



PlasticWeld Stick

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 3.6

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	PlasticWeld Stick
Synonyms	8237 (PlasticWeld)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	903-885-5911
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A
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Label elements

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

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

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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
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 or doctor/physician 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.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
67989-52-0	25-30	<u>C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin</u>
13463-67-7	1-5	<u>titanium dioxide (brookite)</u>
90-72-2	1-5	<u>2,4,6-tris(dimethylamino)methylphenol</u>
14808-60-7	<=1	<u>silica crystalline - quartz</u>
14807-96-6	<=60	<u>talc</u>
25068-38-6	<=1	<u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</u>

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately give a glass of water. ▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.

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- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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 (CO ₂) silicon dioxide (SiO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases. Glycidyl ethers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels ▶ may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators ▶ may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines ▶ react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide ▶ attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m ³ / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m ³ / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	silica crystalline - quartz	Quartz - respirable	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica: Crystalline: Quartz (Respirable)	10 (%SiO2+2) mg/m3 / 250 (%SiO2+5) mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, crystalline (as respirable dust)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	talc	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Soapstone	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (containing asbestos)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Use asbestos limit
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	talc	Silicates (less than 1% crystalline silica): Talc (not containing asbestos)	20 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	talc	Talc (containing no asbestos and less than 1% quartz) - respirable	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
titanium dioxide (brookite)	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
silica crystalline - quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide (brookite)	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▶ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. ▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Tan and Blue Putty		
Physical state	Non Slump Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.5-2.0
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
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	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

PlasticWeld Stick	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide (brookite)	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE [Rohm & Haas, Henkel]* [Ciba] Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1] Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
silica crystalline - quartz	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
talc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/4h ^[1] Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-1 mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

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

PlasticWeld Stick	The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors)
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	<p>A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent: Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis, while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer. ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways. · ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life.</p> <p>WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.</p>		
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE)	<p>The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. For titanium dioxide</p>		
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	<p>Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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.</p>		
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	<p>WARNING: For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</p> <p>The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to respirable (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans. This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite.</p>		
TALC	<p>The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>		
BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	<p>Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.</p>		
PlasticWeld Stick & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	<p>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.</p>		
PlasticWeld Stick & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE)	<p>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.</p>		
PlasticWeld Stick & C18-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS/BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	<p>The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity.</p>		
C18-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS/BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE) & 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & TALC	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>		
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & TALC	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.</p>		
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

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Toxicity

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

C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>160mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>160mg/l	2

titanium dioxide (brookite)	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

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

silica crystalline - quartz	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

talc	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	7202.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	89581.016mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Algae or other aquatic plants	918.089mg/l	2

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

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

For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:

Environmental fate:

Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l

Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products

Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII

As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology.

For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethylloxirane):

log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
titanium dioxide (brookite)	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide (brookite)	LOW (BCF = 10)

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
titanium dioxide (brookite)	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Removal of bisphenol A (BPA) from aqueous solutions was accomplished by adsorption of enzymatically generated quinone derivatives on chitosan beads. The use of chitosan in the form of beads was found to be more effective because heterogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan beads was much faster than homogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan solutions, and the removal efficiency was enhanced by increasing the amount of chitosan beads dispersed in the BPA solutions and BPA was completely removed by quinone adsorption in the presence of chitosan beads more than 0.10 cm³/cm³.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▸ 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. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Not Available
titanium dioxide (brookite)	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
talc	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Not Available
titanium dioxide (brookite)	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
silica crystalline - quartz	Not Available
talc	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Continued...

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titanium dioxide (brookite) 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)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
 US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

silica crystalline - quartz 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 1: Carcinogenic to humans
 US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
 US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens
 US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Carcinogens Listing
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

talc 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 Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
 US NIOSH Carcinogen List
 US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
 International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
 US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No

Continued...

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Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

The chemicals present in this formula are not in a form that would require a warning. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin; titanium dioxide (brookite); 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; silica crystalline - quartz; talc; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin)
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	08/07/2023
Initial Date	09/21/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.6	08/06/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Exposure Standard, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), First Aid measures - First Aid (inhaled), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), 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.

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