



High Strength Threadlocker-Red

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 2.3

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

Issue Date: 08/21/2023

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	High Strength Threadlocker-Red
Synonyms	27106, 27113, 27136 Red ThreadLocker
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

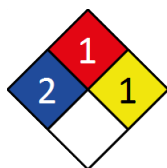
Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	903-885-5911
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

Classification	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

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

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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
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 must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
81-07-2	4.9	<u>saccharin</u>
25852-47-5	80	<u>polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate</u>
80-15-9	2	<u>cumyl hydroperoxide</u>
98-82-8	0.9	<u>cumene</u>

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. - 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.
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.

Continued...

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SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Combustible. ▶ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO ₂) nitrogen oxides (NO _x) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit clouds of acrid smoke May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Absorb or contain isothiazolinone liquid spills with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ The absorbent (and surface soil to a depth sufficient to remove all of the biocide) should be shovelled into a drum and treated with an 11% solution of sodium metabisulfite (Na₂S₂O₅) or sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃), or 12% sodium sulfite (Na₂SO₃) and 8% hydrochloric acid (HCl). ▶ DO NOT touch the spill material

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Most acrylic monomers have low viscosity therefore pouring, material transfer and processing of these materials do not necessitate heating. ▶ Viscous monomers may require heating to facilitate handling. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Polymerisation may occur slowly at room temperature. ▶ Storage requires stabilising inhibitor content and dissolved oxygen content to be monitored. Refer to manufacturer's recommended levels. ▶ Store below 38 deg. C. ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	for multifunctional acrylates: ▶ Avoid exposure to free radical initiators (peroxides, persulfates) , iron, rust, oxidisers, and strong acids and strong bases. ▶ Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, X-rays or ultra-violet radiation. ▶ Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. ▶ Bulk storages may have special storage requirements ▶ WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Continued...

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Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	cumene	Cumene	50 ppm / 245 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Skin designation
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cumene	Cumene	50 ppm / 245 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	[skin]

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
cumyl hydroperoxide	0.15 ppm	1.6 ppm	9.7 ppm
cumene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
saccharin	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available	Not Available
cumene	900 ppm	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
saccharin	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m³
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
cumyl hydroperoxide	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.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.						
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment							
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.						
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. 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. General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk: <table><tr><td>Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress</td><td>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers</td></tr><tr><td>Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)</td><td>Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour</td></tr><tr><td>Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations</td><td>Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ('feel'), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.</td></tr></table>	Exposure condition Short time use; (few minutes less than 0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves: Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm) Excellent tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers	Exposure condition Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ('feel'), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour	Exposure condition Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ('feel'), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.
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	Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves. Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic ▸ Polyethylene gloves ▸ Butyl rubber gloves · Nitrile rubber gloves (Note: Nitric acid penetrates nitrile gloves in a few minutes.)
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

- 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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Red Liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.05-1.2
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)	0.82
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Material contains a stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor system that provides workable but not indefinite shelf life. ▸ Storage at higher temperatures and long term storage may result in polymerisation with solidification.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

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Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. No report of respiratory illness in humans as a result of exposure to multifunctional acrylates has been found. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by inhalation'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapour concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.
Ingestion	Large daily doses of saccharin (5-25 grams) produce digestive disorders, loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, acidity in the stomach and diarrhoea. Small amounts are normally tolerated by the body and mostly eliminated via the kidneys. 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. Taken by mouth, isothiazolinones have moderate to high toxicity. The major signs of toxicity are severe stomach irritation, lethargy, and inco-ordination.
Skin Contact	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. All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation. A 0.5% solution of 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is irritating to the skin. Even 0.05% can cause allergy, according to patch tests, with reddening of the skin. Solutions of isothiazolinones may be irritating or even damaging to the skin, depending on concentration. A concentration of over 0.1% can irritate, and over 0.5% can cause severe irritation. 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. 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	Solutions containing isothiazolinones may damage the mucous membranes and cornea. Animal testing showed very low concentrations (under 0.1%) did not cause irritation, while higher levels (3-5.5%) produced severe irritation and damage to the eye. 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.
Chronic	Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Saccharin is suspected of causing urinary bladder cancer and blood cancers (lymphomas/leukaemias). In animal testing, 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) did not cause toxicity to the embryo or birth defects. The material does not cause mutations or an increase in cancer. The isothiazolinones are known contact sensitisers. Sensitisation is more likely with the chlorinated species as opposed to the non-chlorinated species. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitise the skin and inflammation. Vapours generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation.

High Strength Threadlocker-Red	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Not Available		Not Available	
saccharin	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4694 mg/kg ^[1]		Not Available	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 8440-9710 mg/kg ^[1]			
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >10000 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye - Severe irritant	
			Skin - Severe irritant	
cumyl hydroperoxide	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	dermal (rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 1 mg	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 220 ppm4h ^[2]		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 382 mg/kg ^[2]			
cumene	TOXICITY		IRRITATION	
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild	
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 39 mg/L4h ^[2]		Eye (rabbit): 86 mg mild	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1400 mg/kg ^[2]		Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	
			Skin (rabbit): 10 mg/24h mild	
			Skin (rabbit):100 mg/24h moderate	
			Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]	

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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			
SACCHARIN	Acute toxicity data show that 1,2-benzisothiazoline-3-one (BIT) is moderately toxic by the oral and dermal routes but that this chemical is a severe eye irritant. Irritation to the skin from acute data show only mild skin irritation, but repeated dermal application indicated a more significant skin irritation response. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.			
POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	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.			
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE	Bacterial cell mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.			
CUMENE	Cumene is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in experimental animals. Cumene caused tumours at several tissue sites, including lung and liver in mice and kidney in male rats. similar metabolic pathways. There is also evidence that cumene is genotoxic in some tissues, based on findings of DNA damage in rodent lung and liver. The relevance of the kidney tumors to cancer in humans is uncertain; there is evidence that a species-specific mechanism not relevant to humans contributes to their induction, but it is possible that other mechanisms relevant to humans, such as genotoxicity, may also contribute to kidney-tumour formation in male rats. For aromatic terpenes: p-cymene and cumene have low toxic potential and are excreted in the urine. At very high doses in animal testing, inco-ordination, damage to the kidneys and lung inflammation, with decrease in thymus weight, occurred. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002] WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.			
High Strength Threadlocker-Red & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE & CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE & CUMENE	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.			
High Strength Threadlocker-Red & SACCHARIN	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.			
High Strength Threadlocker-Red & POLYETHYLENE GLYCOL DIMETHACRYLATE	UV (ultraviolet) / EB (electron beam) acrylates are generally of low toxicity. UV/EB acrylates are divided into two groups the "stenomeric" and "eurymeric" acrylates. Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (CH₂=CHCOO or CH₂=C(CH₃)COO) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing. This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens. Where no 'official' classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylesters of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38			
CUMYL HYDROPEROXIDE & CUMENE	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.			
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

High Strength Threadlocker-Red	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
saccharin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	~1000mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

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cumyl hydroperoxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	18.84mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<0.64mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.9mg/l	2
cumene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.29mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	0.4mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.7mg/l	4
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				

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.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below).

Environmental Fate: Isothiazolinones are antimicrobials used to control bacteria, fungi, and for wood preservation and antifouling agents. They are frequently used in personal care products such as shampoos and other hair care products, as well as certain paint formulations.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
saccharin	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.42 days)
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 5.42 days)
cumene	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
saccharin	LOW (LogKOW = 0.91)
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (BCF = 35.5)
cumene	LOW (BCF = 35.5)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
saccharin	LOW (KOC = 32.13)
cumyl hydroperoxide	LOW (KOC = 2346)
cumene	LOW (KOC = 817.2)

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. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

Continued...

High Strength Threadlocker-Red

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

Product name	Group
saccharin	Not Available
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available
cumene	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
saccharin	Not Available
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate	Not Available
cumyl hydroperoxide	Not Available
cumene	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

saccharin is found on the following regulatory lists International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List US National Toxicology Program (NTP) Delisted from Report on Carcinogens US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
cumyl hydroperoxide is found on the following regulatory lists US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs) US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
cumene 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 Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs) US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) 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

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	No
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes

High Strength Threadlocker-Red

Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
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
cumyl hydroperoxide	10	4.54
cumene	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (saccharin; polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate; cumyl hydroperoxide; cumene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (polyethylene glycol dimethacrylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/21/2023
Initial Date	11/18/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.3	08/20/2023	Toxicological information - Chronic Health, Hazards identification - Classification, Ecological Information - Environmental, Exposure controls / personal protection - Personal Protection (Respirator), Accidental release measures - Spills (major), Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

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

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

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