## 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Tradename:** MA 330 ADHESIVE  
**General use:** Adhesive  
**Chemical family:** Acrylate

---

## 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Weight percent</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid</td>
<td></td>
<td>110167</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
<td>CCL4</td>
<td>56235</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>5 ppm</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
<td>2 ppm (Canada)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene hydroperoxide</td>
<td>CHP</td>
<td>80159</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>1 ppm, skin (AIHA-WEEL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>80626</td>
<td>50 - 60</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm (Canada)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. "n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

---

## 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Emergency Overview

Appearance, form, odor: Off-white paste with varied fragrant odor.

**WARNING!** Flammable. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Skin sensitizer. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Chronic overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects.
### Potential health effects

#### Primary routes of exposure:
- Skin contact
- Skin absorption
- Eye contact
- Inhalation
- Ingestion

#### Symptoms of acute overexposure:

**Skin:** May cause irritation and sensitization (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning, swelling). May be absorbed through the skin.

**Eyes:** Liquid and vapors causes moderate irritation (burning sensation, tearing, redness, swelling). May cause conjunctivitis and corneal damage.

**Inhalation:**
- High concentration is irritant to respiratory tract and may cause dizziness, headache, anaesthetic effects, unconsciousness.

**Ingestion:**
- Causes irritation, a burning sensation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract and abdominal pain. May cause vomiting.

#### Effects of chronic overexposure:
- Prolonged exposure may lead to kidney, lung, and liver damage; not likely to cause cancer. Not believed to represent a carcinogenic or mutagenic hazard. May cause dermatitis (itching, redness, rashes, hives, burning, swelling) and/or numbness/prickling of the skin. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. May effect the central and/or peripheral nervous systems.

#### Carcinogenicity
- OSHA regulated: No
- ACGIH: Yes
- National Toxicology Program: Yes
- International Agency for Research on Cancer: Yes
- Cancer-suspect constituent(s): Carbon tetrachloride

#### Medical conditions which may be aggravated by exposure:
- Eye disease, skin disorders and allergies (e.g. eczema), asthma and lung disorders.

#### Other effects:
- MMA: Developmental toxicity observed in animal tests, but only at levels toxic to the mother. MMA is reported to impair human olfactory function.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### First aid for eyes:
- Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

#### First aid for skin:
- Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with warm soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

#### First aid for inhalation:
- Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

#### First aid for ingestion:
- Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water, then sip 2 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips (if sitting) or to the side (if lying down) to prevent aspiration. Get medical attention.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### General fire and explosion characteristics:
- Vapor forms explosive mixture with air.

#### Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Sealed containers at elevated temperatures may rupture due to polymerization. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to ignition sources and flash back. Burning liquid may float on water. Personnel in vicinity and downwind should be evacuated.

Hazardous products of combustion:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, fumaric acid, maleic anhydride fumes, and other unknown toxic and corrosive compounds.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:
Avoid personal contact. Evacuate area. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Containment:
Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable non-combustible material.

Cleanup:
For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly (RCRA hazardous waste). Add inhibitor as contaminated monomer may polymerize.

Special procedures:
Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters. Spills on porous surfaces can contaminate groundwater. Use bonding/grounding lines and non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, or clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after using and particularly before eating, drinking, smoking, applying cosmetics, or using toilet facilities.

Air dry and then launder contaminated clothing and protective gear before reuse. Close container after each use. Ground/bond container when pouring. Keep away from heat, flame or sparks. Use non-sparking tools.

Storage:
Keep in a cool place, without direct exposure to sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and otherwise in accordance with NFPA regulations. Maintain air space in storage containers, inhibitor requires oxygen contact to function. Vapors are uninhibited and may form polymers in vents or flame arrestors, resulting in blockage of vents.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation:
Use ventilation that is adequate to keep employee exposure to airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

Other engineering controls:
Have emergency eye wash and safety shower present.
Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:
Wear safety glasses. Wear overall chemical splash goggles and face shield when eye and face contact is possible.

Skin protection:
Chemical-resistant gloves (i.e. butyl) and other gear as required to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory protection:
A NIOSH/ MSHA air purifying respirator with an organic vapor cartridge may be permissible as exposure levels dictate. However use a positive pressure air supplied respirator if there is any potential for uncontrolled release, or unknown exposure levels.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>0.93-1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>28 mm Hg at 68 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density (air = 1)</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (5% solution or slurry in water)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization may occur.

Conditions to avoid:

Incompatible materials:
Oxidizing agents (eg peroxides, nitrates), reducing agents, acids, bases, azo-compounds, catalytic metals (eg copper, iron), halogens. Free radical initiators. Oxygen scavengers.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, fumaric acid, maleic anhydride fumes, and smoke (unknown toxic and corrosive compounds).

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
Excessive heat, excessive aging, storage in the absence of inhibitor, oxygen-free atmospheres, ultraviolet light (sunlight), and inadvertant addition of catalyst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects:
LD50 (rat): > 2000 mg/kg (estimate)
Toxicity of MMA exposed near LD50 include blood in the urine and liver changes.

Acute dermal effects:
LD50 (rabbit): > 3000 mg/kg (estimate)
Dermatitis. Maleic acid is a skin and mucous membrane irritant.
Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available. 
Toxicity of MMA at 8-100 times TLV from respiratory and gastrointestinal irritation, lung damage, nervous system effects and blood in urine.

Eye irritation:
Maleic acid is a severe eye irritant.

Subchronic effects:
Inhalation: Repeated exposure of MMA at 5-100 times the TLV include lung damage, pulmonary irritation, liver changes, eye irritation, nasal tissue changes, incoordination and upper respiratory irritation. Ingestion: Liver and kidney affects with altered function in both organs. Skin permeation may occur.

Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
Possible reproductive hazard based on animal data. MMA did not cause birth defects, malformations or fetal toxicity in pregnant rats inhaling concentrations up to 2028 ppm.

Other chronic effects:
Inhalation: long term exposure of MMA caused inflammation of the nasal cavity, changes in nasal sensory cells and decreased body weight. Ingestion: Can cause decreased body weight, and increased kidney weight

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Oral LD50 (rat)</th>
<th>Dermal LD50 (rabbit)</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid</td>
<td>708 mg/kg</td>
<td>1560 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
<td>2350 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt;20gm/kg</td>
<td>8000ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene hydroperoxide</td>
<td>382 mg/kg</td>
<td>1200 mg/kg</td>
<td>220 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>7872 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>7093 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

'n/d' = 'not determined'

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
MMA has: estimate of 96 hour median threshold limit: 100-1,000 ppm; 96 hour LC50, fathead minnow: 150 ppm; 96 hour LC50, bluegill sunfish: 232 ppm

Mobility and persistence:
MMA is partially biodegradable in water. BOD-5 day: 0.14 g/g - 0.90 g/g; THOD : 1.92 g/g

Environmental fate:
MMA produces high tonnage material in wholly contained systems. Liquid with moderate mobility. Sparingly soluble in water. High potential for bioaccumulation. Low mobility in soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:
If this product becomes a waste, it would be a hazardous waste by RCRA criteria (40CFR 261). Dispose of according to applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Do not dispose of in a landfill. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal. Empty containers still contain hazardous product residue (vapors and/or liquid). Follow all MSDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. Residual vapors in empty containers may explode on ignition - DO NOT cut, drill, grind, or weld on or near container.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Adhesives *
Technical name: N/A
Hazard class: 3
UN number: 1133
Packing group: II
Emergency Response Guide no.: 128
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: Containers < 30 liters are PG III

*Depending upon the size and type of container, this material may be reclassified as "Consumer Commodity, ORM-D" for shipments within the United States, or "Limited Quantity" elsewhere. Refer to the appropriate regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
D001, D019

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maleic acid</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>5000.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon tetrachloride</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumene hydroperoxide</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material:
- Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -- Fire hazard -- Reactivity hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es): B2; D2B
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.
16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information and recommendations in this document are based on the best information available to us at the time of preparation, but we make no other warranty, express or implied, as to its correctness or completeness, or as to the results of reliance on this document.
MA 330 ACTIVATOR

This product appears in the following stock number(s):

- 33000
- 33500
- IT410
- IT732
- IT742

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Tradename:** MA 330 ACTIVATOR

**General use:** Activator side of a 2-component adhesive.

**Chemical family:** Acrylate

2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Abbr.</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Weight percent</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>Other Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p(BD/MMA/STY)</td>
<td></td>
<td>25053092</td>
<td>5 - 15</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine</td>
<td></td>
<td>34562317</td>
<td>&lt; 5</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hexanal</td>
<td></td>
<td>505577</td>
<td>&lt; 1</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
<td>n/e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>MMA</td>
<td>80626</td>
<td>70 - 80</td>
<td>50 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>100 ppm (Canada)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"TLV" means the Threshold Limit Value exposure (eight-hour, time-weighted average, unless otherwise noted) established by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. "STEL" indicates a short-term exposure limit. "PEL" indicates the OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit. "n/e" indicates that no exposure limit has been established. An asterisk (*) indicates a substance whose identity is a trade secret of our supplier and unknown to us.

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Emergency Overview**

Appearance, form, odor: Black Paste with varied fragrant odor.

**WARNING!** Flammable. Eye, skin and respiratory irritant. Skin sensitizer. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Chronic overexposure may cause liver and kidney effects.
4. FIRST AID MEASURES

First aid for eyes:
Flush eye with clean water for at least 15 minutes while gently holding eyelids open. Get immediate medical attention.

First aid for skin:
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and excess contaminant. Flush skin with water. Wash thoroughly with warm soap and water. Consult a physician if irritation develops.

First aid for inhalation:
Remove patient to fresh air. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Get medical attention if symptoms persist.

First aid for ingestion:
Do NOT induce vomiting. Give two glasses of water to dilute if patient is conscious. Get medical attention.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General fire and explosion characteristics:
Vapor forms explosive mixture with air.

Extinguishing media:
- Water
- Carbon dioxide
- Dry chemical
- Foam
- Alcohol foam
Unusual fire and explosion hazards:
Sealed containers at elevated temperatures may rupture due to polymerization. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel to ignition sources and flash back.

Hazardous products of combustion:
Toxic vapors may be released upon thermal decomposition (cyanide, nitrogen oxides).

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spill control:
Avoid personal contact. Eliminate ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Containment:
Dike, contain and absorb with clay, sand or other suitable non-combustible material.

Cleanup:
For large spills, pump to storage/salvage vessels. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand, or other suitable material and dispose of properly (RCRA hazardous waste). Add inhibitor to prevent polymerization.

Special procedures:
Prevent spill from entering drainage/sewer systems, waterways, and surface waters. Use non-sparking tools.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling precautions:
Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Close container after each use. Ground container when pouring. Keep away from heat, flame or sparks. Use non-sparking tools.

Storage:
Keep in a cool place, without direct exposure to sunlight. Keep container tightly closed and otherwise in accordance with NFPA regulations. Maintain air space in storage containers.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering controls

Ventilation:
Use ventilation that is adequate to keep employee exposure to airborne concentrations below exposure limits.

Other engineering controls:
Keep container tightly closed. Observe label precautions. Have emergency eye wash and safety shower present.

Personal protective equipment

Eye and face protection:
Wear safety glasses. Wear coverall chemical splash goggles and face shield when eye and face contact is possible.

Skin protection:
Wear impervious butyl rubber clothing as appropriate to prevent contact.
9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>0.93-1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point (°F)</td>
<td>-54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (°F)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure (mmHg)</td>
<td>28 mm Hg at 68 °F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC (grams/liter)</td>
<td>&lt; 50 mixed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent volatile by volume</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent solids by weight</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

This material is chemically stable. Hazardous polymerization may occur.

Conditions to avoid:
Unstable with heat, direct sunlight, inert gas blanketing, ultraviolet radiation.

Incompatible materials:
Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, reducing agents, nitrates, acids and bases. Material is a strong solvent and can soften paint and rubber.

Hazardous products of decomposition:
Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, nitrogen oxides, cyanide and smoke.

Conditions under which hazardous polymerization may occur:
Excessive heat, storage in the absence of inhibitor and inadvertant addition of catalyst.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute oral effects: LD50 (rat): Not available. Toxicity of MMA exposed near LD50 include blood in the urine and liver changes.

Acute dermal effects: LD50 (rabbit): Not available. Dermatitis.

Acute inhalation effects: LC50 (rat): Not available. Toxicity of MMA at 8-100 times TLV from respiratory and gastrointestinal irritation, lung damage, nervous system effects and blood in urine. Exposure: 4 hours.

Eye irritation: Not available.

Subchronic effects: Inhalation: Repeated exposure of MMA at 5-100 times the TLV include lung damage, pulmonary irritation, liver changes, eye irritation, nasal tissue changes, incoordination and upper respiratory irritation. Ingestion: Liver and kidney affects with altered function in both organs. Skin permeation may occur.
Carcinogenicity, teratogenicity, and mutagenicity:
Possible reproductive hazard based on animal data. Carbon black has been shown to have In Vivo mutagenic effects on a rat lung cells.

Other chronic effects:
Inhalation: long term exposure of MMA caused inflammation of the nasal cavity, changes in nasal sensory cells and decreased body weight. Ingestion: Can cause decreased body weight, and increased kidney weight.

Toxicological information on hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Oral LD50 (rat)</th>
<th>Dermal LD50 (rabbit)</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50 4hr, (rat)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p(BD/MMA/STY)</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine</td>
<td>&gt; 500 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 1000 mg/kg</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hexanal</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
<td>n/d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>7872 mg/kg</td>
<td>&gt; 5,000 mg/kg</td>
<td>7093 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n/d” = ”not determined

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:
MMA has: estimate of 96 hour median threshold limit: 100-1,000 ppm; 96 hour LC50, fathead minnow: 150 ppm; 96 hour LC50, bluegill sunfish: 232 ppm

Mobility and persistence:
MMA is partially biodegradable in water. BOD-5 day: 0.14 g/g - 0.90 g/g; THOD : 1.92 g/g

Environmental fate:
MMA produces high tonnage material in wholly contained systems. Liquid with moderate mobility. Sparingly soluble in water. High potential for bioaccumulation. Low mobility in soil.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Please see also Section 15, Regulatory Information.

Waste management recommendations:
Do not dispose of in a landfill. Incineration is the preferred method of disposal.
14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Proper shipping name: Adhesives *
Technical name : N/A
Hazard class : 3
UN number: 1133
Packing group: II
Emergency Response Guide no.: 128
IMDG page number: N/A
Other: Containers < 30 liters are PG III

*Depending upon the size and type of container, this material may be reclassified as "Consumer Commodity, ORM-D" for shipments within the United States, or "Limited Quantity" elsewhere. Refer to the appropriate regulation.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

TSCA
All ingredients of this product are listed, or are exempt from listing, on the TSCA inventory.

The following RCRA code(s) applies to this material if it becomes waste:
D001

Regulatory status of hazardous chemical constituents of this product:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituent</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous*</th>
<th>Toxic Chemical**</th>
<th>CERCLA RQ (lbs)</th>
<th>TSCA 12B Export Notification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p(BD/MMMA/STY)</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,5-Diethyl-1,2-dihydro-1-phenyl-2-propylpyridine</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Hexanal</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>Not required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methyl Methacrylate Monomer</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1000.0</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Consult the appropriate regulations for emergency planning and release reporting requirements for substances on the SARA Section 301 Extremely Hazardous Substance list.

**Substances for which the "Toxic Chemical" column is marked "Yes" are on the SARA Section 313 list of Toxic Chemicals, for which release reporting may be required. For specific requirements, consult the appropriate regulations.

For purposes of SARA Section 312 hazardous materials inventory reporting, the following hazard classes apply to this material: - Immediate health hazard -- Delayed health hazard -- Fire hazard -- Reactivity hazard -

Canadian regulations

WHMIS hazard class(es) : B2; D2B; D2A
All components of this product are on the Domestic Substances List.
Hazardous Materials Identification System (HMIS) ratings:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2*</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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