

acc. to OSHA HCS

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#### Product Identifier · Trade Name: TL5041

Application of the Substance or Mixture: Anaerobic Adhesive

#### · Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

• Manufacturer or Supplier: Resinlab, LLC N109 W13300 Ellsworth Drive, Germantown, WI 53022 1-800-388-8605 www.resinlab.com

· Information Department: Product Safety Department: msds@resinlab.com Emergency Telephone Number:

North America - Chemtrec: 1-800-424-9300 (24 hours) International - Chemtrec: 01-703-527-3887 (24 hours)

## 2 Hazard(s) identification

#### • Hazard Classification



Skin Irrit. 2 H315 Causes skin irritation. Eye Irrit. 2A H319 Causes serious eye irritation. Skin Sens. 1 H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction. STOT SE 3 H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

### Label Elements

- GHS label elements The product is classified and labeled according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).
- · Pictogram(s)



· Signal Word Warning

#### Hazard-determining Component(s) silicon dioxide amorphous

#### Hazard statements

Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. May cause respiratory irritation.

#### Precautionary statements

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. If on skin: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

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Trade Name: TL5041 (Contd. of page 1) · Hazard Rating System NFPA System • NFPA Ratings (scale 0 - 4) Health = 2 Fire = 1Reactivity = 1NFPA special hazards (water reactivity and oxidizing property): None · HMIS System HMIS Ratings (scale 0 - 4) HEALTH 2 Health = 2 FIRE 1 Fire = 1Reactivity = 1**REACTIVITY** 1 <sup>.</sup> Other hazards Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

• **PBT:** Not applicable.

• **vPvB:** Not applicable.

## 3 Composition/information on ingredients

#### <sup>•</sup> Chemical Characterization: Mixtures

CAS: 9004-96-0	Polyglycol Oleate	Acute Tox. 4, H332; Skin Irrit. 2, H315 Eye Dam. 2B, H320	25-30%
CAS: 112945-52-5 EINECS: 231-545-4	silicon dioxide amorphous		1-2.5%
CAS: 80-15-9 EINECS: 201-254-7 Index Number: 617-002-00-8 RTECS: MX 2450000	Cumene hydroperoxide	<ul> <li>Self-react. CD, H242</li> <li>Acute Tox. 3, H331</li> <li>STOT RE 2, H373</li> <li>Skin Corr. 1A, H314</li> <li>Aquatic Chronic 2, H411</li> <li>Acute Tox. 4, H302; Acute Tox. 4, H312</li> <li>Flam. Liq. 4, H227; Aquatic Acute 2, H401</li> </ul>	1-2.5%

#### · Classification System:

The Classifications were based on the Toxicological and Ecological Data of the substances/mixtures in the Section 11 and 12.

## 4 First-aid measures

#### <sup>•</sup> Description of First Aid Measures

#### General Information

Ensure medical personnel are aware of exposure and take precautions for their personal protection; see Section 8 for the information of personal protection.

#### <sup>•</sup> After Inhalation

Remove victim from exposure to fresh air. Keep person at rest. Provide oxygen if person is not breathing. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. Seek immediate medical advice.

#### After Skin Contact

Remove all contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Wash contaminated skin with water and soap and rinse thoroughly.

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Seek immediate medical advice.

### After Eye Contact

Immediately rinse opened eyes for at least 15 minutes under running water. Immediately remove contact lenses if present. Continue rinsing. Do not put any ointments, oils or medication in eyes without specific instructions. IMMEDIATELY transport victim to a hospital even if no symptoms develop.

#### · After Swallowing

If victim is unconscious; never give anything by mouth. If victim is conscious; rinse out mouth and give victim small amounts of water. Seek medical treatment in case of complaints.

#### • After Exposure

Move to fresh air at once. Get medical advice/attention at once.

#### • Information for Doctor Have chemical containers, labels and/or (M)SDS ready when calling or visiting a medical center. Indication of any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

After frequent or high intense exposure, the following medical tests are recommended: eye tests skin tests

Check section 11 Toxicological Information for further relevant information.

#### Additional Information

For additional information, please consult the corresponding first aid measures in the most current version of Emergency Response Guidebook which is produced by the US Department of Transportation.

## 5 Fire-fighting measures

## · Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Agent(s)
 Use fire fighting measures and extinguishing agents that suit the environment.
 In case of fire, suitable extinguishing agents are:
 Alcohol resistant foam.
 Dry chemical or fire-extinguishing powder.
 Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>).
 Water spray or water fog.
 **Unsuitable Extinguishing Agent(s)** No relevant information.

#### · Firefighting Procedures

Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. Do not extinguish fire unless flow can be stopped. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water; protect personnel and minimize property damage. Contain fire water runoff if possible to prevent environmental pollution. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Contain fire water runoff if possible to prevent environmental pollution.

#### Special Hazards Arising in Fire

Will not burn unless preheated. In case of fire, following can be released: Carbon dioxide ( $CO_2$ ) and Carbon monoxide (CO) Nitrogen oxides

#### Advice for Firefighters

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA fire brigades standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

As with any fire, wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear that are NIOSH approved.

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· Additional Information Ensure adequate and functional fire fighting facilities equipped in working area at all times.

## 6 Accidental release measures

#### Personal Precautions

Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during use. Ensure personnel take precautions for their personal protection during clean up; see Section 8 for the specific requirements.

#### **Environmental Precautions**

Keep away from sewage system or other water courses; do not penetrate ground/soil. Inform respective authorities in case of any seepage to the environment.

#### Cleaning Up Methods

Ensure adequate ventilation. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unauthorized personnel away. For large spills: Shut off source of leak if safe to do so. Dike and contain. Remove with vacuum trucks or pump to storage/salvage vessels. Absorb residues with liquid-binding materials. For small spills: Ventilate and wash area after clean-up is complete. Collect spills in suitable and properly labeled containers. Do not use solvents unless following safe handling practices and within the recommended exposure guidelines. Dispose contaminated chemicals as waste according to Section 13.

Additional Information No further relevant information.

## 7 Handling and storage

#### · Handling

#### • Precautions for Safe Handling

Obtain special instruction before use; do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not breathe gas, vapors, dusts or mists if their inhalable particles occur during handling.

- Avoid any body contact of containers or contents unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.
- Keep away from incompatible material(s).
- Avoid any release into the environment.
- Observe all the personal protection requirements in Section 8.

#### Information about Protection Against Explosions and Fires

Will not burn unless preheated.

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources during handling.

#### · Storage

Requirements to be Met by Storerooms and Receptacles

Store in a well-ventilated place; provide ventilation for receptacles.

Keep stored in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### Information about Storage in One Common Storage Facility Store away from incompatible material(s).

Store away from foodstuffs. Avoid release to the environment.

· Additional Information No further relevant information.

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## 8 Exposure controls/personal protection · Engineering Measures or Controls Exposure Limit Values that Require Monitoring at the Workplace 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide WEEL Long-term value: 6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 1 ppm Skin Other Engineering Measures or Controls Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosure(s), local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Personal Protective General Protective and Hygienic Measures Avoid any contact with skin or eye. Do not eat, drink or smoke during work. Keep food, drink or feed away from working area. Contaminated work clothing is not allowed out of workplace. Clean hands and exposed skin thoroughly after work and before breaks. · Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Breathing Equipment Caution! Improper use of respirators is dangerous. In case of brief exposure or low pollution, use a respiratory filter device. In case of intensive or longer exposure, use a positive-pressure respiratory protective device that is independent of circulating air. Hand Protection Protective gloves Selection of glove material should take into consideration the penetration times, rates of diffusion, and the degradation. Suggested glove type(s): Nitrile Gloves Butyl Rubber Gloves Eye Protection Brief or short term use: Tightly sealed goggles Intensive or long term use: Tightly sealed goggles and Face Shields · Body Protection No relevant information. Additional Information All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available every day, and put on before work. The Engineering measures or controls, and PPE recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation. For additional information, please consult the corresponding requirements under OSHA 29 ČFR 1910.94-95, and 29 CFR 1910.132-138. US (Contd. on page 6)



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9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties · Appearance: · Form: Liquid · Color: Blue Odor: Mild · Odor Threshold: Not determined. · PH-Value: Not determined. · Change in Condition: Melting Point: Not determined. Boiling Point: > 149 °C (> 300 °F) · Flash Point: > 93 °C (> 392 °F) · Decomposition Temperature: Not determined. · Flammability: Not determined. • Explosion: Not determined. • Explosion Limits: · Lower: Not determined. · Upper: Not determined. · Vapor Pressure: Not determined. · Vapor Density: not determined · Density: 1.08 Solubility in or Miscibility with

Water: Not miscible or difficult to mix. Viscosity: Dynamic at 20 °C (68 °F): 200 cps · Kinematic: Not determined. Additional Information No further relevant information.

# 10 Stability and reactivity

· Physical Hazard(s) Not a regulated reactive or physical hazard under GHS.

## Hazardous Reactivity and Chemical Stability

Product may react if exposed to amines, inert gases, metallic salts, heat sources or oxidizers. May decompose, condense, or self-react under conditions of high temperature and/or pressure; but there is little or no potential for heat generation or explosion, or readily undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

#### Thermal Decomposition and Conditions to be Avoided Keep away from incompatible material(s).

Thermally decomposes during fire or high heat; keep away from heat, sparks, open flame and other ignition sources.

Possibility of Other Hazardous Reaction(s) No further relevant information available.

 Incompatible Material(s) Oxidizing agents Strong acids Strong bases Reducing agents Copper and copper alloys Cobalt Sodium iodide Lead or Lead alloys

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Potassium hydroxide

• Hazardous Decomposition Product(s) Thermally decomposes during fire or very high heat. See Section 5 for fire hazards evolved during thermal decomposition.

· Hazardous Polymerization Product(s) No relevant information.

· Additional Information No further relevant information.

		xicity
-	Dral	
		Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate
		(No data available)
	7-2 Sac	
		14200 mg/kg (rat) 17500 mg/kg (mouse) Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).
		silicon dioxide amorphous
Oral	LD50	> 3160 mg/kg (mouse) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
		> 5000 mg/kg (rat) (OECD TG 401 A) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
80-1	5-9 Cun	nene hydroperoxide
Oral	LD50	382 mg/kg (rat) (Test guideline not available) Reference: Aldrich (M)SDS (2012).
	Derma	
		Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate           00         (No data available)
	7-2 Sac	
		<ul> <li>(No data available)</li> <li>Based on the acute oral toxicity test, it was expected that toxicity to mammals via dermal application of the substance not a significant concern, and resulted in a similar lack of acute toxicity.</li> </ul>
1129	45-52-5	5 silicon dioxide amorphous
Derm	nal LD5	50 > 2000 mg/kg (rabbit) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
80-1	5-9 Cun	nene hydroperoxide
		<ul> <li>(rat)</li> <li>1190-1515 mg/kg (non-occluded; calculated from LD50 of 1.13-1.43 ml/kg)</li> <li>530-1060 mg/kg (occluded; calculated from LD50 of 0.5-1.0 ml/kg)</li> <li>500 mg/kg (From vendor's MSDS; test detail not available)</li> <li>The substance was classified as Category 4 for acute dermal toxicity by ECHA.</li> </ul>
		Reference: Aldrich (M)SDS (2012), ECHA (2012) and NIOSH (2012).



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10000000000	(Contd. of page
· Inhalative	
	hylene glycol dimethacrylate
	h (No data available)
81-07-2 Saccharin	
Inhalative LC50/4	h (No data available) Due to wetted form of the substance, inhalative effects from dust form can be seen as negligible. Meanwhile, bas on the acute oral toxicity test, it was expected that toxicity to mammals via inhalation of the substance was no significant concern and resulted in a similar lack of acute toxicity. Thus, the substance was not classified as an ac inhalative hazard.
112945-52-5 silico	n dioxide amorphous
Inhalative LC50/4	h > 2.08 mg/l (rat) No animals died. Nasal discharge during exposure, crusty eyes, crusty nose and alopecia at days post-exposure. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
80-15-9 Cumene I	ydroperoxide
	h 1.37 mg/l (rat) (mists; estimated from LC50/4h of 220ppm) 1.24 mg/l (mouse) (estimated from LC50/4hr of 200 ppm) The LC50 of 1.37 mg/L (220 ppm) was higher than the saturated vapor concentration (4 ppm) under a satura vapour pressure of 4.36E-3 hPa (25 °C), the substance was therefore considered as "mist". The substance v therefore classified as an Category 4 (mist) for acute inhalation hazard. Reference: Aldrich (M)SDS (2012), ECHA (2011) and HDSB (2011).
nausea shortness sore throat vomiting anorexia, d	sciousness of breath liarrhea and gastric hyperacidity
	r long term exposure: lung edema sion or Irritation
	hylene glycol dimethacrylate (No data available)
81-07-2 Saccharir	
	(No data available)
	n dioxide amorphous
	not Irritating (rabbit) (OECD TG 404) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
	vdroperoxide
80-15-9 Cumono H	corrosive (rabbit) (shaved skin)
80-15-9 Cumene I Corrosion/Irritation	Neat substance: marked necrosis was observed on 4 out of 6 rabbits; 10% solution: moderate erythema was observed on 3 out of 6 rabbits. The substance was therefore classified as corrosive (Category 1B) to rabbit skin.
Corrosion/Irritation	Neat substance: marked necrosis was observed on 4 out of 6 rabbits; 10% solution: moderate erythema was observed on 3 out of 6 rabbits. The substance was therefore classified as corrosive (Category 1B) to rabbit skin. Reference: ECHA (2011).
Corrosion/Irritation • <b>Potentia</b> Causes sk	Neat substance: marked necrosis was observed on 4 out of 6 rabbits; 10% solution: moderate erythema was observed on 3 out of 6 rabbits. The substance was therefore classified as corrosive (Category 1B) to rabbit skin. Reference: ECHA (2011). I Health Effect(s): in irritation. with skin, may cause: ulation



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(Contd. of page 8) · Eye Serious Damage or Irritation 25852-47-5 Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate Damage/Irritation (No data available) 81-07-2 Saccharin Damage/Irritation (No data available) 112945-52-5 silicon dioxide amorphous Damage/Irritation slightly irrit. (Human) Studies have shown this substance to be slightly irritating. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004). not irritating (rabbit) (OECD TG 405) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004). 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide Damage/Irritation serious (rabbit) 0.005 ml undiluted substance: severe corneal injury with iritis and necrosis of eyelids were observed. 0.005 ml 5% solution: moderate corneal injury with iritis was observed. Overall evaluation: Grade 9; the substance was therefore classified as a serious eye irritant (Category 1). Reference: ECHA (2011). · Potential Health Effect(s): Causes serious eve damage. In contact with eye, may cause: decrease or loss of vision redness, pain and severe deep burns Respiratory or Skin Sensitization 25852-47-5 Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate Sensitization Skin (No data available) Respiratory (No data available) 81-07-2 Saccharin Sensitization Skin (No data available) Respiratory (No data available) 112945-52-5 silicon dioxide amorphous Sensitization Skin not sensitizing (guinea pig) There was a case of allergic dermatitis developing after a contact exposure of the skin to the substance. A violated intactness of the skin integument that may be responsible for the allergic reaction. In general, this substance is not sensitizing Reference: OECD SIDS (2004). 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide (No data available) Sensitization Skin Respiratory (No data available) • Potential Health Effect(s): No relevant information for respiratory sensitization; classification is not possible. OSHA-Ca (Occupational Safety & Health Administration) None of the ingredients is listed. Germ Cell Mutagenicity 25852-47-5 Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate Mutagenicity (No data available) 81-07-2 Saccharin Mutagenicity negative (Test species listed below) In Vitro (AME tests; S. typhimurium strains TA1535, TA1537, TA97, TA98, and TA100) – Negative with and without metabolic activation In Vivo (Mammal chromosome aberrations; male mice; ip with up to 4000 mg/kg bw/day) – Negative Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012). (Contd. on page 10) US

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112945-52-5 sil	icon dioxide amorphous	(Contd. of pag
Mutagenicity ne		
In is	pairve (-) halation stuides show positive results in mice with low incidence of benign tumors and negative result in not listed as a carcinogen by NTP, OSHA, or ACGIH. Classified as a Group 3 Carcinogen by IARC. eference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	rat. The substar
80-15-9 Cumen	e hydroperoxide	
Mutagenicity ne	gative (Test species listed below)	
In po In di st	Vitro (Bacterial reverse mutation assay; OECD TG 471; S. typhimurium TA97, TA98, TA100, TA102, sitive without metabolic activation. Vivo (Micronucleus assay; Standard NTP toxicity studies; mouse; dermal with up to 12 mg/kg for 13 w d not induce micronuclei in peripheral blood of the test animals. Due to the negative results from bstance was not classified as a mutagen. eference: ECHA (2011).	eeks) - negative
Poten	tial Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.	
· Carcinog	enicity	
25852-47-5 Pol	vethylene glycol dimethacrylate	
Carcinogenicity	negative (No data available) Not listed as a carcinogen according to ACGIH, IARC, NTP, or OSHA.	
81-07-2 Saccha	rin	
Carcinogenicity	negative (Test species: n/a) Not listed as a carcinogen by ACGIH, NTP, or OSHA; and listed as a Group 3 carcinogen by IAF classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).	RC, which was i
	not classified (Human) IARC Group 3: Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. ACGIH;NTP;OSHA no component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is ide or anticipated carcinogen.	entified as a kno
112945-52-5 sil	icon dioxide amorphous	
	negative (salmonella typhimurium) In Vitro (Ames Test) - Negative with and without metabolic activation. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	
	negative (Chinese Hamster) In Vitro (HGPRT Assay in CHO cells) - Negative with and without metabolic activation. In Vitro (Chromosomal abberation in CHO cells) - Negative with and without metabolc activation. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	
	negative (Escherichia coli) In Vitro (Reverse Mutation Assay) - Negative with and withou metabolic activation. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	
	negative (Human) In Vitro (Cytogenetic Assay in human embryonic lung cells) - negative without metabolic activation. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	
	negative (rat) In Vitro (Unscheduled DNA synthesis in rat hepatocytes) - Negative with and without metabolic activation In Vivo (Cytogenic Assay) - Negative In Vivo (Dominant Lethal) - Negative In Vivo (Host Mediated Assay) - Negative Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	n.
	negative (Saccharomyces cerevisiae) In Vitro (Gene mutation) - negative without metabolic activation. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).	
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80-15-9 Cumene h	
	egative (Test species: n/a)
	ot listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or ACGIH.
· Potentia	I Health Effect(s): Not a known Carcinogen.
· Reproducti	ive Toxicity
25852-47-5 Polyet	hylene glycol dimethacrylate
Reproductive Toxi.	(No data available)
81-07-2 Saccharin	
Reproductive Toxi.	
	NOAEL (Reproductive Toxicity; mouse; oral with 194 mg/kg bw/day for 180 days) = 194 mg/kg bw/day; no effects on
	reproduction were observed. NOAEL (Developmental Toxicity; 25 mg/kg bw/day during the pregnancy) = 25 mg/kg bw/day; no evidence of
	teratogenicity was exhibited in tested pregnant mice.
	negative (Test species: mice, rats, rabbits)
	No malformations or other embryotoxic effects were observed in treated animals (mice, rats, and rabbits) after
	repeated oral doses with up to 600 mg/ bw/day of the substance or its sodium salt. Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).
112045 52 5 cilios	n dioxide amorphous
Reproductive Toxi.	•
Reproductive Toxi.	NOAEL (Matenal toxicity, 14 days) $\geq$ 1600 mg/kg/day
	NOAEL (Teratogenicity, 14 days) $\geq$ 1600 mg/kg/day
	No clearly discernible effect on nidation or on maternal or fetal survival.
	Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
	(mouse) NOAEL (Matenal toxicity, 20 days) = 1340 mg/kg/day
	NOAEL (Matcharloxicity, 20 days) = 1340 mg/kg/day
	No clearly discernible effect on nidation or on maternal or fetal survival.
	Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
	(rat)
	NOAEL (Matenal toxicity, 20 days) = 1350 mg/kg/day NOAEL (Teratogenicity, 20 days) = 1350 mg/kg/day
	No clearly discernible effect on nidation or on maternal or fetal survival.
	Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
	(rabbit)
	NOAEL (Matenal toxicity, 29 days) = 1600 mg/kg/day
	NOAEL (Teratogenicity, 29 days) = 1600 mg/kg/day No clearly discernible effect on nidation or on maternal or fetal survival.
	Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
80-15-9 Cumene h	ydroperoxide
Reproductive Toxi.	(No data available)
Potentia	I Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.
	rget Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure
	hylene glycol dimethacrylate
STOT-Single (No	data available)
81-07-2 Saccharin	1
STOT-Single (No	data available)

STOT-Single (No data available) 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide

STOT-Single Target: N/a (rat)

Porphyrin deposition in nostrils and irregular breathing exhibited in treated rats after a single 4hr inhalation with 1.37 mg/l concentrated mists of the substance; however, ECHA concluded it as conclusive but not sufficient for the classification. Reference: ECHA (2011).

• Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.

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Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure				
25852-47-5 Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate				
STOT-Repeated (No data available)				
81-07-2 Saccharin				
STOT-Repeated (No data available)				
80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide				
STOT-Repeated Target: N/a (rat) NOAEC (Inhalation with up to 124 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; aerosol; 3 months) = 31 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; target organ related toxicological effects following inhalation with 124 mg/m <sup>3</sup> aerosol of the substance for 3 months included thymic atrophy, depletion of lymphoid tissue in germinal centers of some lymph nodes and spleen, decreased lipid content of liver, and decreased circulating white blood cells. However, our vendor or NIOSH didn't list it as a chronic target organ hazard. Reference: ECHA (2011) and Aldrich (M)SDS (2012).				
· Potential Health Effect(s): No further relevant information; classification is not possible.				
· Aspiration Hazard				
25852-47-5 Polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate				
Aspiration Hazard (No data available)				
81-07-2 Saccharin				
Aspiration Hazard (No data available)				
80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide				
Aspiration Hazard (No data available)				

Potential Health Effect(s): No relevant information; classification is not possible.

· Additional Information No further relevant information.

Aquatic Environmen	tal Toxicity
25852-47-5 Polyethylene g	-
Algae Toxicity	(No data available)
Crustacean Toxicity	(No data available)
Fish Toxicity	(No data available)
81-07-2 Saccharin	
Algae Toxicity	(No data available)
Crustacean Toxicity	(No data available)
Fish Toxicity	18300 mg/l (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)) (LC50 (96 hrs)) The substance is therefore not expected to pose an environmental hazard. Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).
112945-52-5 silicon dioxid	e amorphous
Algae Toxicity (static)	10000 mg/l (Brachydanio rerio (Zebra fish)) (LC0 (96 hrs), OECD TG 203) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
Crustacean Toxicity (static)	>10000 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (24 hrs), OECD TG 202) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
Fish Toxicity	10000 mg/l (Scenedesmus subspicatus) (NOEC) Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004).
80-15-9 Cumene hydroper	oxide
Algae Toxicity	1.2 mg/l (Microcystis aeruginosa(Blue-green algae)) (toxicity threshold corresponds to EC3; 7 days)
Crustacean Toxicity	18.84 mg/l (Daphnia magna (water flea)) (EC50 (48 hrs); OECD TG 202)
Fish Toxicity	3.9 mg/l (Oncorhynchus mykiss (Rainbow trout)) (LC50 (96 hrs); OECD TG 203) Based on the acute LC50 < 10 mg/l and the non-rapid degradability, the substance is classified as a chroni environmental hazard. Reference: ECHA (2011).



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· Aquatic En	vironmental Toxicity Assessment: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Degradability		
	thylene glycol dimethacrylate	
Biodegradation	(No data available)	
Persistence	(Test species: n/a)	
	The substance is not persistent.	
	Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
Photodegradation	(No data available)	
Stability in water	(No data available)	
81-07-2 Saccharii		
Biodegradation	(No data available)	
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) The substance is not persistent.	
	Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
Photodegradation	5.88E-12 cm³/molecule-sec (Test species: n/a) (at 25°C)	
	Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).	
Stability in water	(No data available)	
	on dioxide amorphous	
Biodegradation	negative (-)	
	Being an inorganic substance, it is determinated not biodegradable. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and Canada DSL (2007).	
Photodegradation	positive cm³/molecule-sec (-)	
°,	The substance is persistent.	
	Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
Stability in water	negative (-)	
	Being an inorganic substance, it is determinated not bioconcentrated.	
	Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and Canada DSL (2007).	
80-15-9 Cumene I	bydronerovide	
Biodegradation	non-biodegrad. (Test species: n/a) (OECD TG 301C; Chemical conc. 100 mg/l; 4 weeks)	
Dioucgradation	Biodegradation (Indirect analysis from BOD) = 0%	
	Biodegradation (Direct analysis from TOC and GC) = 0% and 27% respectively.	
	The substance is not biodegradable.	
Develotence	Reference: CHRIP (2011).	
Persistence	(Test species: n/a) The substance is not persistent.	
	Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
Photodegradation	8.63E-12 cm³/molecule-sec (OH radical) (25 °C; 24 hour day)	
-	Half-life (5E5 OH/cm <sup>3</sup> ) = 44.6 hours.	
	Reference: ECHA (2011).	
Stability in water	(No data available)	
	tion and Distribution	
	thylene glycol dimethacrylate	
BCF	(No data available) The substance is not bioaccumulative.	
	Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
Koc	(No data available)	
LogPow	(No data available)	
81-07-2 Saccharii		
	(No data available)	
-	The substance is not bioaccumulative. Reference: Canada DSL (2007).	
	20 L/kg (Test species: n/a) (Calculated)	
	Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012).	
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(Contd. of page 13) LogPow 0.91 (Test species: n/a) Reference: NLM Toxnet (2012). 112945-52-5 silicon dioxide amorphous Environment fate negative (-) Based on the chemical nature of the substance, which is inorganic and has highly stable Si-O bond, there are no transformation expected under enviromental conditions. Reference: OECD SIDS (2004) and IUCLID Dataset (2004). 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide BCF (Test species: n/a) The substance is not bioaccumulative. Reference: ECHA (2011) and Canada DSL (2007). 2346 L/kg (Test species: n/a) (calculated from PCKOCWIN v1.66) Koc A high sorption potential onto soil organic matter of the substance is expected. Reference: ECHA (2011). 1.82 (Test species: n/a) (OECD TG 107) LogPow Reference: ECHA (2011).

· Degradability and Bioaccumulation Assessment: Non-rapidly degradable, and low bioaccumulative.

· Additional Information No further relevant information.

## **13 Disposal considerations**

#### Hazardous Waste List

· Description: It may be necessary to contain and dispose of the substance/mixture as a hazardous waste.

· RC	RA Waste:		
81-07-2	Saccharin	U202	2.5-5%
80-15-9	Cumene hydroperoxide	U096	1-<2.5%

#### · Waste Treatment Recommendation:

Generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible.

Chemical waste, even small quantities, is neither allowed to be poured down drains, sewage system or waterways; nor disposed with household garbage.

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with local, regional, national, and international regulations.

#### · Unused and Uncontaminated Packagings

**Recommendation** Dispose of according to your local waste regulations.

UN-Number	Not regulated for transport; not applicable.	
Transport hazard class(es)	Not regulated for transport; not applicable.	
Packing group	Not regulated for transport; not applicable.	
Environmental Hazards:	Not applicable.	
Special Precautions:	Not applicable.	
<i>Transport in Bulk according to Annex</i> <i>MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code</i>	II of Not applicable.	

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Regulatory information	
USA Regulation Lists	
<ul> <li>SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)</li> </ul>	
Section 302 (Extremely Hazardous Substances)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
<ul> <li>Section 313 (Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) reporting)</li> </ul>	
81-07-2 Saccharin	2.5-5%
80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide	1-<2.5
Section 311/312 (Hazardous Chemical Inventory Reporting)	
80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide	A, C, F, R 1-<2.5
• <b>Hazard Abbreviations for SARA 311/312</b> A - Acute Health Hazard C - Chronic Health Hazard F - Fire Hazard R - Reactive Hazard S - Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)	
All ingredients are listed.	
· Proposition 65	
Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer	
98-82-8 Isopropylbenzene	
Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Females	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
Chemicals Known to Cause Reproductive Toxicity for Males	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
Chemicals Known to Cause Developmental Toxicity	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· Carcinogenic Categories	
· EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	
81-07-2 Saccharin	
112945-52-5 silicon dioxide amorphous	
NTP (National Toxicology Program)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
TLV (Threshold Limit Value Established by ACGIH)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
NIOSH-Ca (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
· International Regulation Lists	
Canadian Domestic Substance Listings:	
All ingredients are listed.	
Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 0.1%)	
None of the ingredients is listed.	
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Canadian Ingredient Disclosure list (limit 1%)

112945-52-5 silicon dioxide amorphous 80-15-9 Cumene hydroperoxide

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances:

All ingredients are listed.

#### Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substance List:

All ingredients are listed.

Korean Existing Chemical Inventory:

All ingredients are listed.

European Pre-registered substances:

All ingredients are listed.

REACh - Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) List:

None of the ingredients is listed.

#### Restriction of Hazardous Substances Directive (RoHS) list:

None of the ingredients is listed.

## 16 Other information

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific product features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

#### Department Issuing (M)SDS: Product Safety Department

Contact: msds@resinlab.com

### · Abbreviations and acronyms:

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ADR: European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service (division of the American Chemical Society)

DOT: US Department of Transportation

HMIS: US National Paint & Coatings Association (NPCA) Hazardous Materials Identification System

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer developed by United Nations World Health Organisation (WHO)

ICAO-TI: Technical Instructions (TI) by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods; the principal international rules for International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by SEA under the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (RTDG)

LC50/LD50: Lethal Concentration/Dose, 50 percent

N/a: Not available or Not applicable

NFPA: US National Fire Protection Association

NIOSH: US National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health

OSHA: US Occupational Safety and Health Administration

P: Marine Pollutant

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (USA)

REACh: EU Registry, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals SARA: US Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit developed by US Subcommittee on Consequence Assessment and Protective Actions (SCAPA) of US Department of Energy (DOE)

TSCA: US Toxic Substance Control Act

ACToR: US EPA Aggregated Computational Toxicology Resource

BCF: Bioconcentration Factor

CCRIS: US NLM TOXNET Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System

CHRIP: Japan NITE Information on Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of the Existing Chemical Substances in the Chemical Risk Information Platform

DSL: Canada Domestic Substance List

ESIS: European Chemical Substances Information System

HSDB: US NLM TOXNET Hazardous Substances Databank

HSNO CCID: New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Chemical Classification Information Database

IATA-DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) by the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

ICSC: International Chemical Safety Cards

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Koc: Partition coefficient, soil Organic Carbon to water NITE: National Institute of Technology and Evaluation, Japan OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development RID: the Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; published by the Central Office for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF) RTDG: the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by United Nations (UN) RTECS: US Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances SIDS: OECD existing chemicals Screening Information Data Sets SVHC: EU ECHA Substance of Very High Concern TOXLINE: US NLM bibliographic database search system Date of preparation / last revision 06/12/2015 / 1