PlasticWeld™ Epoxy Putty

JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: **3.6**
Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

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S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

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

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

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

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

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

1.4. Emergency telephone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2
Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567*

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.

Supplementary statement(s)

EUH208	Contains bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer. May produce an allergic reaction.

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EUH211	Warning! Hazardous respirable droplets may be formed when sprayed. Do not breathe spray or mist.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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.

2.3. Other hazards

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Possible respiratory and skin sensitizer*.

May possibly affect fertility*.

C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Determined to have endocrine-disrupting properties according to Europe Regulation (EU) 528/2012, Europe Regulation (EU) 2017/2100, and Europe Regulation (EU) 2018/605

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 67989-52-0 2.500-180-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	25-30	C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin **[e]**	EUH205 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 13463-67-7 2.236-675-5 3.022-006-00-2 4.Not Available	1-5	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 90-72-2 2.202-013-9 3.603-069-00-0 4.Not Available	1-5	2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H302, H315, H319 [2]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 14808-60-7 2.238-878-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<=1	silica crystalline - quartz	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2; H373 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 14807-96-6 2.238-877-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<=60	talc	Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H332, H335 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 25068-38-6 2.500-033-5 3.603-074-00-8 4.Not Available	<=1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer **[e]**	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2; H315, H319, H317,	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C ≥ 5 % | Skin Irrit 2; H315: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
			H411 [2]		

Legend:	*1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties*

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▸ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▸ Immediately give a glass of water. ▸ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).

5.2. 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

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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

Continued...

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Metal can or drum ‣ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	‣ Avoid strong acids, bases. 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 ‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents
Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008	Not Available
Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of	Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin	Dermal 5.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 39.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 7.9 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 39.2 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 5.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 39.2 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 7.9 µg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 39.2 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 3.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 23.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 4.76 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 23.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) ** *Dermal 3.3 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Dermal 4.76 µg/cm² (Local, Acute) **	0.1 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.01 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 2300000000000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 230000000000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 1900000000000 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
titanium dioxide (brookite)	Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Inhalation 28 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Dermal 0.15 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 0.53 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) *Dermal 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 0.13 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 0.075 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 0.13 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) **	0.046 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.46 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.005 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.262 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.026 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.025 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 0.2 mg/L (STP)
silica crystalline - quartz	Inhalation 40 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *Oral 0.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 8 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) **	Not Available

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
talc	Dermal 43.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 4.54 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *Dermal 21.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.08 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) ** *Dermal 2.27 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) ** *Inhalation 1.08 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) ** *Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) ** *Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) **	597.97 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 597.97 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 141.26 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 31.33 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))

* Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Titanium dioxide: total inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide (brookite)	Titanium dioxide: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	silica crystalline - quartz	Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Carc (where generated as a result of a work process)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	talc	Talc, respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

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

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

Occupational Exposure Banding

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

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

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Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber **NOTE:** ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▸ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges. A respirator affording higher levels of protection may be substituted. ▸ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood. ▸ Overalls. ▸ P.V.C apron. ▸ Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Tan and Blue Putty

Physical state	Non Slump Paste	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	1.5-2.0
Odor	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available		
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	**Nanoform Particle Characteristics**	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2

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

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.
Ingestion	Reactive diluents exhibit a range of ingestion hazards. Small amounts swallowed incidental to normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury. However, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is sufficient evidence to suggest that this material directly causes cancer in humans. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm.

PlasticWeld Stick

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

titanium dioxide (brookite)

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (hamster) LD50: >=10000 mg/kg[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.28 mg/l4h[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Oral (Rat) LD50: >=2000 mg/kg[1]	

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE [Rohm & Haas, Henkel]* [Ciba]
Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Skin (rabbit): 2 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]

silica crystalline - quartz

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

talc

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.1 mg/l4h[1]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg/3d-I mild

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	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg[2]	

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

PlasticWeld Stick	The various members of the bisphenol family produce hormone like effects, seemingly as a result of binding to estrogen receptor-related receptors (ERRs; not to be confused with estrogen receptors) 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. **WARNING:** This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) share many common characteristics with respect to animal toxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE)	For titanium dioxide The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL	Overexposure to most of these materials may cause adverse health effects. Many amine-based compounds can cause release of histamines, which, in turn, can trigger allergic and other physiological effects, including constriction of the bronchi or asthma and inflammation of the cavity of the nose. Whole-body symptoms include headache, nausea, faintness, anxiety, a decrease in blood pressure, rapid heartbeat, itching, reddening of the skin, urticaria (hives) and swelling of the face, which are usually transient. There are generally four routes of possible or potential exposure: inhalation, skin contact, eye contact, and swallowing. Inhalation: Inhaling vapours may result in moderate to severe irritation of the tissues of the nose and throat and can irritate the lungs. Higher concentrations of certain amines can produce severe respiratory irritation, characterized by discharge from the nose, coughing, difficulty in breathing and chest pain. 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.
SILICA CRYSTALLINE - QUARTZ	**WARNING:** For inhalation exposure ONLY: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: **CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS** The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified occupational exposures to **respirable** (<5 um) crystalline silica as being carcinogenic to humans . This classification is based on what IARC considered sufficient evidence from epidemiological studies of humans for the carcinogenicity of inhaled silica in the forms of quartz and cristobalite. Crystalline silica is also known to cause silicosis, a non-cancerous lung disease. Intermittent exposure produces; focal fibrosis, (pneumoconiosis), cough, dyspnoea, liver tumours. * Millions of particles per cubic foot (based on impinger samples counted by light field techniques). NOTE : the physical nature of quartz in the product determines whether it is likely to present a chronic health problem.
TALC	The overuse of talc in nursing infants has resulted in respiratory damage causing fluid in the lungs and lung inflammation which may lead to death within hours of inhalation. Long-term exposure can also cause a variety of respiratory symptoms. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	Animal testing over 13 weeks showed bisphenol A diglycidyl ether (BADGE) caused mild to moderate, chronic, inflammation of the skin. Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity: Animal testing showed BADGE given over several months caused reduction in body weight but had no reproductive effects. Cancer-causing potential: It has been concluded that bisphenol A diglycidyl ether cannot be classified with respect to its cancer-causing potential in humans. Genetic toxicity: Laboratory tests on genetic toxicity of BADGE have so far been negative. Immunotoxicity: Animal testing suggests regular injections of diluted BADGE may result in sensitization. Consumer exposure: Comsumer exposure to BADGE is almost exclusively from migration of BADGE from can coatings into food. Bisphenol A may have effects similar to female sex hormones and when administered to pregnant women, may damage the foetus. It may also damage male reproductive organs and sperm. Glycidyl ethers can cause genetic damage and cancer.
PlasticWeld Stick & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	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.

Continued...

PlasticWeld Stick & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE)	Exposure to titanium dioxide is via inhalation, swallowing or skin contact. When inhaled, it may deposit in lung tissue and lymph nodes causing dysfunction of the lungs and immune system. Absorption by the stomach and intestines depends on the size of the particle.
PlasticWeld Stick & C18-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS/BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER POLYMER	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.
C18-UNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS/BISPHENOL A/EPICHLOROHYDRIN & TITANIUM DIOXIDE (BROOKITE) & 2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & TALC	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
2,4,6-TRIS[(DIMETHYLAMINO)METHYL]PHENOL & TALC	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.

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*

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

Many chemicals may mimic or interfere with the body s hormones, known as the endocrine system. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals that can interfere with endocrine (or hormonal) systems.
Endocrine disruptors interfere with the synthesis, secretion, transport, binding, action, or elimination of natural hormones in the body. Any system in the body controlled by hormones can be derailed by hormone disruptors. Specifically, endocrine disruptors may be associated with the development of learning disabilities, deformations of the body various cancers and sexual development problems.
Endocrine disrupting chemicals cause adverse effects in animals. But limited scientific information exists on potential health problems in humans. Because people are typically exposed to multiple endocrine disruptors at the same time, assessing public health effects is difficult.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

PlasticWeld Stick

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

C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>160mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>160mg/l	2

titanium dioxide (brookite)

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
BCF	1008h	Fish	<1.1-9.6	7
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.75-7.58mg/l	4
EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.9mg/l	2
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	179.05mg/l	2
LC50	96h	Fish	1.85-3.06mg/l	4
NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	>=0.004mg/L	2

2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.8mg/l	2
EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	280mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	1000mg/l	Not Available

Continued...

silica crystalline - quartz

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

talc

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

bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
EC50	48h	Crustacea	~2mg/l	2
EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	3mg/l	Not Available
LC50	96h	Fish	2.4mg/l	Not Available

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

For bisphenol A and related bisphenols:
Environmental fate:
Biodegradability (28 d) 89% - Easily biodegradable
Bioconcentration factor (BCF) 7.8 mg/l
Bisphenol A, its derivatives and analogues, can be released from polymers, resins and certain substances by metabolic products
Substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex XIII
As an environmental contaminant, bisphenol A interferes with nitrogen fixation at the roots of leguminous plants associated with the bacterial symbiont Sinorhizobium meliloti. Despite a half-life in the soil of only 1-10 days, its ubiquity makes it an important pollutant. According to Environment Canada, 'initial assessment shows that at low levels, bisphenol A can harm fish and organisms over time.
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.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
titanium dioxide (brookite)	LOW (BCF = 10)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

The evidence linking adverse effects to endocrine disruptors is more compelling in the environment than it is in humans. Endocrine distruptors profoundly alter reproductive physiology of ecosystems and ultimately impact entire populations. Some endocrine-disrupting chemicals are slow to break-down in the environment. That characteristic makes them potentially hazardous over long periods of time. Some well established adverse effects of endocrine disruptors in various wildlife species include; eggshell-thinning, displayed of characteristics of the opposite sex and impaired reproductive development. Other adverse changes in wildlife species that have been suggested, but not proven include; reproductive abnormalities, immune dysfunction and skeletal deformaties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Continued...

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▸ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: ▸ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Removal of bisphenol A (BPA) from aqueous solutions was accomplished by adsorption of enzymatically generated quinone derivatives on chitosan beads. The use of chitosan in the form of beads was found to be more effective because heterogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan beads was much faster than homogeneous removal of BPA with chitosan solutions, and the removal efficiency was enhanced by increasing the amount of chitosan beads dispersed in the BPA solutions and BPA was completely removed by quinone adsorption in the presence of chitosan beads more than 0.10 cm3/cm3. In addition, a variety of bisphenol derivatives were completely or effectively removed by the procedure constructed in this study, although the enzyme dose or the amount of chitosan beads was further increased as necessary for some of the bisphenol derivatives used. ▸ **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. ▸ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▸ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal. ▸ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	Not Applicable
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Not Applicable
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: Not Applicable Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Hazard identification (Kemler): Not Applicable Classification code: Not Applicable Hazard Label: Not Applicable Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: Not Applicable Tunnel Restriction Code: Not Applicable

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

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

Continued...

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

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

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

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

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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

Not Applicable

titanium dioxide (brookite) is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

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

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

silica crystalline - quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

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

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

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

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

Seveso Category	Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin; titanium dioxide (brookite); 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; silica crystalline - quartz; talc; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (C18-unsaturated fatty acids/bisphenol A/epichlorohydrin)
Legend:	*Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory* *No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.*

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/07/2023
Initial Date	09/21/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of	Sections Updated

Continued...

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

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.
The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios.
For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:
EN 166 Personal eye-protection
EN 340 Protective clothing
EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Expert judgement
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Expert judgement
Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351	Calculation method
, EUH208	Calculation method
, EUH211	Calculation method

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