p>
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Safety glasses with side shields.▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]▶ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Overalls.▶ PVC Apron.▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.▶ Eyewash unit.▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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Appearance	Flammable paste with a fragrant odour; does not mix with water.		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	0.96
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 (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	100.5	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	10 (TCC)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	3 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.5	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	<50 g/l (VOC) mixed
Vapour pressure (kPa)	4 @ 20 deg.C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	4.5-5.5 (5% soln)
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.5	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. Bulk storages may have special storage requirements WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.</p> <p>There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, irreversible damage of organs. Workers in plants manufacturing methyl methacrylate may experience headaches, pains in the extremities, tiredness, memory loss and sleep disturbance, with hormonal disturbance in women. Inhalation of the substance may cause low blood pressure, central nervous system depression, liver and kidney degeneration and death from failure of breathing.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).</p> <p>At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).</p> <p>Oral doses can produce low blood pressure, central nervous system depression and drowsiness, liver and kidney degeneration and death after cessation of breathing.</p>
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

Continued...

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	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Toxic effects may result from skin absorption</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	<p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.</p> <p>Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Prolonged and repeated exposures can cause liver and kidney damage, low blood pressure and heart attack. There may be increased deaths from colon or rectal cancer. Long term local injection may cause tumour of the local tissues. When inhaled, it may cause watery and sore nostrils and destruction of the organ of smell.</p>

Devcon Plastic Welder Activator	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 150 mg
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 29.8 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7872 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10000 mg/kg (open)
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5010 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5010 mg/kg ^[2]	
methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

METHYL METHACRYLATE	<p>Inhalation (human) TCLO: 60 mg/m3(15 ppm) [* Manuf. Rohm & Haas]</p> <p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.</p> <p>MMA is absorbed after inhalation, oral intake and less readily through the skin. Following inhalation it is partly deposited in the airway where it is metabolised by local enzymes. Acute toxicity is low. Skin, eye and airway irritation can result as well as degeneration of the smell function of the nose.</p> <p>Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example</p> <p>Monalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53</p> <p>Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER	<p>Ultrafine particles (UFPs) may be produced at lower temperatures during the 3D printing process Concerns have been raised regarding airborne UFP concentrations generated while printing with ABS, as UFPs have been linked with adverse health effects</p>

3,5-DIETHYL-1,2-DIHYDRO-1-PHENYL-2-PROPYLPYRIDINE	product: >95% * National Starch and Chemical Company NJ, USA
METHYL METHACRYLATE & 3,5-DIETHYL-1,2-DIHYDRO-1-PHENYL-2-PROPYLPYRIDINE	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.
METHYL METHACRYLATE & STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER	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.

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 either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Devcon Plastic Welder Activator	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>110mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	69mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	170mg/l	1
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	48mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	>79mg/l	2
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
methyl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
methyl methacrylate	LOW (BCF = 6.6)

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.5781)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW (Log KOC = 10.14)
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	LOW (Log KOC = 34730)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">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 SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.Recycle wherever possible.Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).Decontaminate empty containers.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3YE

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1133				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr></table>	Class	3	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
Class	3				
Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable				
14.4. Packing group	II				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table><tr><td>Special provisions</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>Limited quantity</td><td>5 L</td></tr></table>	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	5 L
Special provisions	Not Applicable				
Limited quantity	5 L				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1133						
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Adhesives containing flammable liquid						
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table><tr><td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr><tr><td>ERG Code</td><td>3L</td></tr></table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L
ICAO/IATA Class	3						
ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	3L						
14.4. Packing group	II						

14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1133	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E , S-D
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer	Not Available
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
methyl methacrylate	Not Available
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available
methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer	Not Available
3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

methyl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (methyl methacrylate; styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer; 3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (methyl methacrylate/ butyl acrylate copolymer; 3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (3,5-diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/03/2023
Initial Date	28/02/2008

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
10.1	10/03/2023	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

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.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.