# Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder)

## Coltène/Whaledent GmbH & Co. KG

Version No: **1.1**
Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Annex II of REACH (1907/2006) - Regulation 2020/878)

Issue Date: **23/03/2022**
Print Date: **24/06/2022**
L.REACH.CHE.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product name** | Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder) |
| **Chemical Name** | Not Applicable |
| **Synonyms** | Methacrylate |
| **Chemical formula** | Not Applicable |
| **Other means of identification** | Not Available |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| **Relevant identified uses** | |
| **Uses advised against** | Not Applicable |

### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Registered company name** | **Coltène/Whaledent GmbH & Co. KG** | **Coltène/Whaledent Inc.** |
| **Address** | Raiffeisenstrasse 30 89129 Germany | 235 Ascot Parkway Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio 44223 United States |
| **Telephone** | +49 (7345) 805 0 | +1 330 916 8800 |
| **Fax** | +49 (7345) 805 201 | +1 330 916 7077 |
| **Website** | www.coltene.com | www.coltene.com |
| **Email** | msds@coltene.com | info.us@coltene.com |

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

| | |
|---|---|
| **Association / Organisation** | **CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE** |
| **Emergency telephone numbers** | +41 44 551 43 62 |
| **Other emergency telephone numbers** | Not Available |

**Once connected and if the message is not in your prefered language then please dial 01**

**Une fois connecté et si le message n'est pas dans votre langue préférée alors s'il vous plaît cadran 07**

**Una volta collegato, se il messaggio non é nella lingua di preferenza, si prega di digitare 08**

**Sobald die Verbindung hergestellt und wenn die Nachricht nicht in der gewünschten Sprache dann wählen Sie bitte 10**

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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|---|---|
| **Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments [1]** | Not Applicable |

### 2.2. Label elements

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hazard pictogram(s)** | Not Applicable |
| **Signal word** | **Not Applicable** |

### Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

### 2.3. Other hazards

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

Not Applicable

## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

### 3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

### 3.2.Mixtures

| 1.CAS No<br>2.EC No<br>3.Index No<br>4.REACH No | %[weight] | Name | Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments | SCL / M-Factor | Nanoform Particle Characteristics |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.9003-42-3<br>2.Not Available<br>3.Not Available<br>4.Not Available | 60-100 | ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Classified [3] | Not Available | Not Available |
| 1.9011-14-7<br>2.Not Available<br>3.Not Available<br>4.Not Available | 1-30 | methyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Classified [3] | Not Available | Not Available |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Legend:*** | *1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 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

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| **Eye Contact** | If this product comes in contact with eyes:<br>▸ Wash out immediately with water.<br>▸ If irritation continues, seek medical attention.<br>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. |
| **Skin Contact** | If skin or hair contact occurs:<br>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).<br>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.<br>For thermal burns:<br>▸ Decontaminate area around burn.<br>▸ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics.<br>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)<br>▸ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides.<br>▸ Use compresses if running water is not available. |

| | |
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| | ‣ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth.<br>‣ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.<br>‣ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur.<br>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)<br>‣ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes.<br>‣ Use compresses if running water is not available.<br>‣ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage.<br>‣ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection.<br>‣ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape.<br>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):<br>‣ Lay the person flat.<br>‣ Elevate feet about 12 inches.<br>‣ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible.<br>‣ Cover the person with coat or blanket.<br>‣ Seek medical assistance.<br>For third-degree burns<br>Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.<br>In the mean time:<br>‣ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound.<br>‣ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings.<br>‣ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection.<br>‣ To prevent shock see above.<br>‣ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway.<br>‣ Have a person with a facial burn sit up.<br>‣ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives. |
| **Inhalation** | ‣ If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.<br>‣ Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing.<br>‣ If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention. |
| **Ingestion** | ‣ Immediately give a glass of water.<br>‣ 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).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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|---|---|
| **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

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| **Fire Fighting** | ‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.<br>‣ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.<br>‣ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.<br>‣ **DO NOT** approach containers suspected to be hot.<br>‣ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.<br>‣ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.<br>‣ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. |
| **Fire/Explosion Hazard** | ‣ Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.<br>‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions). |

| | |
|---|---|
| | ‣ Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.<br>‣ In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).<br>‣ When processed with flammable liquids/vapors/mists,ignitable (hybrid) mixtures may be formed with combustible dusts. Ignitable mixtures will increase the rate of explosion pressure rise and the Minimum Ignition Energy (the minimum amount of energy required to ignite dust clouds - MIE) will be lower than the pure dust in air mixture. The Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) of the vapour/dust mixture will be lower than the individual LELs for the vapors/mists or dusts.<br>‣ A dust explosion may release of large quantities of gaseous products; this in turn creates a subsequent pressure rise of explosive force capable of damaging plant and buildings and injuring people.<br>‣ Usually the initial or primary explosion takes place in a confined space such as plant or machinery, and can be of sufficient force to damage or rupture the plant. If the shock wave from the primary explosion enters the surrounding area, it will disturb any settled dust layers, forming a second dust cloud, and often initiate a much larger secondary explosion. All large scale explosions have resulted from chain reactions of this type.<br>‣ Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.<br>‣ Build-up of electrostatic charge may be prevented by bonding and grounding.<br>‣ Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.<br>‣ All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.<br>‣ A sudden release of statically charged materials from storage or process equipment, particularly at elevated temperatures and/ or pressure, may result in ignition especially in the absence of an apparent ignition source.<br>‣ One important effect of the particulate nature of powders is that the surface area and surface structure (and often moisture content) can vary widely from sample to sample, depending of how the powder was manufactured and handled; this means that it is virtually impossible to use flammability data published in the literature for dusts (in contrast to that published for gases and vapours).<br>‣ Autoignition temperatures are often quoted for dust clouds (minimum ignition temperature (MIT)) and dust layers (layer ignition temperature (LIT)); LIT generally falls as the thickness of the layer increases.<br>Combustion products include:<br>carbon monoxide (CO)<br>carbon dioxide (CO2)<br>aldehydes<br>other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.<br><br>**NOTE:** Burns with intense heat. Produces melting, flowing, burning liquid and dense acrid black smoke. |

## 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.<br>‣ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.<br>‣ Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses.<br>‣ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.<br>‣ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).<br>‣ Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning<br>‣ Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container. |
| **Major Spills** | ‣ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.<br>‣ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.<br>‣ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment and dust respirator.<br>‣ Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.<br>‣ Avoid generating dust.<br>‣ Sweep, shovel up. Recover product wherever possible.<br>‣ Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.<br>‣ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. |

### 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

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|---|---|
| **Safe handling** | ‣ Limit all unnecessary personal contact.<br>‣ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.<br>‣ Use in a well-ventilated area.<br>‣ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.<br>‣ When handling, **DO NOT** eat, drink or smoke.<br>‣ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.<br>‣ Avoid physical damage to containers.<br>‣ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.<br>‣ Work clothes should be laundered separately.<br>‣ Use good occupational work practice.<br>‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>‣ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.<br>‣ Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)<br>‣ Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.<br>‣ Establish good housekeeping practices.<br>‣ Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.<br>‣ Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a "secondary" explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area.<br>‣ Do not use air hoses for cleaning.<br>‣ Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used.<br>‣ Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition.<br>‣ Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance.<br>‣ Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors.<br>‣ The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges.<br>Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.<br>‣ Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.<br>‣ In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit. |
| **Fire and explosion protection** | See section 5 |
| **Other information** | ‣ Store in original containers.<br>‣ Keep containers securely sealed.<br>‣ Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.<br>‣ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.<br>‣ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.<br>‣ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.<br>For major quantities:<br>‣ Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams}.<br>‣ Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities. |

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

| | |
|---|---|
| **Suitable container** | ‣ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.<br>‣ Plastic pail.<br>‣ Polyliner drum.<br>‣ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.<br>‣ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. |
| **Storage incompatibility** | Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed.<br>‣ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents |

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

| Ingredient | DNELs<br>Exposure Pattern Worker | PNECs<br>Compartment |
|---|---|---|
| Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

* Values for General Population

**Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

**INGREDIENT DATA**

| Source | Ingredient | Material name | TWA | STEL | Peak | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German) | ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | Staub, einatembar - einatembarer Staub (Gesamtstaub) | 10 mg/m3 | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

**Emergency Limits**

| Ingredient | TEEL-1 | TEEL-2 | TEEL-3 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder) | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |

| Ingredient | Original IDLH | Revised IDLH |
|---|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available | Not Available |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available | Not Available |

**Occupational Exposure Banding**

| Ingredient | Occupational Exposure Band Rating | Occupational Exposure Band Limit |
|---|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | E | ≤ 0.01 mg/m³ |
| ***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.* | |

**MATERIAL DATA**

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:
· the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
· scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
· tissue reaction is potentially reversible.
Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:
· seriously reduce visibility
· cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
· contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]
This limit does not apply:
· to brief exposures to higher concentrations
· nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.
This exposure standard applies to particles which
· are insoluble or *poorly soluble** in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
· have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload)

### 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.<br>The basic types of engineering controls are:<br>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.<br>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if |

designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:

(a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
(b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
(c): fresh-air hoods or masks

- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

| Type of Contaminant: | Air Speed: |
|---|---|
| direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) | 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 ft/min) |
| grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion). | 2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 ft/min) |

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

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

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 ft/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

**8.2.2. Personal protection**

**Eye and face protection**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

**Skin protection**

See Hand protection below

**Hands/feet protection**

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

| | |
|---|---|
| | · Contaminated gloves should be replaced.<br>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as:<br>· Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min<br>· Good when breakthrough time > 20 min<br>· Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min<br>· Poor when glove material degrades<br>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended.<br>It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times.<br>Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task.<br>Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example:<br>· Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of.<br>· Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential<br>Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.<br>Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.<br>▸ polychloroprene.<br>▸ nitrile rubber.<br>▸ butyl rubber.<br>▸ fluorocaoutchouc.<br>▸ polyvinyl chloride.<br>Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly. |
| **Body protection** | See Other protection below |
| **Other protection** | No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.<br>**OTHERWISE:**<br>▸ Overalls.<br>▸ Barrier cream.<br>▸ Eyewash unit. |

### Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

| Required Minimum Protection Factor | Half-Face Respirator | Full-Face Respirator | Powered Air Respirator |
|---|---|---|---|
| up to 10 x ES | P1<br>Air-line* | -<br>- | PAPR-P1<br>- |
| up to 50 x ES | Air-line** | P2 | PAPR-P2 |
| up to 100 x ES | - | P3 | - |
| | | Air-line* | - |
| 100+ x ES | - | Air-line** | PAPR-P3 |

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

· Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
· The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
· Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
· Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
· Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU)
· Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
· Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

### 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** | Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member.<br>Powder |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Physical state** | Solid | **Relative density (Water = 1)** | Not Available |
| **Odour** | Pungent, Sharp | **Partition coefficient n-octanol / water** | Not Available |
| **Odour threshold** | Not Available | **Auto-ignition temperature (°C)** | Not Available |
| **pH (as supplied)** | Not Available | **Decomposition temperature** | 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 Applicable |
| **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 (Not Available%)** | Not Available |
| **Vapour density (Air = 1)** | Not Available | **VOC g/L** | Not Available |
| **Nanoform Solubility** | Not Available | **Nanoform Particle Characteristics** | Not Available |
| **Particle Size** | Not Available | | |

### 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

| | |
|---|---|
| **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.<br>Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.<br>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product |
| **Ingestion** | The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or |

| | |
|---|---|
| | toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.<br>High molecular weight material; on single acute exposure would be expected to pass through gastrointestinal tract with little change / absorption. Occasionally accumulation of the solid material within the alimentary tract may result in formation of a bezoar (concretion), producing discomfort. |
| **Skin Contact** | The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. |
| **Eye** | Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals. |
| **Chronic** | Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.<br>The polymer contained in this product has a reactive group generally considered to be of high concern (US EPA). There are health concerns for polymers containing pendant methacrylates, based on the sensitisation properties of acrylates in general and the carcinogenicity of some members of the group. Whilst it is generally accepted that polymers with a molecular weight exceeding 1000 are unlikely to pass through biological membranes, oligomers with lower molecular weight and specifically, those with a molecular weight below 500, may. Estimations based on a "highly" dispersed polymer population suggest that a polymer of approximate molecular weight 5000 could contain no more than one reactive group of high concern for it to be regulated as a polymer of low concern (a so-called PLC) Polymers with a molecular weight above 10000 are generally considered to be PLCs because these are not expected to be absorbed by biological systems. The choice of 10000 as a cut-off value is thought to provide a safety factor of 100, regarded as reasonable in light of limited data, duration of studies, dose levels at which effects are seen, and extrapolation from animals to humans.<br>Ingredients in the Acrylates Copolymer group all contain the monomers acrylic acid or methacrylic acid or one of their salts or esters. These ingredients are considered similar in that they are uniformly produced in chemical reactions that leave very little residual monomer. Although residual acrylic acid may be as high as 1500 ppm, typical levels are 10 to 1000 ppm. There is sufficient odor if residual monomers are present to cause producers to keep levels as low as possible. These ingredients function in cosmetics as binders, film formers, hair fixatives, suspending agents, viscosity-increasing agents, and emulsion stabilizers. Concentrations may be as high as 25% if used as a binder, film former, or fixative; or as low as 0.5% if used as a viscosity-increasing agent, suspending agent, or emulsion stabilizer. These very large polymers exhibit little toxicity. In rabbits and guinea pigs, Acrylates Copolymer did produce irritation, but no evidence of sensitization was found. The principle concern regarding the use of these polymer ingredients is the presence of toxic residual monomers. In particular, although 2-ethylhexyl acrylate was not genotoxic, it was carcinogenic when applied at a concentration of 21% to the skin of C3H mice. Lower concentrations (2.5%) and stop-dose studies at high concentrations (43%) were not carcinogenic. 2-Ethylhexyl acrylate was not carcinogenic in studies using NMRI mice. Whether an increase in carcinogenesis was seen or not, there was evidence of severe dermal irritation in these 2-ethylhexyl acrylate studies. Another concern regarding residual monomers was inhalation toxicity. Although the acrylic acid monomer is a nasal irritant, exposure to the monomer from use of these polymers in cosmetic formulations would always be less than the established occupational exposure limits for nasal irritation. Although there appears to be a huge variation in the mix of monomers used in the synthesis of these polymers, they are similar in that the polymers, except for dermal irritation, are not significantly toxic, and residual monomer levels are kept as low as possible. Although the monomers may be toxic, the levels that would be found in cosmetic formulations are not considered to present a safety risk. Accordingly, these Acrylate Copolymers are considered safe for use in cosmetic formulations when formulated to avoid irritation.<br>Final Report on the Safety Assessment of Acrylates Copolymer and 33 Related Cosmetic Ingredients R.M. Adams et al International Journal of Toxicology Volume: 21 issue: 3_suppl, page(s): 1-50 Issue published: November 1, 2002 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder)** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **ethyl methacrylate homopolymer** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| **methyl methacrylate homopolymer** | **TOXICITY** | **IRRITATION** |
| | Not Available | Not Available |
| ***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* | |

| | |
|---|---|
| **METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER** | Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:<br>**NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.<br>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing. |
| **Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder) & METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER** | Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA) and related cosmetic ingredients methyl methacrylate crosspolymer and methyl methacrylate/glycol dimethacrylate crosspolymer are polymers that function as film formers and viscosity-increasing agents in cosmetics. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) determination of safety of PMMA use in several medical devices, which included human and animal safety data, was used as the basis of safety of PMMA and related polymers in cosmetics by the Cosmetic Ingredient Review (CIR) Expert Panel. The PMMA used in cosmetics is substantially the same as in medical devices. The Panel concluded that these ingredients are safe as cosmetic ingredients in the practices of use and concentrations as described in this safety assessment<br>J Toxicol. 2011 May;30(3 Suppl):54S-65S. doi: 10.1177/1091581811407352.<br>After the polymerization process, there is the possibility of extra monomer being present within and on the final product. MMA is the residual monomer from polymerization of PMMA. MMA was found to be sensitizing at 25% in guinea pigs. The minimum induction concentration in a guinea pig maximization test was 1 M (1 g MW/L; 88,000 ppm). In a local lymph node assay, methyl methacrylate had an EC3 (stimulation index [SI] of 3 relative to concurrent vehicle treated controls) of 60% w/v in acetone and 90% w/v in olive oil. The author rated methyl methacrylate as a weak contact allergen.<br>Sensitization data also were reviewed in the safety assessment of ethyl methacrylate used in the formulation of nail products. Ethyl methacrylate was found to be "...safe as used when application is accompanied by directions to avoid skin contact because of the sensitizing potential of ethyl methacrylate". The frequency of positive reactions among all patients tested with ethyl methacrylate was 14/22 (64%). The frequency of positive reactions among patients with artificial nails was 7/11 (64%), suggesting that use of artificial nails presented no additional risk. More to the point of considering the potential sensitization of the methyl methacrylate monomer, the frequency of positive reactions among all patients to methyl methacrylate was 7/22 (32%) and among patients with artificial nails was 1/10 (10%). Combining the low frequency of sensitization to methyl methacrylate with the low level of the monomer in PMMA, the risk of sensitization may be considered low. Cross- or co-reactivity of ethyl methacrylate and methyl methacrylate was another concern addressed in the safety assessment of ethyl methacrylate, specifically because of the use of methyl methacrylate in PMMA bone cements and the possibility that an individual sensitized to ethyl methacrylate might then have an allergic reaction to the bone cement in a necessary medical procedure. The Panel concluded that there were no data supporting any sensitization reactions in patients receiving implants cemented with methyl methacrylate and that adverse consequences of cross-reactivity of ethyl methacrylate and methyl methacrylate are not a concern |
| **ETHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER & METHYL METHACRYLATE HOMOPOLYMER** | No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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*

### 11.2.1. Endocrine Disruption Properties

Not Available

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Hygenic® Recon® Tissue Conditioner (Powder)** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| **ethyl methacrylate homopolymer** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available |
| **methyl methacrylate homopolymer** | **Endpoint** | **Test Duration (hr)** | **Species** | **Value** | **Source** |
| | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | Not Available | 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 high molecular weight synthetic polymers: (according to the Sustainable Futures (SF) program (U.S. EPA 2005b; U.S. EPA 2012c) polymer assessment guidance.)
High MW polymers are expected:
· to have low vapour pressure and are not expected to undergo volatilization .
· to adsorb strongly to soil and sediment
· to be non-biodegradable (not anticipated to be assimilated by microorganisms.- therefore, biodegradation is not expected to be an important removal process.
However many exceptions exist
High MW polymers are not expected to undergo removal by other degradative processes under environmental conditions

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

| Ingredient | Persistence: Water/Soil | Persistence: Air |
|---|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW | LOW |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW (Half-life = 56 days) | LOW (Half-life = 0.4 days) |

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

| Ingredient | Bioaccumulation |
|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW (LogKOW = 1.7662) |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW (LogKOW = 1.2751) |

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

| Ingredient | Mobility |
|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW (KOC = 18.7) |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | LOW (KOC = 10.14) |

### 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 Disruption Properties

Not Available

### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Not Available

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

| | |
|---|---|
| **Product / Packaging disposal** | ‣ **DO NOT** allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.<br>‣ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.<br>‣ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.<br>‣ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. |
| **Waste treatment options** | Not Available |
| **Sewage disposal options** | Not Available |

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

| | |
|---|---|
| **Marine Pollutant** | NO |

## Land transport (ADR): 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)** | Class: Not Applicable<br>Subrisk: 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<br>Classification code: Not Applicable<br>Hazard Label: Not Applicable<br>Special provisions: Not Applicable<br>Limited quantity: Not Applicable<br>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<br>ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable<br>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<br>Cargo Only Packing Instructions: Not Applicable<br>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable<br>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: Not Applicable<br>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Not Applicable<br>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Not Applicable |

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

| | |
|---|---|
| 14.1. **UN number** | Not Applicable |
| 14.2. **UN proper shipping name** | Not Applicable |
| 14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)** | IMDG Class: Not Applicable<br>IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable |
| 14.4. **Packing group** | Not Applicable |
| 14.5. **Environmental hazard** | Not Applicable |
| 14.6. **Special precautions for user** | EMS Number: Not Applicable<br>Special provisions: Not Applicable<br>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<br>Special provisions: Not Applicable<br>Limited quantity: Not Applicable<br>Equipment required: Not Applicable<br>Fire cones number: Not Applicable |

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

Not Applicable

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

| Product name | Group |
|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available |

### 14.9. Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

| Product name | Ship Type |
|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available |
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | Not Available |

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

**ethyl methacrylate homopolymer is found on the following regulatory lists**

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Switzerland Occupational Exposure Limits (German)

**methyl methacrylate homopolymer is found on the following regulatory lists**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

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.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

### ECHA SUMMARY

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|---|---|---|---|
| ethyl methacrylate homopolymer | 9003-42-3 | Not Available | Not Available |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Not Classified | Not Available | Not Available |

*Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.*

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Not Classified | Not Available | Not Available |
| *Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.* | | | |

| Ingredient | CAS number | Index No | ECHA Dossier |
|---|---|---|---|
| methyl methacrylate homopolymer | 9011-14-7 | Not Available | Not Available |

| Harmonisation (C&L Inventory) | Hazard Class and Category Code(s) | Pictograms Signal Word Code(s) | Hazard Statement Code(s) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Not Classified | Not Available | Not Available |
| 2 | Skin Irrit. 2; Eye Irrit. 2; STOT SE 3 | GHS07; Wng | H315; H319; H335 |
| *Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.* | | | |

### National Inventory Status

| National Inventory | Status |
|---|---|
| Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use | Yes |
| Canada - DSL | Yes |
| Canada - NDSL | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer; methyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| China - IECSC | Yes |
| Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer; methyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| Japan - ENCS | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer; methyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| Korea - KECI | Yes |
| New Zealand - NZIoC | Yes |
| Philippines - PICCS | Yes |
| USA - TSCA | Yes |
| Taiwan - TCSI | Yes |
| Mexico - INSQ | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| Vietnam - NCI | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| Russia - FBEPH | No (ethyl methacrylate homopolymer) |
| ***Legend:*** | *Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory*<br>*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** | 23/03/2022 |
| **Initial Date** | 11/02/2022 |

### Full text Risk and Hazard codes

| | |
|---|---|
| **H315** | Causes skin irritation. |
| **H319** | Causes serious eye irritation. |
| **H335** | May cause respiratory irritation. |

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

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

## Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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