KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A

JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: **4.5**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **10/25/2023**
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S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A
Synonyms	50176 (KwikWeld™ Syringe) Part A
Other means of identification	UFI:1TXF-74E7-300D-WURX

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**JRP Distribution Ltd**
Address	Unit 10A, Business Park, City Fields Way Tangmere PO20 2FT United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 1903 750355
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.jbweld.com
Email	info@jbweld.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H335 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567*

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Supplementary statement(s)

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

REACH - Art.57-59: The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) at the SDS print date.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 25068-38-6* 2.500-033-5 3.603-074-00-8 4.Not Available	60-70	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; H335, H315, H319, H317 [1]	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C ≥ 5 % | Skin Irrit 2; H315: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available
1. 9003-36-5* 2.500-006-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10-20	bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 2425-79-8* 2.219-371-7 3.603-072-00-7 4.Not Available	10-20	1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H332, H302, H315, H319, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 67762-90-7 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	Not Classified; EUH066 [3]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 7439-89-6 2.231-096-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	iron	Not Classified [3]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1333-86-4 2.422-130-0|435-640-3|215-609-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<0.5	carbon black	Not Classified [3]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1302-78-9 2.215-108-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*

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SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▸ 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.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

▸ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
▸ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. ▸ When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. ▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides silicon dioxide (SiO2) May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ 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	Moderate hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area. ‣ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	The substance may be or contains a 'metalloid' The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron,silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine. Silicas: ‣ react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas ‣ react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide ‣ reacts exothermically with oxygen difluoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ‣ may react with fluorine, chlorates ‣ are incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate ‣ may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Dermal 104.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 29.39 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 62.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 8.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 6.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Dermal 6.66 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 3.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.16 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.024 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.24 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.084 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.008 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.003 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP) 0.028 mg/kg food (Oral)
iron	Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Oral 0.71 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	Not Available
carbon black	Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Inhalation 0.06 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) **	50 mg/L (Water (Fresh))
C.I. Pigment White 19	Dermal 3.05 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 1.52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 1.52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.002 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	0.82 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 25 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.082 mg/L (Water (Marine))

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* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	iron	Iron salts (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	carbon black	Carbon black	3.5 mg/m3	7 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	C.I. Pigment White 19	Kaolin, respirable dust	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	Not Available	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	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.*	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ 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.
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. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Body protection	See Other protection below

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Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black Liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odor	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**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)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

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Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. Amorphous silicas generally are less hazardous than crystalline silicas, but the former can be converted to the latter on heating and subsequent cooling. Inhalation of dusts containing crystalline silicas may lead to silicosis, a disabling lung disease that may take years to develop. Soluble silicates do not exhibit sensitizing potential. Testing in bacterial and animal experiments have not shown any evidence of them causing mutations or birth defects.

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg[2]	

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]

1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1118 mg/kg[1]	

silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Eyes: 0.7/110 24hr Draize non-irritating [Cabot]
	Skin: 0/8 non-irritating

iron	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (Rat) LD50: 98600 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

carbon black	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

C.I. Pigment White 19	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.08 mg/l4h[1]	
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.3 mg/l4h[1]	
Oral (Cat) LD50; >1.25 mg/kg[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[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*

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A	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. 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.

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CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m3/6h/90D-I Nil reported **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A & SILICA, DIMETHYLSILOXANE TREATED	For silica amorphous: Derived No Adverse Effects Level (NOAEL) in the range of 1000 mg/kg/d. In humans, synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) is essentially non-toxic by mouth, skin or eyes, and by inhalation. Epidemiology studies show little evidence of adverse health effects due to SAS. Repeated exposure (without personal protection) may cause mechanical irritation of the eye and drying/cracking of the skin. When experimental animals inhale synthetic amorphous silica (SAS) dust, it dissolves in the lung fluid and is rapidly eliminated.
CARBON BLACK & C.I. PIGMENT WHITE 19	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

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*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part A

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	2.4mg/l	Not Available

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	32mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	24mg/l	2

silica, dimethylsiloxane treated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

iron

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.00499-0.00819mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4

carbon black

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.2mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	33.076-41.968mg/l	4
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3200mg/l	1

Continued...

C.I. Pigment White 19	

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	19000mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	410mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<1.4mg/l	2

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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.1458)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. 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. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ 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).
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Note:	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number or ID**	Not Applicable

Continued...

number	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

Continued...

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
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	Not Available
iron	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available
silica, dimethylsiloxane treated	Not Available
iron	Not Available
carbon black	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

silica, dimethylsiloxane treated is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

carbon black is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

C.I. Pigment White 19 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether; silica, dimethylsiloxane treated; iron; carbon black; C.I. Pigment White 19)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (silica, dimethylsiloxane treated)
Japan - ENCS	No (iron)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (silica, dimethylsiloxane treated)
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	10/25/2023
Initial Date	10/14/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.5	10/24/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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.
For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Minimum classification
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Minimum classification
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , H335	Calculation method

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B

JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: **7.22**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: **10/25/2023**
Print Date: **10/25/2023**
S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B
Synonyms	50176 (KwikWeld™ Syringe) Part B
Other means of identification	UFI:FTXF-74E7-300D-WUS4

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

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**JRP Distribution Ltd**
Address	Unit 10A, Business Park, City Fields Way Tangmere PO20 2FT United Kingdom
Telephone	+44 1903 750355
Fax	903-885-5911
Website	www.jbweld.com
Email	info@jbweld.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC)**
Emergency telephone numbers	**112**
Other emergency telephone numbers	**Not Available**

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H350i - Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H361fd - Reproductive Toxicity Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567*

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Danger**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

Page 1 continued...

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH211	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P330	Rinse mouth.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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.

2.3. Other hazards

4-nonylphenol, branched	Listed in the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation
4-nonylphenol, branched	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	**%[weight]**	**Name**	**Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567**	**SCL / M-Factor**	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**
1. 72244-98-5* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	50-60	pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H317, H412 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 9003-36-5* 2.500-006-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A; H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 71074-89-0* 2.275-162-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<1	bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H318 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 90-72-2* 2.202-013-9 3.603-069-00-0 4.Not Available	1-10	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H314, H318 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 84852-15-3 2.284-325-5 3.601-053-00-8 4.Not Available	10-20	4-nonylphenol, branched **[e]**	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Acute Hazard Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 1; H302, H314, H361fd, H400, H410 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 140-31-8* 2.205-411-0 3.612-105-00-4 4.Not Available	1-10	N-aminoethylpiperazine	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
			4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H311, H314, H290, H318, H302, H317 [1]		
1. 111-40-0* 2.203-865-4 3.612-058-00-X 4.Not Available	<0.5	diethylenetriamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H373, H290, H318, H360Fd, H302, H360Df, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 111-41-1* 2.203-867-5 3.603-194-00-0 4.Not Available	<0.05	N-aminoethylethanolamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H290, H318, H302, H360, H362, H317 [1]	STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available
1. 13463-67-7* 2.236-675-5 3.022-006-00-2 4.Not Available	1-5	titanium dioxide	Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H350i, H332, H315, H319 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 7439-89-6 2.231-096-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	iron	Not Classified [3]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1302-78-9 2.215-108-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-5	C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 100-51-6* 2.202-859-9 3.603-057-00-5 4.Not Available	1-10	benzyl alcohol	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H312, H302, H319, H317, EUH019 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▸ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ **IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.** ▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▸ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▸ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. **Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:** ▸ **INDUCE** vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, **ONLY IF CONSCIOUS**. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. **NOTE:** Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Continued...

See Section 11

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	‣ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Clean up all spills immediately. ‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes. ‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	‣ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ‣ Use in a well-ventilated area.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	‣ Store in original containers. ‣ Keep containers securely sealed. ‣ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2. 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	‣ Avoid strong bases. ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available

Continued...

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Dermal 104.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 29.39 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 62.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 8.7 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 6.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Dermal 0.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.53 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *Dermal 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.13 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 0.13 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) **	0.046 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.46 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.005 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.262 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.026 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.025 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.2 mg/L (STP)
4-nonylphenol, branched	Dermal 7.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *Dermal 3.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.08 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 7.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) ** *Oral 0.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) **	0.61 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.57 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 4.62 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 1.23 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 2.3 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 9.5 mg/L (STP) 2.36 mg/kg food (Oral)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Dermal 3.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 15 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 10.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 80 µg/m³ (Local, Acute)	0.058 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.58 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.006 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 215 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 21.5 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 250 mg/L (STP)
diethylenetriamine	Dermal 11.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 15.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.1 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.87 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 92.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 4.88 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 4.88 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 27.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) **	0.56 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.32 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.056 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1072 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 107.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 7.97 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 6 mg/L (STP)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.704 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) *Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.174 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	0.022 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.22 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.172 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.017 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.019 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 82.2 mg/L (STP) 0.001 g/kg food (Oral)
titanium dioxide	Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Inhalation 28 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	Not Available
iron	Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Oral 0.71 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Dermal 3.05 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 1.52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 1.52 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.002 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	0.82 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 25 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.082 mg/L (Water (Marine))
benzyl alcohol	Dermal 8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 22 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 110 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *Dermal 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) **	1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.3 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.27 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.527 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))

Continued...

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
	*Inhalation 5.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 27 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) ** *Oral 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) **	0.456 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 39 mg/L (STP)

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	diethylenetriamine	2,2'-Iminodi(ethylamine)	1 ppm / 4.3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Sk
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: total inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	iron	Iron salts (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	C.I. Pigment White 19	Kaolin, respirable dust	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
4-nonylphenol, branched	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
N-aminoethylpiperazine	6.4 mg/m3	71 mg/m3	420 mg/m3
diethylenetriamine	3 ppm	8.5 ppm	51 ppm
N-aminoethylethanolamine	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4-nonylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
N-aminoethylpiperazine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
N-aminoethylethanolamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
benzyl alcohol	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.*	

8.2. Exposure controls

Continued...

8.2.1. 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.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ 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.
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.

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Blue-Gray Free Flowing Paste

Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**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)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.
Chronic	Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother. Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation.

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10200 mg/kg *[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >100 mg/m3 *[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg *[2]	
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
4-nonylphenol, branched	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE

Continued...

	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000-2500 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 880 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mod
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2410 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 0.1 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h - SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
diethylenetriamine	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1090 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat)LC: 70 mg/m3/4h[2]	Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 71 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit):500 mg open moderate
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 74 mg/kg[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1080 mg/kg[2]	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg[2]	Skin (rabbit): 445 mg (open)mild
	Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Skin : Mild
	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg[2]	Skin(rabbit):10 mg/24h open
	Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3550 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg[2]	
	Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2250 mg/kg[2]	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
titanium dioxide	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 0.04 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Mouse)LD50; >10000 mg/kg *[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Mouse)TDLo: 0.0032 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat)LD50: >20000 mg/kg *[2]	
	Oral (Rat)TDLo: 60000 mg/kg[2]	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
iron	Oral (Rat) LD50: 98600 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
C.I. Pigment White 19	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.08 mg/l4h[1]	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3.3 mg/l4h[1]	
	Oral (Cat) LD50; >1.25 mg/kg[2]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
benzyl alcohol	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat)LC50: >4178 mg/m3/4h[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat)LC50: 1000 ppm/8h[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Inhalation (Rat)LCLo: 2000 ppm/4h[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

Continued...

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*

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products. Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation. Both the vitro skin corrosion test and the vivo skin irritation study did not show significant irritating properties A reliable in vivo eye irritation in rabbit is available, demonstrating no significant eye irritating properties. In a LLNA study it was shown that the material could elicit a SI =3. Based on this result, the material needs to be classified as a skin sensitiser, according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. A 90-day oral gavage study in rats was performed according to GLP and OECD 408 (1998). Based on decreased platelet count and increased incidence of follicular hypertrophy/hyperplasia in the thyroid glands in males at 250 mg/kg bw/d and above, the NOAEL was set at 75 mg/kg bw/d. Based on the available data on genetic toxicity, the substance needs not to be classified for genotoxicity according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixture * REACh Dossier
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	For nonylphenol and its compounds: Alkylphenols like nonylphenol and bisphenol A have estrogenic effects in the body. They are known as xenoestrogens. Estrogenic substances and other endocrine disruptors are compounds that have hormone-like effects in both wildlife and humans. These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation. Repeated exposure may irritate the stomach. For nonylphenol: Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure to nonylphenol may cause liver changes and kidney dysfunction. Nonylphenol was not found to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Gastrointestinal changes, liver changes, effects on newborn recorded.
N-aminoethylpiperazine	for piperazine: Exposure to piperazine and its salts has clearly been demonstrated to cause asthma in occupational settings. No NOAEL can be estimated for respiratory sensitisation (asthma). Although the LD50 levels indicate a relatively low level of oral acute toxicity (LD50 1-5 g/kg bw), signs of neurotoxicity may appear in humans after exposure to lower doses. Based on exposure levels of up to 3.4 mg/kg/day piperazine base and a LOAEL of 110 mg/kg, there is no concern for acute toxicity In pigs, piperazine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and the major part of the resorbed compound is excreted as unchanged piperazine during the first 48 hours.
diethylenetriamine	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure. For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to cause skin irritation or sensitisation, eye irritation and genetic defects, but have not been shown to cause cancer.
N-aminoethylethanolamine	For N-aminoethylethanolamine: The substance does not appear to cause mutations. At high doses, it may reduce fertility. N-aminoethylethanolamine may also cause developmental toxicity and birth defects.
titanium dioxide	* IUCLID 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. Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
benzyl alcohol	Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity. For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin.
KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B & pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped & N-aminoethylpiperazine & diethylenetriamine & N-aminoethylethanolamine & benzyl alcohol	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.
KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B & N-aminoethylpiperazine & diethylenetriamine & N-aminoethylethanolamine	Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage. As such, they require careful handling.

Continued...

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped & 4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & N-aminoethylpiperazine & diethylenetriamine & N-aminoethylethanolamine & titanium dioxide	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.
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & diethylenetriamine	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & N-aminoethylpiperazine & diethylenetriamine	The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
N-aminoethylpiperazine & titanium dioxide	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
titanium dioxide & C.I. PIGMENT WHITE 19	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
titanium dioxide & benzyl alcohol	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body s hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.
Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

KwikWeld™ Syringe - Part B

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	12mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	87mg/l	Not Available
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	12mg/l	Not Available

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	280mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	Not Available

Continued...

4-nonylphenol, branched

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027-0.033mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.14mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027mg/l	1
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.0039mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	0.13mg/l	Not Available

N-aminoethylpiperazine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	495mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	32mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	18mg/l	1

diethylenetriamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	345.6mg/l	1
BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3-1.7	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1164mg/l	1
EC50	48h	Crustacea	16mg/l	1
ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1164mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	175mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	5.6mg/l	1

N-aminoethylethanolamine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.2	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	22mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	640mg/l	2
EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	10mg/l	1

titanium dioxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2

iron

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	0.00499-0.00819mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4

C.I. Pigment White 19

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
LC50	96h	Fish	19000mg/l	4
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	410mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>10000mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<1.4mg/l	2

benzyl alcohol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2

Continued...

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*

On the basis of available evidence concerning either toxicity, persistence, potential to accumulate and or observed environmental fate and behaviour, the material may present a danger, immediate or long-term and /or delayed, to the structure and/ or functioning of natural ecosystems.
Surfactants are in general toxic to aquatic organisms due to their surface-active properties. Historically, synthetic surfactants were often composed of branched alkyl chains resulting in poor biodegradability which led to concerns about their environmental effects. Today however, many of them, for example those used in large amounts, globally, as detergents, are linear and therefore readily biodegradable and considered to be of rather low risk to the environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
4-nonylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH
N-aminoethylpiperazine	HIGH	HIGH
diethylenetriamine	LOW	LOW
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (BCF = 271)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.5677)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (BCF = 1.7)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.7)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (KOC = 56010)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	LOW (KOC = 171.7)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (KOC = 87.53)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.524)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine distruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformaties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Continued...

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. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: Not Applicable ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: Not Applicable IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: Not Applicable

Continued...

Inland waterways transport (ADN): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.1. **UN number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Not Applicable | Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Classification code: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Equipment required: Not Applicable Fire cones number: Not Applicable

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
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available
iron	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available
iron	Not Available
C.I. Pigment White 19	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Not Applicable

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

4-nonylphenol, branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
Great Britain GB PIC List of Chemicals - Part 1 - Chemicals subject to export notification procedure (referred to in Article 8 of the PIC Regulation)
Great Britain GB PIC List of Chemicals - Part 2 - Chemicals qualifying for PIC notification (referred to in Article 11 of the PIC Regulation)
UK REACH Candidate List of substances of very high concern (SVHC) for Authorisation

N-aminoethylpiperazine is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

diethylenetriamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

N-aminoethylethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

C.I. Pigment White 19 is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Canada - DSL	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Canada - NDSL	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; N-aminoethylpiperazine; diethylenetriamine; N-aminoethylethanolamine; titanium dioxide; iron; C.I. Pigment White 19; benzyl alcohol)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped)
Japan - ENCS	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; iron)
Korea - KECI	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	No (bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; bis[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol)
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	10/25/2023

Continued...

Initial Date	10/14/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.
H360Fd	H360Fd
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.22	10/24/2023	Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Accidental release measures - Spills (minor), Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Name

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.
For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Minimum classification
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1A, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Minimum classification
Carcinogenicity Category 1A, H350i	Calculation method
Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H361fd	Expert judgement
, EUH211	Calculation method

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