M-Bond 600 Adhesive

Vishay Measurements Group, Inc.

Version No: **5.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2024) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	M-Bond 600 Adhesive
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Proper shipping name	Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Adhesive.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	**Vishay Measurements Group, Inc.**
Address	Post Office Box 27777 Raleigh, NC 27611 United States
Telephone	(919) 365-3800
Fax	919-365-3945
Website	www.VPGSensors.com
Email	mm.us@VPGSensors.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**Chemtrec (24/7/365)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	1-800-424-9300
Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond

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

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 2

Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335+H336	May cause respiratory irritation or drowsiness or dizziness.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P271	Use only a well-ventilated area.
P240	Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use non-sparking tools.
P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
109-99-9	45-55	tetrahydrofuran
28064-14-4	30-40	bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer
78-93-3	12-18	methyl ethyl ketone

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.

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	▸ 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.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Liquid and vapour are highly flammable. ▸ Severe fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame and/or oxidisers. ▸ Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition. ▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). Combustion products include: , ▸ carbon dioxide (CO_2) , aldehydes , ▸ other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. **WARNING**: Long standing in contact with air and light may result in the formation of potentially explosive peroxides.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Remove all ignition sources. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▸ Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Collect residues in a flammable waste container. ▸ In the event of a spill of a reactive diluent, the focus is on containing the spill to prevent contamination of soil and surface or ground water. ▸ If irritating vapors are present, an approved air-purifying respirator with organic vapor canister is recommended for cleaning up spills and leaks. ▸ For small spills, reactive diluents should be absorbed with sand.
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. ▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▸ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▸ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.

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	▸ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. Industrial spills or releases of reactive diluents are infrequent and generally contained. If a large spill does occur, the material should be captured, collected, and reprocessed or disposed of according to applicable governmental requirements. An approved air-purifying respirator with organic-vapor canister is recommended for emergency work.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. The substance accumulates peroxides which may become hazardous only if it evaporates or is distilled or otherwise treated to concentrate the peroxides. The substance may concentrate around the container opening for example. Purchases of peroxidisable chemicals should be restricted to ensure that the chemical is used completely before it can become peroxidised. ▸ A responsible person should maintain an inventory of peroxidisable chemicals or annotate the general chemical inventory to indicate which chemicals are subject to peroxidation. An expiration date should be determined. The chemical should either be treated to remove peroxides or disposed of before this date. ▸ The person or laboratory receiving the chemical should record a receipt date on the bottle. The individual opening the container should add an opening date. ▸ Unopened containers received from the supplier should be safe to store for 18 months. ▸ Opened containers should not be stored for more than 12 months. ▸ Avoid skin contact, including inhalation. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▸ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▸ Avoid smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Vapour may ignite on pumping or pouring due to static electricity. ▸ **DO NOT** use plastic buckets. ▸ Earth and secure metal containers when dispensing or pouring product. ▸ Use spark-free tools when handling. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▸ Use good occupational work practice. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions. ▸ **DO NOT** allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▸ Store in original containers in approved flame-proof area. ▸ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources. ▸ **DO NOT** store in pits, depression, basement or areas where vapours may be trapped. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry well ventilated area. ▸ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▸ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▸ Tank storage: Tanks must be specifically designed for use with this product. Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded). Locate tanks away from heat and other sources of ignition. Cleaning, inspection and maintenance of storage tanks is a specialist operation, which requires the implementation of strict procedures and precautions. ▸ Keep in a cool place. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable. ▸ For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel. Examples of suitable materials are: high density polyethylene (HDPE), polypropylene (PP), and Viton (FMK), which have been specifically tested for compatibility with this product. ▸ For container linings, use amine-adduct cured epoxy paint. ▸ For seals and gaskets use: graphite, PTFE, Viton A, Viton B. ▸ Unsuitable material: Some synthetic materials may be unsuitable for containers or container linings depending on the material specification and intended use. Examples of materials to avoid are: natural rubber (NR), nitrile rubber (NBR), ethylene propylene rubber (EPDM), polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polyisobutylene. However, some may be suitable for glove materials. ▸ Do not cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain explosive vapours.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▸ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▸ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. ▸ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. ▸ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt. (23 deg. C) ▸ Manufactured product that requires stirring before use and having a viscosity of at least 20 cSt (25 deg. C): (i) Removable head packaging; (ii) Cans with friction closures and (iii) low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used. ▸ Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages ▸ In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage, unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.
Storage incompatibility	Methyl ethyl ketone: ▸ reacts violently with strong oxidisers, aldehydes, nitric acid, perchloric acid, potassium tert-butoxide, oleum ▸ is incompatible with inorganic acids, aliphatic amines, ammonia, caustics, isocyanates, pyridines, chlorosulfonic aid ▸ forms unstable peroxides in storage, or on contact with propanol or hydrogen peroxide ▸ attacks some plastics ▸ may generate electrostatic charges, due to low conductivity, on flow or agitation For tetrahydrofuran (THF) ▸ Avoid contact with oxygen, air, light and heat

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- Contact with lithium aluminium hydride or with sodium or potassium hydroxide can be hazardous when peroxides are present. THF may polymerise in the presence of cationic initiators such as Lewis acids or strong proton acids.
- Segregate from lithium aluminium hydride, sodium or potassium hydroxide, cationic initiators such as Lewis acids or strong proton acids.
- In the absence of inhibitors tetrahydrofuran is subject to auto-oxidation with the formation of 2-tetrahydrofuryl hydroperoxide . When heated this tends to decompose smoothly but if allowed to accumulate over a considerable period it transforms to other peroxidic species, such as unstable and explosive polyalkylidene peroxide, which violently decompose.
- Copper(I) chloride has been recommended to remove trace amounts of peroxide. An attempt to remove peroxides by shaking with solid ferrous sulfate, prior to distillation, did not prevent explosion of the distillation residue. Alkali treatment does not appear to be safe.
- Peroxides may be destroyed by passage through activated carbon at 20-66 C with contact time in excess of 2 min.
- is incompatible with borane, calcium hydride, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, sodium aluminium tetrahydride
- reacts violently with strong oxidisers, bromine, oxygen, magnesium tetrahydroaluminate, metal halides, peroxyacetic acid, potassium hydride
- attacks some plastics and coatings
- may accumulate static charges that can result in ignition of its vapours

Storage tanks and other equipment should be absolutely dry and free from air, ammonia, acetylene, hydrogen sulfide, rust and other contaminants.
Epoxides:
- are highly reactive with acids, bases, and oxidising and reducing agents.
- react, possibly violently, with anhydrous metal chlorides, ammonia, amines and group 1 metals.
- may polymerise in the presence of peroxides or heat - polymerisation may be violent
- may react, possibly violently, with water in the presence of acids and other catalysts.
- Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides.
- Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment.
- Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases.
- Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature), these reactions generate heat.
- Phenols are nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.
- Nitrated phenols often explode when heated. Many of them form metal salts that tend toward detonation by rather mild shock.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.
- The unhindered oxygen atom found on cyclic ethers such as the epoxides, oxetanes, furans, dioxanes and pyrans, carries two unshared pairs of electrons - a structure which favors the formation of coordination complexes and the solvation of cations.
- Cyclic ethers are used as important solvents, as chemical intermediate and as monomers for ring-opening polymerization.
- They are unstable at room temperature due to possibility of peroxide formation; stabiliser is sometimes needed for storage and transportation.

NOTE: Ethers lacking non-methyl hydrogen atoms adjacent to the ether link are thought to be relatively safe
Glycidyl ethers:
- may form unstable peroxides on storage in air ,light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels
- may polymerise in contact with heat, organic and inorganic free radical producing initiators
- may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxidisers, strong acids, bases and amines
- react violently with strong oxidisers, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide
- attack some forms of plastics, coatings, and rubber

Reactive diluents are stable under recommended storage conditions, but can decompose at elevated temperatures.In some cases, decomposition can cause pressure build-up in closed systems.
- Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
- If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
- This excess heat may generate toxic vapour
- Avoid reaction with amines, mercaptans, strong acids and oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	tetrahydrofuran	Tetrahydrofuran	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	735 mg/m3 / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone)	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	methyl ethyl ketone	2-Butanone	200 ppm / 590 mg/m3	885 mg/m3 / 300 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
tetrahydrofuran	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
tetrahydrofuran	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
methyl ethyl ketone	3,000 ppm	Not Available

Exposure controls

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

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The basic types of engineering controls are:
Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.
For flammable liquids and flammable gases, local exhaust ventilation or a process enclosure ventilation system may be required. Ventilation equipment should be explosion-resistant.
Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
· Adequate ventilation is typically taken to be that which limits the average concentration to no more than 25% of the LEL within the building, room or enclosure containing the dangerous substance.
· Ventilation for plant and machinery is normally considered adequate if it limits the average concentration of any dangerous substance that might potentially be present to no more than 25% of the LEL. However, an increase up to a maximum 50% LEL can be acceptable where additional safeguards are provided to prevent the formation of a hazardous explosive atmosphere. For example, gas detectors linked to emergency shutdown of the process might be used together with maintaining or increasing the exhaust ventilation on solvent evaporating ovens and gas turbine enclosures.
· Temporary exhaust ventilation systems may be provided for non-routine higher-risk activities, such as cleaning, repair or maintenance in tanks or other confined spaces or in an emergency after a release. The work procedures for such activities should be carefully considered.. The atmosphere should be continuously monitored to ensure that ventilation is adequate and the area remains safe. Where workers will enter the space, the ventilation should ensure that the concentration of the dangerous substance does not exceed 10% of the LEL (irrespective of the provision of suitable breathing apparatus)

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. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

NOTE:
- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.
Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
· frequency and duration of contact,
· chemical resistance of glove material,
· glove thickness and
· dexterity
Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).
· When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
· Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use.
· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.
As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:

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	· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of: · Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent · Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good · Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair. · Neoprene from excellent to fair · Polyvinyl (PVC) from excellent to poor As defined in ASTM F-739-96 · Excellent breakthrough time > 480 min · Good breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor glove material degradation Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener, individually and collectively) · **DO NOT** use cotton or leather (which absorb and concentrate the resin), natural rubber (latex), medical or polyethylene gloves (which absorb the resin). · **DO NOT** use barrier creams containing emulsified fats and oils as these may absorb the resin; silicone-based barrier creams should be reviewed prior to use. Replacement time should be considered when selecting the most appropriate glove. It may be more effective to select a glove with lower chemical resistance but which is replaced frequently than to select a more resistant glove which is reused many times
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. ▸ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity. ▸ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). ▸ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
M-Bond 600 Adhesive

Material	CPI
PE/EVAL/PE	A
PVA	B
TEFLON	B
BUTYL	C
BUTYL/NEOPRENE	C
CPE	C
HYPALON	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C
VITON/NEOPRENE	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

Respiratory protection

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

If the amount of gas or particles in the air where you're breathing gets close to or goes over the safe limit, you need to wear a mask or respirator. The level of protection you get depends on the type of mask and filter you use. Here's a simple guide to what kind of mask you need based on how much the gas or particles exceed the safe limit: - If it's up to 5 times the safe limit, you can use a half-face mask with a basic filter or a powered air respirator. - If it's up to 25 times the safe limit, you should use an air-line mask or a full-face mask with a stronger filter. - If it's up to 50 times the safe limit, a full-face mask with an even stronger filter is needed. - If it's more than 50 times the safe limit, you need an air-line mask with continuous airflow. Different filters protect against different things, like organic vapors, acid gases, sulfur dioxide, agricultural chemicals, ammonia, mercury, nitrogen oxides, methyl bromide, and low boiling point organic compounds.

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100
AlphaTec® 15-554
AlphaTec® 53-001
AlphaTec® 58-005
MICROFLEX® MidKnight® XTRA 93-862
MICROFLEX® LifeStar EC™ 93-868
MICROFLEX® SafeGrip™ SG-375
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-175
BioClean™ Emerald BENS

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Almost colourless liquid

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Pungent	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (℃)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (℃)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (℃)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (℃)	66	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (℃)	-14	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	8 BuAC = 1	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE.	**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)	129	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	2.4	**VOC g/L**	598
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Presence of a stabilising inhibitor prevents/retards peroxide formation. ▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as sensitising to skin or the respiratory system
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as carcinogenic
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. In animal testing, exposure to aerosols of reactive diluents (especially o-cresol glycidyl ether, CAS RN:2210-79-9) has been reported to affect the adrenal gland, central nervous system, kidney, liver, ovaries, spleen, testes, thymus and respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Overexposure to tetrahydrofuran by inhalation may result in irritation of the mucous membrane, and may produce coughing, chest pains, nausea, dizziness, headache and stupor. High concentrations affect the central nervous system. Acute exposure of humans to high concentrations of methyl ethyl ketone produces irritation to the eyes, nose and throat. Acute exposure by inhalation also causes nervous system depression, headache, and nausea. High vapour levels are easily detected due to odour, however odour fatigue may occur, with loss of warning of exposure.
Ingestion	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects following ingestion (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. Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. However, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. Ingestion of tetrahydrofuran may not, in itself, produce internal injury, however, contaminating levels of furan, present in certain grades of commercial product, may produce liver and kidney injury exacerbated by the intake of alcoholic beverages. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. In humans exposed to methyl ethyl ketone, skin inflammation has been reported. Animal testing has shown methyl ethyl ketone to have high acute toxicity from skin exposure. Skin contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to moderate irritation with local redness. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause burns. 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. Skin contact with tetrahydrofuran may produce smarting and reddening of the skin and after prolonged exposures; skin inflammation may result because the substance removes skin oils (has a degreasing effect). The material may cause severe inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
Eye	Eye contact with reactive diluents may cause slight to severe irritation with the possibility of chemical burns or moderate to severe damage to the cornea. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. Application of a 20% solution of tetrahydrofuran in water in animals to the eye, produced irritation.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. This product contains a polymer with reactive functional groups (aldehydes and phenolics) regarded as being of moderate concern. Aldehydes are reactive, soluble and are highly irritating. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWs under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000. For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions. Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing. Cyclic ethers can cause cancers, especially of the liver. Animal testing shows that methyl ethyl ketone may have slight effects on the nervous system, liver, kidney and respiratory system; there may also be developmental effects and an increase in birth defects. However, there is limited information available on the long-term effects of methyl ethyl ketone in humans, and no information is available on whether it causes developmental or reproductive toxicity or cancer. It is generally considered to have low toxicity, but it is often used in combination with other solvents, and the toxic effects of the mixture may be greater than with either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane or methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may increase the rate of peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show increase in toxicity. Bisphenol F, bisphenol A, fluorine-containing bisphenol A (bisphenol AF) and other diphenylalkanes were found to have oestrogen-like effects. Bisphenol F is present in the environment and as a contaminant of food, so humans may therefore be exposed to bisphenol. Testing shows bisphenol F has genetic toxicity as well as the ability to disrupt hormonal balance. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm. Repeated exposure to tetrahydrofuran (THF) and related compounds has been associated with liver inflammation and fatty degeneration of the liver. Animal testing suggests that this group of compounds can cause liver damage, irritation of the skin and airway, metabolic imbalance, gynaecological disturbance, damage to the adrenal glands and may increase the rate of cancer.

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M-Bond 600 Adhesive	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
tetrahydrofuran	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 45 mg/l4h[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2816 mg/kg[2]	
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg[2]	
methyl ethyl ketone	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 6480 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Human): 350ppm
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 32 mg/L4h[2]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 80mg
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2054 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 14mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 402mg/24H - Mild
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[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

M-Bond 600 Adhesive	The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors) A suspected estrogen-related receptors (ERR) binding agent: Estrogen-related receptors (ERR, oestrogen-related receptors) are so named because of sequence homology with estrogen receptors but do not appear to bind estrogens or other tested steroid hormones. The ERR family have been demonstrated to control energy homeostasis, oxidative metabolism and mitochondrial biogenesis ,while effecting mammalian physiology in the heart, brown adipose tissue, white adipose tissue, placenta, macrophages, and demonstrated additional roles in diabetes and cancer. ERRs bind enhancers throughout the genome where they exert effects on gene regulation Although their overall functions remain uncertain, they also share DNA-binding sites, co-regulators, and target genes with the conventional estrogen receptors ERalpha and ERbeta and may function to modulate estrogen signaling pathways. · ERR-alpha has wide tissue distribution but it is most highly expressed in tissues that preferentially use fatty acids as energy sources such as kidney, heart, brown adipose tissue, cerebellum, intestine, and skeletal muscle. ERRalpha has been detected in normal adrenal cortex tissues, in which its expression is possibly related to adrenal development, with a possible role in fetal adrenal function, in dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEAS) production in adrenarche, and also in steroid production of post-adrenarche/adult life. DHEA and other adrenal androgens such as androstenedione, although relatively weak androgens, are responsible for the androgenic effects of adrenarche, such as early pubic and axillary hair growth, adult-type body odor, increased oiliness of hair and skin, and mild acne. · ERR-beta is a nuclear receptor . Its function is unknown; however, a similar protein in mouse plays an essential role in placental development · ERR-gamma is a nuclear receptor that behaves as a constitutive activator of transcription. There is evidence that bisphenol A functions as an endocrine disruptor by binding strongly to ERRgamma BPA as well as its nitrated and chlorinated metabolites seems to binds strongly to ERR-gamma (dissociation constant = 5.5 nM), but not to the estrogen receptor (ER). BPA binding to ERR-gamma preserves its basal constitutive activity.Different expression of ERR-gamma in different parts of the body may account for variations in bisphenol A effects. For instance, ERR-gamma has been found in high concentration in the placenta, explaining reports of high bisphenol A accumulation there
TETRAHYDROFURAN	Oral (human) LDLo: 50 mg/kg* [CCINFO]* Nil reported The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
METHYL ETHYL KETONE	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.
M-Bond 600 Adhesive & BISPHENOL F DIGLYCIDYL ETHER COPOLYMER	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. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consists of two phenolic rings joined together through a bridging carbon. This class of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, particularly in plastics. Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity in human breast cancer cell line MCF-7, but there were remarkable differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid hormonal activity towards rat pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several other derivatives did not show such activity. Results suggest that the 4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for these hormonal activities, and substituents at the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities. Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specific proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the longer the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an angular configuration are suitable for appropriate hydrogen bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor. In vitro cell models were used to evaluate the ability of 22 bisphenols (BPs) to induce or inhibit estrogenic and androgenic activity. BPA, Bisphenol AF (BPAF), bisphenol Z (BPZ), bisphenol C (BPC), tetramethyl bisphenol A (TMBPA), bisphenol S (BPS), bisphenol E (BPE), 4,4-bisphenol F (4,4-BPF), bisphenol AP (BPAP), bisphenol B (BPB), tetrachlorobisphenol A (TCBPA), and benzylparaben (PHBB) induced estrogen receptor (ER)alpha and/or ERbeta-mediated activity. With the exception of BPS, TCBPA, and PHBB, these same BPs were also androgen receptor (AR) antagonists. Only 3 BPs were found to be ER antagonists. Bisphenol P (BPP) selectively inhibited ERbeta-mediated

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	activity and 4-(4-phenylmethoxyphenyl)sulfonylphenol (BPS-MPE) and 2,4-bisphenol S (2,4-BPS) selectively inhibited ERalpha-mediated activity. None of the BPs induced AR-mediated activity. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.
M-Bond 600 Adhesive & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	Methyl ethyl ketone is considered to have a low order of toxicity; however, methyl ethyl ketone is often used in combination with other solvents and the mixture may have greater toxicity than either solvent alone. Combinations of n-hexane with methyl ethyl ketone, and also methyl n-butyl ketone with methyl ethyl ketone may result in an increased in peripheral neuropathy, a progressive disorder of the nerves of the extremities. Combinations with chloroform also show an increase in toxicity.
TETRAHYDROFURAN & METHYL ETHYL KETONE	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. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✔	**Carcinogenicity**	✔
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✘	**Reproductivity**	✘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✔	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✘
Mutagenicity	✘	**Aspiration Hazard**	✘

Legend: ✘ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✔ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

M-Bond 600 Adhesive

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

tetrahydrofuran

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	24h	Fish	>=5mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	1970-2360mg/L	4

bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer

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

methyl ethyl ketone

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1220mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	308mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/L	4
NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	68mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>324mg/L	4

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.
Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.
For high molecular weight synthetic polymers: (according to the Sustainable Futures (SF) program (U.S. EPA 2005b; U.S. EPA 2012c) polymer assessment guidance.)
High MW polymers are expected:
· to have low vapour pressure and are not expected to undergo volatilization .
· to adsorb strongly to soil and sediment
· to be non-biodegradable (not anticipated to be assimilated by microorganisms.- therefore, biodegradation is not expected to be an important removal process. However many exceptions exist
High MW polymers are not expected to undergo removal by other degradative processes under environmental conditions
For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:
Environmental fate:
Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti.
Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, "initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time. Studies also indicate that it can currently be found in municipal wastewater." However, a study conducted in the United States found that 91-98% of bisphenol A may be removed from water during treatment at municipal water treatment plants.
Ecotoxicity:
Fish LC50 (96 h): 4.6 mg/l (freshwater fish); 11 mg/l (saltwater fish): NOEC 0.016 mg/l (freshwater fish- 144 d); 0.064 mg/l (saltwater fish 164 d)
Fresh water invertebrates EC50 (48 h): 10.2 mg/l: NOEC 0.025 mg/l - 328 d)
Marine water invertebrate EC50 (96 h): 1.1 mg/l; NOEC 0.17 mg/l (28 d)
Freshwater algae (96 h): 2.73 mg/l

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Marine water algae (96 h): 1.1 mg/l
Fresh water plant EC50 (7 d): 20 mg/l: NOEC 7.8 mg/l
In general, studies have shown that bisphenol A can affect growth, reproduction and development in aquatic organisms.
Among freshwater organisms, fish appear to be the most sensitive species. Evidence of endocrine-related effects in fish, aquatic invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles has been reported at environmentally relevant exposure levels lower than those required for acute toxicity. There is a widespread variation in reported values for endocrine-related effects, but many fall in the range of 1 ug/L to 1 mg/L
A 2009 review of the biological impacts of plasticisers on wildlife published by the Royal Society with a focus on annelids (both aquatic and terrestrial), molluscs, crustaceans, insects, fish and amphibians concluded that bisphenol A has been shown to affect reproduction in all studied animal groups, to impair development in crustaceans and amphibians and to induce genetic aberrations.
A large 2010 study of two rivers in Canada found that areas contaminated with hormone-like chemicals including bisphenol A showed females made up 85 per cent of the population of a certain fish, while females made up only 55 per cent in uncontaminated areas.
Although abundant data are available on the toxicity of bisphenol-A (2,2-bis (4-hydroxydiphenyl)propane;(BPA) A variety of BPs were examined for their acute toxicity against Daphnia magna, mutagenicity, and oestrogenic activity using the Daphtoxkit (Creasel Ltd.), the umu test system, and the yeast two-hybrid system, respectively, in comparison with BPA. BPA was moderately toxic to D. magna (48-h EC50 was 10 mg/l) according to the current U.S. EPA acute toxicity evaluation standard, and it was weakly oestrogenic with 5 orders of magnitude lower activity than that of the natural estrogen 17 beta-oestradiol in the yeast screen, while no mutagenicity was observed. All seven BPs tested here showed moderate to slight acute toxicity, no mutagenicity, and weak oestrogenic activity as well as BPA. Some of the BPs showed considerably higher oestrogenic activity than BPA, and others exhibited much lower activity. Bisphenol S (bis(4-hydroxydiphenyl)sulfone) and bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)sulfide) showed oestrogenic activity.
Biodegradation is a major mechanism for eliminating various environmental pollutants. Studies on the biodegradation of bisphenols have mainly focused on bisphenol A. A number of BPA-degrading bacteria have been isolated from enrichments of sludge from wastewater treatment plants. The first step in the biodegradation of BPA is the hydroxylation of the carbon atom of a methyl group or the quaternary carbon in the BPA molecule. Judging from these features of the biodegradation mechanisms, it is possible that the same mechanism used for BPA is used to biodegrade all bisphenols that have at least one methyl or methylene group bonded at the carbon atom between the two phenol groups. However, bisphenol F ([bis(4-hydroxyphenyl)methane; BPF), which has no substituent at the bridging carbon, is unlikely to be metabolised by such a mechanism. Nevertheless BPF is readily degraded by river water microorganisms under aerobic conditions. From this evidence, it was clear that a specific mechanism for biodegradation of BPF does exist in the natural ecosystem,
Algae can enhance the photodegradation of bisphenols. The photodegradation rate of BPF increased with increasing algae concentration. Humic acid and Fe3+ ions also enhanced the photodegradation of BPF. The effect of pH value on the BPF photodegradation was also important.
Reactive diluents generally have a low to moderate potential for bioconcentration (tendency to accumulate in the food chain) and a high to very high potential for mobility in soil. Small amounts that escape to the atmosphere will photodegrade.
They would not be expected to persist in the environment.
Most reactive diluents should be considered slightly to moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis while some might also be considered harmful to the environment. Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Compounds with log Pow >5 act as neutral organics, but at a lower log Pow, the toxicity of epoxide-containing polymers is greater than that predicted for simple narcotics.
Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.
For 1,2-Butylene oxide (Ethyloxirane):
log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86. BAF and BCF : 1 to 17 L./kg.
Aquatic Fate - Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that, if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilization of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected. Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. Models have predicted a biodegradation half-life in water of 15 days.
Terrestrial Fate: When released to soil, ethyloxirane is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilization from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected. Ethyloxirane is not expected to be persistent in soil.
Atmospheric Fate: It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapor in ambient atmosphere. Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes. The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days).
Ecotoxicity - The potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low and has low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. Ethyloxirane is acutely toxic to water fleas and toxicity values for bacteria are close to 5000 mg/L. For algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L.

For Methyl Ethyl Ketone:
log Kow: 0.26-0.69;
log Koc: 0.69;
Koc: 34;
Half-life (hr) air: 2.3;
Half-life (hr) H2O surface water: 72-288;
Henry's atm m3 /mol: 1.05E-05;
BOD 5: 1.5-2.24, 46%;
COD: 2.2-2.31, 100%;
ThOD: 2.44;
BCF: 1.
Environmental Fate: Terrestrial Fate - Measured Koc values of 29 and 34 were obtained for methyl ethyl ketone in silt loams. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization of methyl ethyl ketone from moist and dry soil surfaces is expected. The volatilization half-life of methyl ethyl ketone from silt and sandy loams was measured as 4.9 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is expected to biodegrade under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions.
Aquatic Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment in water and is expected to volatilize from water surfaces. Estimated half-lives for a model river and model lake are 19 and 197, hours respectively. Bioconcentration is expected to be low in aquatic systems.
Atmospheric Fate: Methyl ethyl ketone will exist solely as a vapour in the ambient atmosphere. Vapour-phase methyl ethyl ketone is degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 14 days. Methyl ethyl ketone is also expected to undergo photodecomposition in the atmosphere by natural sunlight.
Ecotoxicity: Methyl ethyl ketone is not acutely toxic to fish, specifically, bluegill sunfish, guppy, goldfish, fathead minnow, mosquito fish, Daphnia magna water fleas and brine shrimp.
For Phenols:
Ecotoxicity - Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms however; the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available.
For Ketones: Ketones, unless they are alpha, beta--unsaturated ketones, can be considered as narcosis or baseline toxicity compounds.
Aquatic Fate: Hydrolysis of ketones in water is thermodynamically favourable only for low molecular weight ketones. Reactions with water are reversible with no permanent change in the structure of the ketone substrate. Ketones are stable to water under ambient environmental conditions. When pH levels are greater than 10, condensation reactions can occur which produce higher molecular weight products. Under ambient conditions of temperature, pH, and low concentration, these condensation reactions are unfavourable. Based on its reactions in air, it seems likely that ketones undergo photolysis in water.
Terrestrial Fate: It is probable that ketones will be biodegraded by micro-organisms in soil and water.
Ecotoxicity: Ketones are unlikely to bioconcentrate or biomagnify.
For Tetrahydrofuran (THF): Koc: 23 and 18; Henry's Law Constant: 7.1X10-5 atm-m3/mole; Vapor pressure: 162 mm Hg at 25 deg C.
Atmospheric Fate: Tetrahydrofuran exists only as a vapor in the ambient atmosphere. Vapor-phase tetrahydrofuran will be degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl and nitrate radicals; the half-life for these reactions in air is about 1 and 3 days, respectively. Tetrahydrofuran is moderately reactive in photochemical smog conditions where nitrogen oxides are present; reactions occur in hours under these conditions. Acrolein and formaldehyde have been reported as reaction products.
Terrestrial Fate: Tetrahydrofuran is expected to have very high mobility in soil. Volatilization from moist soil surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Tetrahydrofuran may also volatilize from dry soil surfaces. Tetrahydrofuran added to surface soil had an abiotic half-life of 5.7 days. Tetrahydrofuran is expected to biodegrade under aerobic conditions but may be resistant to biodegradation in anaerobic environments.
Aquatic Fate: Tetrahydrofuran is slightly persistent in water with a half-life of between 2 to 20 days. If tetrahydrofuran should contact the water table, aquifer or navigable waterway, time is of the essence. It is highly soluble in water and total remediation may not be possible. A comprehensive emergency response or disaster preparedness / recovery plan should be in place prior to use. Volatilization from water surfaces is expected to be an important fate process. Hydrolysis is not expected to occur. Tetrahydrofuran is not expected to adsorb to suspended solids and sediment.
Ecotoxicity: The potential for bioaccumulation of THF in aquatic organisms is considered to be low and it is not expected to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. The concentration of tetrahydrofuran in edible fish tissue is expected to be negligible as compared to the levels found in the water from which the fish were taken. Acute short term toxic environmental effects of THF may include the death of animals, birds, fish and death or low growth rate in plants. Acute effects are seen 2 to 4 days after animals or plants

Continued...

are exposed to tetrahydrofuran. Chronic toxic effects include shortened life span, reproductive problems, lowered fertility, and changes in appearance or behavior in exposed animals. These effects have been seen long after the first exposure(s).
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
tetrahydrofuran	LOW	LOW
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (Half-life = 14 days)	LOW (Half-life = 26.75 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (LogKOW = 0.46)
methyl ethyl ketone	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
tetrahydrofuran	LOW (Log KOC = 4.881)
methyl ethyl ketone	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 3.827)

Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

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. ▸ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked. A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: ▸ Reduction ▸ Reuse ▸ Recycling ▸ Disposal (if all else fails) This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate. ▸ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. ▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. ▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. ▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. ▸ Recycle wherever possible. ▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. ▸ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). ▸ Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	

Shipping container, transport vehicle placarding, and labeling may vary from the below information. This depends on the quantity shipped, the applicability of excepted quantity requirements, limited quantity requirements, and/or special provisions according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

14.1.	**UN number or ID number**	1133
14.2.	**UN proper shipping name**	Adhesives, containing a flammable liquid
14.3.	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 3

Continued...

	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II	
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	149, B52, IB2, T4, TP1, TP8

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1133	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Adhesives containing flammable liquid	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
14.4. **Packing group**	II	
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Environmentally hazardous	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions	A3
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	364
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	353
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y341
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	1133	
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	ADHESIVES containing flammable liquid	
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	II	
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number	F-E, S-D
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 L

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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
tetrahydrofuran	Not Applicable
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
tetrahydrofuran	Not Applicable
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Applicable
methyl ethyl ketone	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

tetrahydrofuran is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens

Continued...

US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Appendix A to § 1910.119—List of Highly Hazardous Chemicals, Toxics and Reactives (Mandatory)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status

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

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

methyl ethyl ketone is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Flammables
US - New Jersey Right to Know Hazardous Substances
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) List I and II Regulated Chemicals
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US New York City Community Right-to-Know: List of Hazardous Substances
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
tetrahydrofuran	1000	454

Continued...

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270
methyl ethyl ketone	5000	2270

US. EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) (40 CFR 372)

None Reported

Additional Federal Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including **tetrahydrofuran**, which is known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

Additional State Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (tetrahydrofuran; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; methyl ethyl ketone)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (tetrahydrofuran; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; methyl ethyl ketone)
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	04/14/2026
Initial Date	11/26/2025

Other information

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. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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