

ClearWeld™ Syringe Part A, Resin JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: 3.5

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

Issue Date: **10/03/2023** Print Date: **10/25/2023** S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ClearWeld™ Syringe Part A, Resin	
Synonyms	50112, 50114, 50114H, 50132 (PlasticWeld Part A) 50240, 50240H, 8212 (ClearWeld™ Syringe, Part A)	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

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

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

Registered company name	JRP Distribution Ltd	
Address	it 10A, Business Park, City Fields Way Tangmere PO20 2FT United Kingdom	
Telephone	4 1903 750355	
Fax	Not Available	
Website	www.jbweld.com	
Email	info@jbweld.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 25068-38-6* 2.500-033-5 3.603-074-00-8 4.Not Available	90-95	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; H335, H315, H319, H317 [1]	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C≥5 % Skin Irrit 2; H315: C≥5 %	Not Available
1. 3101-60-8* 2.221-453-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1-10	4-tert- butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H411, H312, H302, H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

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Ingestion

- If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting.
- F If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known

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Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.6 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 1.6 μg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.75 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.95 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.75 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Dermal 0.95 μg/cm² (Local, Acute) *	7.5 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 75 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.75 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 33.54 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.354 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 11.4 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)

^{*} Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Not Available						

Not Applicable

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	E ≤ 0.1 ppm	
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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

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

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment











Eye and face protection

- ► Safety glasses with side shields.
- ► Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

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Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.10-1.20
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

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SECTION 11 Toxicological information

1	1	1	Information	on toxico	logical effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]	

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	

Legend:

1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

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Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant.

The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

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:

X - Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

ClearWeld™ Syringe Part A,	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Resin	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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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

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~9mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~67.9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	~7.5mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~9mg/l	2

Legend:

Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 3.5231)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 293.2)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	×	×	×
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Containers may still	present a chemical	hazard/ da	anger when o	empty.
Dotum to ounglier fo	r rouge/ recycling if	naaaibla		

Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Product / Packaging disposal

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ► Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labole Poquirod

Labeis Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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14.1	. UN number or ID number	Not Applicable			
14.2	. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3	. Transport hazard	Class	Not Appli	cable	
	class(es)	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Appli	cable	
14.4	. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5	. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
		Hazard identification	(Kemler)	Not Applicable	
		Classification code		Not Applicable	
14.6	. Special precautions for	Hazard Label		Not Applicable	
	user	Special provisions		Not Applicable	
		Limited quantity	ndo.	Not Applicable	
		Tunnel Restriction Co	oue	Not Applicable	
Air tr	ansport (ICAO-IATA / DGR	t): NOT REGULATED	FOR TRA	NSPORT OF DANGEROU	S GOODS
	. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2	. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
		ICAO/IATA Class		Not Applicable	
14.3	. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidia	ıry Hazard	Not Applicable	
	. ,	ERG Code		Not Applicable	
14.4	. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5	. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
		Special provisions			Not Applicable
		Cargo Only Packing Instructions Not Applicable			
146	Cassial areas views for	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack Not Applicable			
14.0	i. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions Not Applicable			
		Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack Not Applicable Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions Not Applicable			
		Passenger and Carg			Not Applicable Not Applicable
		r asseriger and darg	o Elimited W	daminum Qty / 1 dok	постирине и пости
	ransport (IMDG-Code / GC		ATED FOR	R TRANSPORT OF DANG	EROUS GOODS
	. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2	. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3	. Transport hazard	IMDG Class	No	ot Applicable	
	class(es)	IMDG Subsidiary Ha	zard No	ot Applicable	
	. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5	Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
146	. Special precautions for	EMS Number	Not Appli		
	user	Special provisions	Not Applie		
		Limited Quantities	Not Appli	cable	
Inland	d waterways transport (Al	ON): NOT REGULATE	D FOR TR	RANSPORT OF DANGERO	DUS GOODS
14.1	. UN number	Not Applicable			
14.2	. UN proper shipping name	Not Applicable			
14.3	. Transport hazard class(es)	Not Applicable Not Applicable			
14.4	. Packing group	Not Applicable			
14.5	. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
		Classification code	Not App	licable	
14.6	. Special precautions for	Special provisions	Not App	licable	
1 4.0	user	Limited quantity	Not App	licable	
		Equipment required	Not App	licable	

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Fire cones number Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

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

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

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

Seveso Category Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether)
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; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/03/2023
Initial Date	11/13/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
2.5	10/02/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

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

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ClearWeld™ Syringe, Part B Hardener JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: 8.11

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

Issue Date: **10/03/2023**Print Date: **10/25/2023**S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	ClearWeld™ Syringe, Part B Hardener	
Synonyms	50112, 50112H, 50114, 50114H, 50240, 50240H, 8212 (ClearWeld™ Part B); 50132 (PlasticWeld™ Part B)	
Other means of identification	Not Available	

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

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

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

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H360Fd - Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)







Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H360Fd	May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

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Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P263	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

re locked up
)

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
1 301	1 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous of special waste content point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

N-aminoethylethanolamine	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)	
N-aminoethylethanolamine Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)		

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 72244-98-5* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	80 - 90	pentaerythritol. propoxylated. mercaptoglycerol capped	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H317, H412 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 100-51-6* 2.202-859-9 3.603-057-00-5 4.Not Available	1 - 5	benzyl alcohol	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H312, H332, H302, H319, H317, EUH019 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 140-31-8* 2.205-411-0 3.612-105-00-4 4.Not Available	1 - 5	N-aminoethylpiperazine	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H311, H314, H290, H318, H302, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 111-40-0* 2.203-865-4 3.612-058-00-X 4.Not Available	< 0.5	diethylenetriamine.	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H373, H290, H318, H360Fd, H302, H360Df, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 111-41-1* 2.203-867-5 3.603-194-00-0 4.Not Available	< 0.1	N-aminoethylethanolamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H290, H318, H302, H360, H362, H317 [1]	STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 3033-62-3* 2.221-220-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	0.1 - 1	bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H311, H314, H318, H332, H302 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 25620-58-0* 2.247-134-8 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1 - 5	trimethylhexamethylene diamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H314, H312, H318, H302, H317, H412 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 112-24-3* 2.203-950-6 3.612-059-00-5 4.Not Available	1 - 5	triethylenetetramine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H318, H302, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 112-57-2* 2.203-986-2 3.612-060-00-0 4.Not Available	< 0.1	tetraethylenepentamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H318, H302, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 111-41-1* 2.203-867-5 3.603-194-00-0 4.Not Available	< 0.1	N-aminoethylethanolamine	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Reproductive Toxicity Effects on or via Lactation, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H312, H290, H318, H302, H360, H362, H317 [1]	STOT SE 3; H335: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available
1. 39423-51-3* 2.500-105-6 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1 - 5	trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H411, H312, H318, H302 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 919-30-2* 2.213-048-4 3.612-108-00-0 4.Not Available	< 5	3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H314, H318, H360Fd, H302, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 13497-18-2 2.236-818-1 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 1	bis[3- (triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H290, H302, H314, H318 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1184179-50-7* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.5	1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)- 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza- 2-silacyclopentane	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4; H314, H290, H318, H302 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
Leg	<u> </u>	-	awn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 20. identified as having endocrine disrupting properties	20/1567; 3. Cla	ssification drawn

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

The Booon paron of mot ala mot	
Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- $\mbox{\ }^{\blacktriangleright}\mbox{\ }$ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.		
5.3. Advice for firefighters			
Fire Fighting	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. 		
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes		

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

	····9
Safe handling	Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area.
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Polyethylene or polypropylene container. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	None known
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

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SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
benzyl alcohol	Dermal 8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 22 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 110 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 5.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 27 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) *	1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.3 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 5.27 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.527 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.456 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 39 mg/L (STP)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Dermal 3.33 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 15 μg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 10.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 80 μg/m³ (Local, Acute)	0.058 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.58 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.006 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 215 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 21.5 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 250 mg/L (STP)
diethylenetriamine	Dermal 11.4 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 15.4 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.1 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.87 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 92.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 4.88 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 4.88 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 27.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *	0.56 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.32 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.056 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1072 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 107.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 7.97 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 6 mg/L (STP)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.704 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.174 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.022 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.22 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.172 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.017 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.019 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 82.2 mg/L (STP) 0.001 g/kg food (Oral)
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Inhalation 0.16 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.08 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 0.041 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.047 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.013 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *	0.023 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.23 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.019 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.002 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.007 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 7.2 mg/L (STP)
riethylenetetramine	Dermal 0.57 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 28 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 380 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.29 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.43 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 1 600 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Dermal 1 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) *	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.704 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.174 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.022 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.22 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.002 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.172 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.017 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.019 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 82.2 mg/L (STP) 0.001 g/kg food (Oral)
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Dermal 1.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 14.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic)	0.004 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.044 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.022 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.002 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.002 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 10 mg/L (STP)
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Dermal 2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 14 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	0.5 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 2.05 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.05 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1.8 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.18 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.069 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.81 mg/L (STP)

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	Dermal 1.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 11.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.78 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 2.72 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.78 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available

^{*} Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	diethylenetriamine	2,2'-Iminodi(ethylamine)	1 ppm / 4.3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Sk

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
N-aminoethylpiperazine	6.4 mg/m3	71 mg/m3	420 mg/m3
diethylenetriamine	3 ppm	8.5 ppm	51 ppm
N-aminoethylethanolamine	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	0.15 ppm	1.4 ppm	8.4 ppm
triethylenetetramine	3 ppm	14 ppm	83 ppm
tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
N-aminoethylethanolamine	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	1.9 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	350 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available	Not Available
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	Not Available	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available	Not Available
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available	Not Available
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	Not Available	Not Available
1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)- 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza- 2-silacyclopentane	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Coodpanional Exposure Burning				
Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit		
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm		
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
N-aminoethylpiperazine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
N-aminoethylethanolamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
triethylenetetramine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
tetraethylenepentamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
N-aminoethylethanolamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm		
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Е	≤ 0.1 ppm		

Notes:

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

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Occupational Exposure Band Limit Ingredient **Occupational Exposure Band Rating** 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane ≤ 0.1 ppm bis[3-(triethoxysilyI)propyI]amine Е ≤ 0.1 ppm 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-Е 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-≤ 0.1 ppm 2-silacyclopentane Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a Notes: range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

8.2. Exposure controls

6.2. Exposure controls	
8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	 Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	Overalls. P.V.C apron. Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear Liquid		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.1-1.2
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

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	1		1
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Titti illiotillation on toxicologi	
Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.
Ingestion	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	The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists that this material directly causes reduced fertility

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TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >10200 mg/kg *[2]	Not Available
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >100 mg/m3 *[2]	
Oral (Rat) LD50: 2600 mg/kg *[2]	

benzyl alcohol

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

N-aminoethylpiperazine

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 880 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h - mod
Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 250 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]

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	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2410 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 0.1 mg/24h	- mild	
			rabbit): 5 mg/24h - \$		RE
		Skin:	adverse effect obse	rved (corrosive) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITA	TION		
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1090 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: a	dverse effect observ	ed (irr	itating) ^[1]
Part alamatet and a	Inhalation (Rat)LC: 70 mg/m3/4h ^[2]	Skin (r	abbit): 10 mg/24h - :	SEVE	RE
diethylenetriamine	Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 71 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (r	abbit):500 mg open	mode	rate
	Intraperitoneal (Rat) LD50: 74 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: a	dverse effect observ	ved (c	orrosive) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1080 mg/kg ^[2]				
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION		
	Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 50 m	g SE\	'ERE
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2]		Skin (rabbit): 445	mg (o	pen)mild
	Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Skin : Mild		
	Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2]		Skin(rabbit):10 mg	g/24h (ppen
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2]				
	Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]				
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3550 mg/kg ^[2]				
	Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]				
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg ^[2]				
	Subcutaneous (rat) LD50: 2250 mg/kg ^[2]				
	TOXICITY				IRRITATION
bis(2- dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 238 mg/kg ^[2]				Not Available
umoury arminoury //ouror	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.204 mg/l4h ^[1]				
	0.1/0.01.050 574(1.[2]				
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 571 mg/kg ^[2]				
				IDDIT	ATION
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	TOXICITY				ATION Vailable
					ATION 'ailable
	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2]			Not Av	railable
diamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY			Not A	railable
	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2]			Not A	railable
diamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY			Not A	railable
diamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRIT		Not A	railable
diamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1]			IF	railable RRITATION ot Available
diamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY	Eye (ı	ATION	IF N	railable RRITATION ot Available
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı	ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h	IF N	railable RRITATION ot Available
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera	Not Av	railable RITATION ot Available rate
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera	Not Av	railable RITATION ot Available rate
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera	Not Av	railable RITATION ot Available rate
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h SI	IF Not Av	railable RRITATION ot Available rate
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SE\ rabbit): 5 mg/24h SI	IR Not Av	railable RRITATION ot Available rate
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SE\ rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m	IR Not Av	railable RRITATION ot Available rate
triethylenetetramine tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h SE IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild
diamine triethylenetetramine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 3560 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2] Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445 Skin : Mild	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild
triethylenetetramine tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2] Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445 Skin : Mild	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild
triethylenetetramine tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2] Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 3550 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3550 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445 Skin : Mild	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild
triethylenetetramine tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2] Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50: 3550 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445 Skin : Mild	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild
triethylenetetramine tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY Oral (Rat) LD50: 910 mg/kg ^[2] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 805 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 1591.4 mg/kg ^[1] TOXICITY Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2] Dermal (g.pig) LD50: 1800 mg/kg ^[2] Intramuscular (rat) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 120 mg/kg ^[2] Intravenous (rat) LD50: 417 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 1500 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (g.pig) LD50: 3550 mg/kg ^[2] Oral (Mouse) LD50; 3550 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (ı Eye (ı Skin (ATION abbit): 100 mg/24h abbit): 5 mg modera rabbit): 495 mg SEV rabbit): 5 mg/24h St IRRITATION Eye (rabbit): 50 m Skin (rabbit): 445 Skin : Mild	model week to the control of the con	railable RITATION ot Available rate E (ERE pen)mild

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TOXICITY IRRITATION trimethylolpropane triamine Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 561.6 mg/kg^[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)^[1] ether, propoxylated Oral (Rat) LD50: 50-200 mg/kg^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] TOXICITY IRRITATION Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4000 mg/kg^[2] Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h-SEVERE Intraperitoneal (Mouse) LD50: 260 mg/kg^[2] Eve (rabbit): 100 mg - mild 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane Oral (Rat) LD50: 1750 mg/kg^[2] Skin (rabbit): 0.1 mg - mild Oral (Rat) LD50: 1780 mg/kg^[2] Skin (rabbit): 5.0 mg/24h-SEVERE TOXICITY IRRITATION bis[3dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1] (triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine Oral (Rat) LD50: 3657 mg/kg^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating)^[1] 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-TOXICITY IRRITATION 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-Not Available Not Available 2-silacyclopentane Leaend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise

specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped

Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.

Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitisers. The oxidization products also cause irritation.

Both the vitro skin corrosion test and the vivo skin irritation study did not show significant irritating properties A reliable in vivo eye irritation in rabbit is available, demonstrating no significant eye irritating properties. In a LLNA study it was shown that the material could elicit a SI =3. Based on this result, the material needs to be classified as a skin sensitiser, according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures. A 90-day oral gavage study in rats was performed according to GLP and OECD 408 (1998). Based on decreased platelet count and increased incidence of follicular hypertrophy/hyperplasia in the thyroid glands in males at 250 mg/kg bw/d and above, the NOAEL was set at 75 mg/kg bw/d. Based on the available data on genetic toxicity, the substance needs not to be classified for genotoxicity according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixture * REACh Dossier

undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity. For benzoates Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are

Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not

considered to be unharmful and of low acute toxicity. They may cause slight irritation by oral, dermal or inhalation exposure except sodium benzoate which doesn't irritate the skin. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and connubial contact dermatitis occurs. Contact

benzyl alcohol

allergy is a lifelong condition, so symptoms may occur on re-exposure. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. A prehapten is a chemical that

itself causes little or no sensitization, but is transformed into a hapten in the skin (bioactivation), usually via enzyme catalysis 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.

This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. They also lack significant potential to cause genetic toxicity and mutations.

The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing. At concentrations likely to be encountered by consumers, AAA fragrance ingredients are non-irritating to the skin.

for piperazine

Exposure to piperazine and its salts has clearly been demonstrated to cause asthma in occupational settings. No NOAEL can be estimated for respiratory sensitisation (asthma).

Although the LD50 levels indicate a relatively low level of oral acute toxicity (LD50 1-5 g/kg bw), signs of neurotoxicity may appear in humans after exposure to lower doses. Based on exposure levels of up to 3.4 mg/kg/day piperazine base and a LOAEL of 110 mg/kg, there is no concern for acute toxicity

In pigs, piperazine is readily absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract, and the major part of the resorbed compound is excreted as unchanged piperazine during the first 48 hours.

diethylenetriamine

N-aminoethylpiperazine

Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms.

Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.

tetraethylenepentamine

Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eves and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways. Studies done on experimental animals showed that it does not cause cancer or foetal developmental defects Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid. TEPA may be corrosive to the skin and eyes. Long term dermal application may cause thickening of the epidermis and other skin changes.

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3-aminopropyltriethoxysilar		e throat and changes in the cell pattern	al testing showed that prolonged exposure by on the airway. It does not seem to cause genetic
ClearWeld™ Syringe, Par Hardener & pentaerythritc propoxylated, mercaptoglycer capped & benzyl alcohol N-aminoethylpiperazine diethylenetriamine N-aminoethylethanolamine tetraethylenepentamine 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilar	ol, ol & The following information refers to contact aller & Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves a contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lyn & Contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lyn	as contact eczema, more rarely as urtic	aria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of
ClearWeld™ Syringe, Par Hardener N-aminoethylpiperazine diethylenetriamine N-aminoethylethanolamine tetraethylenepentamir	& Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause & skin and may cause eye blindness and irrepara &		nma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the sful handling.
pentaerythritol, propoxylate mercaptoglycerol capped N-aminoethylpiperazine diethylenetriamine N-aminoethylethanolamine tetraethylenepentamine 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane BIS[(TRIETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]AMIM & 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propy 2,2-diethoxy-1-az 2-silacyclopentar	& & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & & &	n syndrome (RADS) which can occur a include the absence of previous airways	s disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset
N-aminoethylpiperazine tetraethylenepentamir	* * *	on leading to inflammation. Repeated o	or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce
N-aminoethylpiperazine diethylenetriamine tetraethylenepentamine 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilar	& The material may cause severe skin irritation a production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of		d may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the oduce severe ulceration.
diethylenetriamine 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilar		ne eye causing pronounced inflammatio	n. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may
diethylenetriamine tetraethylenepentamir		nexanediamine. Toxicity depends on rou	ary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular tee of exposure. Cluster members have been shown to en shown to cause cancer.
N-aminoethylethanolamir	For N-aminoethylethanolamine: The substance N-aminoethylethanolamine may also cause dev		at high doses, it may reduce fertility.
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane BIS[(TRIETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]AMIN & 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propy 2,2-diethoxy-1-az 2-silacyclopentar	Low molecular weight alkoxysilane can cause is studies suggest with repeated occupational export of these materials may defend any amine-based compounds can cause relection of the bronchi or asthma and inflant faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressur which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or plantalation: Inhaling vapours may result in model.	rreversible lung damage when inhaled a cosure, methoxysilane may cause damage ause adverse health effects. ase of histamines, which, in turn, can tramation of the cavity of the nose. Whole e, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of totential exposure: inhalation, skin contagrate to severe irritation of the tissues or	igger allergic and other physiological effects, including e-body symptoms include headache, nausea, the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face,
BIS[(TRIETHOXYSILYL)PROPYL]AMIN & 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propy 2,2-diethoxy-1-az 2-silacyclopentar	IE I)- No significant acute toxicological data identified a-	d in literature search.	
Acute Toxicity	X	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	~
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	•	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×

Legend:

X − Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 V − Data available to make classification

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

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SECTION 12 Ecological information

1	2.	1	т	n	¥	i	٠i	t١	v

ClassWaldTM Comings Boot D	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)		Spec	ies	Value			Source	
ClearWeld™ Syringe, Part B Hardener	Not Available		Not Available			vailable	Not Ava	ailahle		Not Ava	ilahle
	TVOLAVAIIABIC		140t Available		14007	ivaliable	Not Ave	allabic		Not Ava	паріс
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)			Species	Va	lue	S	ource	
	EC50		48h			Crustacea				ot Available	<u> </u>
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	LC50		96h			Fish		mg/l		ot Available	
	EC50(ECx)		48h			Crustacea		mg/l		ot Available	
	LOOU(LOX)		-1011			Orabiaoca	12	9/1	"	ot / (valiable	
	Endpoint	Т	est Duration (hr)	9	Species				Value		Source
	EC50		6h		-	ner aquatic plant	ts		76.828n	ng/l	2
	EC50		2h			ner aquatic plant			500mg/l		2
benzyl alcohol	EC50		8h		Crustacea		-		230mg/l		2
	LC50	9	6h	F	Fish				10mg/l		4
	NOEC(ECx)		36h		ish				5.1mg/l		2
	Endpoint	1	Test Duration (hr)		Species				Value		Source
	EC50	7	72h		Algae or o	ther aquatic plar	nts		495m	g/l	1
N-aminoethylpiperazine	EC50		18h		Crustacea				32mg	/I	1
	LC50	9	96h		Fish				>100r		2
	NOEC(ECx)	4	18h		Crustacea				18mg	/I	1
	Endpoint	1	est Duration (hr)		Species				Value		Source
	EC50	9	96h		Algae or ot	her aquatic plar	nts		345.6r	mg/l	1
	BCF 1		1008h Fish		Fish			<0.3-1.7		7	
	EC50 72h		'2h	Algae or other aquatic plants		nts	1164mg/		ng/l	1	
diethylenetriamine	EC50 48h		l8h		Crustacea	stacea		16mg/l		1	
	ErC50	7	'2h		Algae or ot	ae or other aquatic plants		1164m	ng/l	1	
	LC50	LC50 96h			Fish	h		175mg	g/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	504h			Crustacea		5.6mg/	/I	1		
	Endpoint	Tes	t Duration (hr)	S	pecies				Value		Source
	BCF	100	8h	Fi	ish				<0.2		7
N-aminoethylethanolamine	EC50	72h		Al	lgae or oth	er aquatic plants	3		>100m	ng/l	2
,	EC50	48h		С	rustacea				22mg/l		1
	LC50	96h		Fi	ish				640mg	1/ I	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h		С	rustacea				10mg/l	<u> </u>	1
	Endpoint		t Duration (hr)	Speci				Value		Sou	
bis(2-	EC50	72h				quatic plants		23mg/l			Available
dimethylaminoethyl)ether	EC50	48h		Crusta	acea			102mg		2	
	LC50	96h		Fish				100-21			Available
	EC50(ECx)	72h		Algae	or other a	quatic plants		23mg/l		Not	Available
trimethylhexamethylene	Endpoint		st Duration (hr)	-	ecies				lue	Sour	
diamine	EC50	72h				aquatic plants			5mg/l		vailable
	EC50(ECx)	72h	1	Alga	ae or other	aquatic plants		29.	5mg/l	Not A	vailable
	Fu du a'u'		and Demodian (1 a)		0				\/-I		0
	Endpoint		est Duration (hr)		Species				Value	9	Source
	BCF		008h		Fish	har agustis str	nto.		<0.5	a/I	7
triethylenetetramine	EC50		2h			her aquatic plar	IIS		2.5m		1
	EC50		3h		Crustacea				31.1n		1
	EC50		Sh .			her aquatic plar			3.7m		4
	ErC50	72	2h		Algae or ot	her aquatic plar	nts		2.5m	g/l	1

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	C	iearweid - Syringe, Fart				
	LC50	96h	Fish	180mg/l	1	
Ш	LCSU	9011	LISH	160HIg/I	1	

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
4-4	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/l	1
tetraethylenepentamine	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1

N-aminoethylethanolamine

EC10(ECx)

72h

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

Algae or other aquatic plants

trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	13mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	13mg/l	Not Available

3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	672h	Fish	<0.53	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	603mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	>=1mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2

bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	90.9mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>151.9mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>200mg/l	2
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	51mg/l	2

1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane

Endpoint Test Duration (hr)		Species	Value	Source	
	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 8. Vendor Data

For ethyleneamines:

Adsorption of the ethyleneamines correlates closely with both the cation exchange capacity (CEC) and organic content of the soil. Soils with increased CEC and organic content exhibited higher affinities for these amines. This dependence of adsorption on CEC and organic content is most likely due to the strong electrostatic interaction between the positively charged amine and the negatively charged soil surface.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

2.2. I of distribution and degradualinty					
Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air			
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW			
N-aminoethylpiperazine	HIGH	HIGH			
diethylenetriamine	LOW	LOW			
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW	LOW			
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	HIGH	HIGH			
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	HIGH	HIGH			
triethylenetetramine	LOW	LOW			
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW			
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW	LOW			
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	HIGH	HIGH			
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	HIGH	HIGH			

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0.67mg/l

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12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.5677)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (BCF = 1.7)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.7)
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.5386)
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	LOW (LogKOW = 1.5988)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (BCF = 5)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	LOW (BCF = 3.7)
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	LOW (BCF = 5.4)
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	LOW (LogKOW = 1.7302)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
N-aminoethylpiperazine	LOW (KOC = 171.7)
diethylenetriamine	LOW (KOC = 87.53)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.524)
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	LOW (KOC = 21.85)
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	LOW (KOC = 1266)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (KOC = 309.9)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
N-aminoethylethanolamine	MEDIUM (KOC = 3.524)
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	LOW (KOC = 12150)
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	LOW (KOC = 21140000)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	Т	
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	
PBT	X	×	X	
vPvB	×	X	×	
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	PBT Criteria fulfilled?			
vPvB	No			

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

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

12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	Not Available
1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)- 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza- 2-silacyclopentane	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
N-aminoethylpiperazine	Not Available
diethylenetriamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available
trimethylhexamethylene diamine	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
N-aminoethylethanolamine	Not Available
trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated	Not Available
3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane	Not Available
bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine	Not Available
1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)- 2,2-diethoxy-1-aza- 2-silacyclopentane	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

Not Applicable

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

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

N-aminoethylpiperazine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

diethylenetriamine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

g (--

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

N-aminoethylethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

trimethylhexamethylene diamine is found on the following regulatory lists

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Not Applicable

triethylenetetramine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

tetraethylenepentamine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

N-aminoethylethanolamine is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane is found on the following regulatory lists

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

bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

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

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

Seveso Category Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status		
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Canada - DSL	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Canada - NDSL	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; benzyl alcohol; N-aminoethylpiperazine; diethylenetriamine; N-aminoethylethanolamine; bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether; trimethylhexamethylene diamine; triethylenetetramine; tetraethylenepentamine; N-aminoethylethanolamine; trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated; 3-aminopropyltriethoxysilane; bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
China - IECSC	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Japan - ENCS	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; trimethylhexamethylene diamine; trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylate bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Korea - KECI	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Philippines - PICCS	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
USA - TSCA	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Taiwan - TCSI	No (1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Mexico - INSQ	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether; trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated; bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amine; 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
Vietnam - NCI	Yes		
Russia - FBEPH	No (pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; trimethylolpropane triamine ether, propoxylated; bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]amin 1-(3-(triethoxysily)propyl)-2,2-diethoxy-1-aza-2-silacyclopentane)		
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

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Initial Date	11/12/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

Tall tox Not and Nazara Godo	
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.

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H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.	
H360Df	May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.	
H362	May cause harm to breast-fed children.	
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.11	10/02/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Name

Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure	
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Expert judgement	
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, H317	Calculation method	
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Minimum classification	
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1A, H360Fd	Calculation method	

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