



DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 1 of 9

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

SYNONYMS

"PART: DS-220"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

PRODUCT USE

Activator component of two part methacrylate system.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

- Highly flammable.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.

- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 2 of 9

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	>60
proprietary ingredient		5-10
3, 5- diethyl- 1, 2- dihydro- 1- phenyl- 2- propylpyridine	34562-31-7	1-5
non- hazardous ingredients		10-30

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

EYE

- 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

- 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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 3 of 9

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
- Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
- Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.
 - Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours.
 - Do NOT use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product.
 - Do NOT use steam .
 - Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.
 - Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.
- The substance is a peroxidisable vinyl monomer that may exothermically polymerise as a result of decomposition of accumulated peroxides; that is, the peroxides initiate very energetic polymerisation of the bulk monomer
- Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised.
- A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date.
 - The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date.
 - Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months.
 - Opened containers of inhibited material should not be stored for more than 12 months; they should NOT be stored under an inert atmosphere. Generally, storage of inhibited vinyl monomers should be under air rather than nitrogen or other inert atmosphere, because customary inhibitors are phenolic compounds, which require oxygen for their action. Most vinyl monomers may be polymerized without removal of inhibitor by proper adjustment of initiator concentration, thus making the isolation of the more hazardous uninhibited material unnecessary.
 - Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
 - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
 - Use in a well-ventilated area.
 - Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 4 of 9

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.
- Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.
- Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.
- Bulk storages may have special storage requirements
- WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.

For acrylic and methacrylic acid esters:

- Avoid contact with strong acids, strong alkalis, oxidising agents, polymerisation initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron or rust
- Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, x-rays or ultra-violet radiation.
- Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperature and in presence of ignition sources - polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive).

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Easily peroxidisable.

- Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound.
- Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the container label is first opened, or laboratory synthesised materials are the responsibility of the individual chemist.
- WARNING: This product may form peroxides which themselves are not themselves particularly hazardous but which on decomposition may initiate explosive polymerisation of the bulk monomer (Trommsdorf effect).
- Should be evaluated every 12 months, redated if safe or else discarded.
- Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels.
- DO NOT overfill containers so as to maintain free head space above product.
- Blanketing or sparging with nitrogen or oxygen free gas will deactivate stabiliser.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl methacrylate (Methyl methacrylate)	50	208	100	416				

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 3, 5- diethyl- 1, 2- dihydro- 1- phenyl- 2- propylpyridine:

CAS:34562- 31- 7

MATERIAL DATA

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR:

Not available

METHYL METHACRYLATE:

The recommended TLV-TWA for hydroquinone takes into account the toxicology of hydroquinone and experience of industrial exposures to benzenediols. Exposure at or below the limit is thought to minimise the risk to workers of eye injury, dermatitis and central nervous system effects.

For 4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)

MEHQ has caused ocular toxicity in animals and skin depigmentation in rodents and workers. The recommendation for the TLV-TWA arises from documented eye and skin toxicities and by analogy with hydroquinone.

Odour Threshold Value (methyl methacrylate): 0.049 ppm (detection), 0.34 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are available.

Concentrations as low as 125 ppm methyl methacrylate have produced irritation of the mucous membranes of exposed workers.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 5 of 9

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

3,5-DIETHYL-1,2-DIHYDRO-1-PHENYL-2-PROPYLPYRIDINE:

For aniline:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.58-10 ppm (detection)

Threshold odour concentration, 50% recognition is >0.1 ppm, identification at 1 ppm.

NOTE: Detector tubes for aniline, measuring in excess of 0.5 ppm are commercially available.<</>.

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- 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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Flammable paste with a varied fragrant odour; does not mix with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

Floats on water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	101	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 6 of 9

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flash Point (°C)	10 (TCC) ₂	pH (1% solution)	4.5- 5.5 (5% soln)
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	4 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.96
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	3.5
Volatile Component (%vol)	<50 g/l (VOC)	Evaporation Rate	3 BuAC = 1

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor.
- Bulk storages may have special storage requirements
- **WARNING:** Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c.
- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

At sufficiently high doses the material may be hepatotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the liver).

At sufficiently high doses the material may be neurotoxic (i.e. poisonous to the nervous system).

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

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.

INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, irreversible damage of organs.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

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.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 7 of 9

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

methyl methacrylate	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
---------------------	--	-------	---

SKIN

methyl methacrylate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
---------------------	---	----------------------------------	---

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
3, 5- diethyl- 1, 2- dihydro- 1- phenyl- 2- propylpyridine	HIGH	No Data Available	LOW	LOW

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
 - 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 licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1133	UN packing group:	II
Shipping Name:	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid containing flammable liquid		

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 8 of 9

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
UN/ID Number: 1133 Packing Group: II
Special provisions: A3

Shipping name:ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3 IMDG Subrisk: None
UN Number: 1133 Packing Group: II
EMS Number: F-E,S-D Special provisions: None
Limited Quantities: 5 L Marine Pollutant: Yes
Shipping name:ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

F Highly Flammable
N Dangerous for the environment
Xi Irritant

POISONS SCHEDULE

S6

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methyl methacrylate (CAS: 80-62-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

3, 5-diethyl-1, 2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine (CAS: 34562-31-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory"

No data for Devcon Plastic Welder Activator (CW: 2052725)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
3, 5- diethyl- 1, 2- dihydro- 1- phenyl- 2- propylpyridine	34562- 31- 7	AUTOID~

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ACTIVATOR

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet

Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011

X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 2052725

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 9 of 9

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 22-Nov-2011

Print Date: 9-Jan-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.



DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 1 of 10

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

PRODUCT USE

Adhesive component of two part methacrylate system.

SUPPLIER

Company: ITW Polymers & Fluids

Address:

100 Hassall Street

Wetherill Park

NSW, 2164

Australia

Telephone: +61 2 9757 8800

Emergency Tel: 1800 039 008

Emergency Tel: +61 3 9573 3112

Fax: +61 2 9757 3855

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

RISK

- Highly flammable.
- May form explosive peroxides.
- Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- Causes severe burns.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- May cause SENSITISATION by skin contact.
- Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
- Dangerous for the ozone layer.
- Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

SAFETY

- Keep locked up.
- Avoid contact with skin.
- Avoid contact with eyes.

- Wear suitable protective clothing.
- Wear suitable gloves.
- Wear eye/face protection.

- Handle and open container with care.

- Use only in well ventilated areas.
- Keep container in a well ventilated place.

- Do not empty into drains.
- To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
- This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
- Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 2 of 10

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

- In case of accident or if you feel unwell IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre (show label if possible).
- Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
- Refer to manufacturer/supplier for information on recovery/recycling.
- Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheets.
- This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
methyl methacrylate	80-62-6	30-60
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	68037-39-8	30-60
methacrylic acid	79-41-4	5-15
carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	<1
additives nonhazardous		balance

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

EYE

- 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.

SKIN

- If skin or hair contact occurs:
 - Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
 - Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
 - Transport to hospital, or doctor.

INHALED

- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.
- Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.
- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.
for poisons (where specific treatment regime is absent):

BASIC TREATMENT

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 3 of 10

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

-
- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
 - Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
 - Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are highly flammable.
 - Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂), nitrogen oxides (NO_x), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

HAZCHEM

•3YE

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.

MAJOR SPILLS

Environmental hazard - contain spillage.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating.
- Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. To facilitate product transfer from original containers, product

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 4 of 10

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- must be heated to no more than 60 deg. C. (140 F.), for not more than 24 hours.
- Do NOT use localised heat sources such as band heaters to heat/ melt product.
- Do NOT use steam .
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
- For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C)
- Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.
- Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Easily peroxidisable.

- Products formed as a result of peroxidation are not only safety hazards but may chemically alter the chemical behavior of the parent compound.
- Should have a warning label affixed bearing the date of receipt in the laboratory and the date on which the container label is first opened, or laboratory synthesised materials are the responsibility of the individual chemist.
- WARNING: This product may form peroxides which themselves are not themselves particularly hazardous but which on decomposition may initiate explosive polymerisation of the bulk monomer (Trommsdorf effect).
- Should be evaluated every 12 months, redated if safe or else discarded.
- Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methyl methacrylate (Methyl methacrylate)	50	208	100	416				
Australia Exposure Standards	methacrylic acid (Methacrylic acid)	20	70						
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon tetrachloride (Carbon tetrachloride)	0.1	0.63						

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- polyethylene, chlorosulfonated:

CAS:68037- 39- 8 CAS:9008- 08- 6

MATERIAL DATA

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE:

POLYETHYLENE, CHLOROSULFONATED:

For carbon tetrachloride:

Odour Threshold Value: 140-584 ppm (detection), 249 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 1 ppm are commercially available.

At 10 ppm animal experiments demonstrate fatty liver infiltration of the liver and the potentiation of carbon tetrachloride

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 5 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

toxicity by alcohol and other common substances.

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE:

Not available

METHYL METHACRYLATE:

The recommended TLV-TWA for hydroquinone takes into account the toxicology of hydroquinone and experience of industrial exposures to benzenediols. Exposure at or below the limit is thought to minimise the risk to workers of eye injury, dermatitis and central nervous system effects.

For 4-methoxyphenol (MEHQ)

MEHQ has caused ocular toxicity in animals and skin depigmentation in rodents and workers. The recommendation for the TLV-TWA arises from documented eye and skin toxicities and by analogy with hydroquinone.

Odour Threshold Value (methyl methacrylate): 0.049 ppm (detection), 0.34 ppm (recognition)

NOTE: Detector tubes measuring in excess of 50 ppm, are available.

Concentrations as low as 125 ppm methyl methacrylate have produced irritation of the mucous membranes of exposed workers.

POLYETHYLENE, CHLOROSULFONATED:

For talc (a form of magnesium silicate):

Most health problems associated with occupational exposure to talcs appear to evolve mostly from the nonplatform content of the talc being mined or milled (being the asbestos-like amphiboles, serpentines (asbestiformes) and other minerals in the form of acicular, prismatic and fibrous crystals including, possibly, asbestos).

Because of severe health effects associated with exposures to asbestos, regulatory agencies tend to regard all elongate mineral crystal particles, whether prismatic, acicular, fibrous, as asbestos - the only provision is the particles have an aspect ratio (length to diameter) of 3:1 or greater.

For chloroform:

Odour Threshold Value: 133-276 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for chloroform, measuring in excess of 2 ppm, are commercially available.

The recommendation for TLV-TWA takes into account the reported carcinogenicity and embryotoxicity of chloroform and is thought to protective against liver and kidney cancers and necrosis, cardiac arrhythmias, CNS depression and foetal toxicity and teratogenicity.

Odour Safety Factor(OSF)

OSF=0.024 (CHLOROFORM).

TLV TWA: 0.001 mg/m³ (as total proteins) Inhalable fraction skin sensitiser

as rubber processing fume:

MEL-TWA: 0.6 mg/m³ as cyclohexane solubles [HSE, UK]

BRMA-TWA: 0.25 mg/m³ as cyclohexane solubles [BRMA Code of Practice]

Rubber fume is a complex and indeterminate mixture of substances and is defined as "fume evolved in the mixing, milling and blending of natural rubber and synthetic polymers combined with chemicals, and in the processes which convert the resultant blend into finished products or parts thereof, and including any inspection procedures where fume continues to be evolved".

"Fume" generally describes solid particles generated by chemical reactions, or by condensation from the gaseous state, usually after volatilisation from melted substances, and often accompanied by a chemical reaction such as oxidation or thermal breakdown.

Several chemical agents may occur in rubber fume which are experimental or animal carcinogens, however, given the number of chemicals used or formed during rubber making, difficulties arise in attributing a particular effect to a given exposure.

Stomach cancer has been associated with work in jobs early in the production line; lung and lower oesophagus cancer with all work processes; and lymphomas with jobs where co-exposure to solvents occurs.

CEL TWA: 2 mg/m³ [Dupont]

METHACRYLIC ACID:

for methacrylic acid:

The recommended TLV-TWA is based on analogy with the TLV-TWA for acrylic acid and limited human and animal data. Exposure at or below this level is thought to minimise the potential for ocular or dermal irritation.

and systemic toxicity.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE:

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

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

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 6 of 10

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- 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.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White paste with fragrant odour; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Non Slump Paste	Molecular Weight	Not Applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	100.5	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	10 TCC	pH (1% solution)	3- 3.5 (5% slurry in water)
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	4 @ 20C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	12.5	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	2.1	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	VOC <50g/l (mixed)	Evaporation Rate	3 BuAC = 1

Section 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 7 of 10

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, irreversible damage of organs. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

■ The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

SKIN

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause irreversible damage of organs. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation.

INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, irreversible damage of organs. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitised persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

CARCINOGEN

methyl methacrylate	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3
carbon tetrachloride	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	2B
carbon tetrachloride	Australia Exposure Standards	Carcinogen Category	2
carbon tetrachloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Carcinogens	Carcinogen Category	2

REPROTOXIN

carbon tetrachloride	ILO Chemicals in the electronics industry that have toxic effects on reproduction	Reduced fertility or sterility	A
----------------------	---	--------------------------------	---

SKIN

methyl methacrylate	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	2
methacrylic acid	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	3
carbon tetrachloride	Australia Exposure Standards - Skin	Notes	Sk
carbon tetrachloride	GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles	D1: skin irritation/corrosion	1

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 8 of 10

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Dangerous for the ozone layer.
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
Avoid release to the environment.
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
methyl methacrylate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available	No Data Available
methacrylic acid	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	HIGH
carbon tetrachloride	HIGH	HIGH	LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
 - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
 - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.
 - 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.
 - Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Mixing or slurring in water; Neutralisation followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licenced to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
 - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM:

•3YE (ADG7)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	3	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	1133	UN packing group:	II

Shipping Name:ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid containing flammable liquid

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1133	Packing Group:	II

Special provisions: A3

Shipping name:ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1133	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F-E,S-D	Special provisions:	None

Limited Quantities: 5 L
Shipping name:ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14
Version No:4.1.1.1
Page 9 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Indications of Danger:

C Corrosive
F Highly Flammable
N Dangerous for the environment

POISONS SCHEDULE

S5

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

methyl methacrylate (CAS: 80-62-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix C", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Standards Prohibited", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

polyethylene, chlorosulfonated (CAS: 68037-39-8, 9008-08-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information"

methacrylic acid (CAS: 79-41-4) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

carbon tetrachloride (CAS: 56-23-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (AQUA/1 to 6 - non-pesticide anthropogenic organics)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (Domestic water supply - organic compounds)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Ambient environmental standards (STOCK - inorganic chemicals)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm - Domestic water supply quality", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (Aquatic habitat)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (IRRIG)", "Australia - Australian Capital Territory - Environment Protection Regulation: Pollutants entering waterways taken to cause environmental harm (STOCK)", "Australia - New South Wales Hazardous Substances Prohibited for Specific Uses", "Australia - South Australia Controlled Substances (Poisons) Regulations - Schedule E: Schedule 2 poisons authorised to be sold by holder of a medicine sellers licence", "Australia Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regulations 1958 - Schedule 15 Ozone depleting substances - Part 3 Carbon tetrachloride", "Australia Drinking Water Guideline Values For Physical and Chemical Characteristics", "Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix J (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7", "Australia Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011 - Restricted hazardous chemicals", "FisherTransport Information", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements"

continued...

DEVCON PLASTIC WELDER ADHESIVE

Chemwatch Material Safety Data Sheet
Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012
X9317SP

CHEMWATCH 7135-14

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 10 of 10

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

(IMDG Code) - Substance Index", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "OSPAR National List of Candidates for Substitution – Norway", "United Nations Consolidated List of Products Whose Consumption and/or Sale Have Been Banned, Withdrawn, Severely Restricted or Not Approved by Governments", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established", "WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Guideline values for chemicals that are of health significance in drinking-water"

No data for Devcon Plastic Welder Adhesive (CW: 7135-14)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
polyethylene, chlorosulfonated	68037-39-8, 9008-08-6

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:
www.chemwatch.net/references.

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

This document is copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH. TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.

Issue Date: 19-Oct-2012

Print Date: 9-Jan-2013

This is the end of the MSDS.