



J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 7.8

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

Issue Date: 08/22/2023

Print Date: 08/22/2023

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A
Synonyms	50165 J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

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

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

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

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

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H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
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Hazard(s) not otherwise classified
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances
See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
25068-38-6*	60-100%	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer
9003-36-5*	10-30%	bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer
2425-79-8*	10-30%	1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether
7439-89-6	1-5%	iron

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

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Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures**Extinguishing media**

Metal dust fires need to be smothered with sand, inert dry powders.

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ DO NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides May emit poisonous fumes. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Moderate hazard. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. ▶ Many metals in elemental form react exothermically with compounds having active hydrogen atoms (such as acids and water) to form flammable hydrogen gas and caustic products. ▶ Elemental metals may react with azo/diazo compounds to form explosive products. Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. ▶ Finely divided metal powders develop pyrophoricity when a critical specific surface area is exceeded; this is ascribed to high heat of oxide formation on exposure to air. ▶ Safe handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters**

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	iron	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	iron	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	iron	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	iron	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	iron	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
iron	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
Notes:	Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.	

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive. ► Avoid ignition sources.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	► Safety glasses with side shields. ► Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	► 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. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	► Overalls. ► P.V.C apron.

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SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Black Liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	► Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ► Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product	
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.	
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	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.	
J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A	TOXICITY	IRRITATION

Continued...

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	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: >500 mg/kg ^[2]	
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1118 mg/kg ^[1]	
iron	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 98600 mg/kg ^[2]	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	

J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A	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. 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.		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
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
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	32mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	24mg/l	2
iron	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.00499-0.00819mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1-4mg/l	4

Continued...

J-B Weld Original Syringe Part A

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
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For Metal:
Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.
Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.1458)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - Recycle wherever possible. - Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Note:	49CFR §171.4 (c)(1): Except when all or part of the transportation is by vessel, the requirements of this subchapter specific to marine pollutants do not apply to non-bulk packagings transported by motor vehicle, rail car or aircraft. Non-bulk packagings are packagings containing less than 119 Gallons.
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Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available
iron	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer	Not Available
1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether	Not Available
iron	Not Available

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SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

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)

US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

iron is found on the following regulatory lists

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

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US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

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

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

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether; iron)

Continued...

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National Inventory	Status
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (bisphenol F diglycidyl ether copolymer; iron)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 1,4-butanediol diglycidyl ether)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/22/2023
Initial Date	10/16/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.8	08/21/2023	Toxicological information - Acute Health (inhaled), Hazards identification - Classification, Exposure controls / personal protection - Engineering Control, Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (extinguishing media), Firefighting measures - Fire Fighter (fire/explosion hazard), Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Handling and storage - Storage (storage incompatibility)

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.

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.



J-B Weld Original Syringe

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 9.22

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

Issue Date: 08/22/2023

Print Date: 08/22/2023

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	J-B Weld Original Syringe
Synonyms	50165 (J-B Weld Original Syringe) Part B
Other means of identification	UFI:3VWF-N4TU-Q00Y-M3C9

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

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

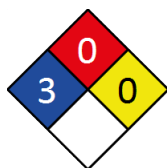
Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	903-885-5911
Website	WWW.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

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

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



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

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Respiratory system) (Inhalation)
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P285	In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
100-51-6*	10-30%	<u>benzyl alcohol</u>
135108-88-2*	10-30%	<u>formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated</u>
112-57-2*	1-5%	<u>tetraethylenepentamine</u>
68953-36-6*	5-10%	<u>tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides</u>
84852-15-3	10-30%	<u>4-nonylphenol, branched</u>
25068-38-6*	1-5%	<u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer</u>
90-72-2*	1-5%	<u>2,4,6-tris((dimethylamino)methyl)phenol</u>
3033-62-3*	1-5%	<u>bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether</u>
2855-13-2*	10-30%	<u>isophorone diamine</u>
98-54-4*	5-10%	<u>p-tert-butylphenol</u>
38294-64-3	1-5%	<u>bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct</u>
1760-24-3*	1-5%	<u>N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine</u>
13463-67-7*	1-5%	<u>titanium dioxide</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

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Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ 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	▶ IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition. ▶ If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the SDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist. ▶ If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the SDS. Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise: ▶ INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

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

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

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Major Spills	Environmental hazard - contain spillage. ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Continued...

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Metal can or drum ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Imidazole may be regarded as possessing pyrrole and pyridine like properties and therefore its reactivity might resemble that of the others. In general imidazole, in common with pyrazole, is less reactive than pyrrole and more reactive than benzene. ▶ Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air. ▶ Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. ▶ Avoid use of aluminium, copper and brass alloys in storage and process equipment. ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	bis(2-(Dimethylamino)ethyl)ether	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix C (NIAX® Catalyst ESN)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	p-tert-butylphenol	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	p-tert-butylphenol	Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR)- Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	p-tert-butylphenol	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	p-tert-butylphenol	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	p-tert-butylphenol	Particulates not otherwise regulated	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide - Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Respirable fraction	5 mg/m3 / 15 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3	titanium dioxide	Inert or Nuisance Dust: Total Dust	15 mg/m3 / 50 mppcf	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Ca; See Appendix A

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
benzyl alcohol	30 ppm	52 ppm	740 ppm
tetraethylenepentamine	15 mg/m3	130 mg/m3	790 mg/m3
4-nonylphenol, branched	3.9 mg/m3	43 mg/m3	260 mg/m3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	6.5 mg/m3	72 mg/m3	430 mg/m3
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	0.15 ppm	1.4 ppm	8.4 ppm

Continued...

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
p-tert-butylphenol	1.5 mg/m3	40 mg/m3	240 mg/m3
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	23 mg/m3	250 mg/m3	1,500 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
benzyl alcohol	Not Available	Not Available
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	Not Available	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available	Not Available
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	Not Available	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
benzyl alcohol	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tetraethylenepentamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
4-nonylphenol, branched	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
isophorone diamine	E	≤ 0.1 ppm
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	NOTE: ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. When handling liquid-grade epoxy resins wear chemically protective gloves , boots and aprons. The performance, based on breakthrough times ,of: · Ethyl Vinyl Alcohol (EVAL laminate) is generally excellent · Butyl Rubber ranges from excellent to good · Nitrile Butyl Rubber (NBR) from excellent to fair.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ P.V.C apron.

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Continued...

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Appearance	Blue-Gray Paste		
Physical state	Free-flowing Paste	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0-1.2
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

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the oesophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Nonionic surfactants may produce localised irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhoea.
Skin Contact	Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Cationic surfactants cause skin irritation, and, in high concentrations, caustic burns. Non-ionic surfactants cause less irritation than other surfactants as they have less ability to denature protein in the skin. 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	If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Many cationic surfactants are very irritating to the eyes at low concentration. Concentrated solutions can cause severe burns with permanent clouding. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.

Continued...

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Chronic

Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility. For some reactive diluents, prolonged or repeated skin contact may result in absorption of potentially harmful amounts or allergic skin reactions. Exposure to some reactive diluents (notably, neopentylglycol diglycidyl ether, CAS RN: 17557-23-2) has caused cancer in some animal testing. Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause degreasing, followed by drying, cracking and skin inflammation. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Long-term exposure to phenol derivatives can cause skin inflammation, loss of appetite and weight, weakness, muscle aches and pain, liver damage, dark urine, loss of nails, skin eruptions, diarrhoea, nervous disorders with headache, salivation, fainting, discolouration of the skin and eyes, vertigo and mental disorders, and damage to the liver and kidneys.

J-B Weld Original Syringe	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg open SEVERE
	Inhalation (Rat)LC50: >4178 mg/m ³ /4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat)LC50: 1000 ppm/8h ^[2]	Skin (man): 16 mg/48h-mild
	Inhalation (Rat)LCLo: 2000 ppm/4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit):10 mg/24h open-mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1230 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >50<300 mg/kg ^[1]	
tetraethylenepentamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 660 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3990 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg moderate
		Skin (rabbit): 495 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes (rabbit) (-) moderate
		Skin (rabbit) (-) moderate
4-nonylphenol, branched	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1000-2500 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-SEVERE
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; >500 mg/kg ^[2]	
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >973 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1200 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 238 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >2.204 mg/l4h ^[1]	

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	Oral (Rat) LD50: 571 mg/kg ^[2]	
isophorone diamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1030 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2288 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 0.05 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2951 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/4h - mild
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=300<=2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 16000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 15 mg SEVERE
	Intravenous (Mouse) LD50: 180 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 7460 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
titanium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (Rat)TCLo: 0.04 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse)LD50; >10000 mg/kg * ^[2]	Skin (human): 0.3 mg /3D (int)-mild *
	Oral (Mouse)TDLo: 0.0032 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat)LD50: >20000 mg/kg * ^[2]	
	Oral (Rat)TDLo: 60000 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

benzyl alcohol	Unlike benzylic alcohols, the beta-hydroxyl group of the members of benzyl alkyl alcohols contributes to break down reactions but do not undergo phase II metabolic activation. Though structurally similar to cancer causing ethyl benzene, phenethyl alcohol is only of negligible concern due to limited similarity in their pattern of activity. For benzoates: Benzyl alcohol, benzoic acid and its sodium and potassium salt have a common metabolic and excretion pathway. All but benzyl alcohol are considered to be unharmed and of low acute toxicity. Adverse reactions to fragrances in perfumes and fragranced cosmetic products include allergic contact dermatitis, irritant contact dermatitis, sensitivity to light, immediate contact reactions, and pigmented contact dermatitis. Airborne and conjugal contact dermatitis occurs. Fragrance allergens act as haptens, low molecular weight chemicals that cause an immune response only when attached to a carrier protein. However, not all sensitizing fragrance chemicals are directly reactive, but require previous activation. This is a member or analogue of a group of benzyl derivatives generally regarded as safe (GRAS), based partly on their self-limiting properties as flavouring substances in food. In humans and other animals, they are rapidly absorbed, broken down and excreted, with a wide safety margin. The aryl alkyl alcohol (AAA) fragrance ingredients have diverse chemical structures, with similar metabolic and toxicity profiles. The AAA fragrances demonstrate low acute and subchronic toxicity by skin contact and swallowing.
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	Amine adducts have much reduced volatility and are less irritating to the skin and eyes than amine hardeners. However commercial amine adducts may contain a percentage of unreacted amine and all unnecessary contact should be avoided.
tetraethylenepentamine	Triethylenetetramine is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and may induce skin sensitisation. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment but exposure to aerosol may lead to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the airways.
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Laboratory testing shows that the fatty acid amide, cocoamide DEA, causes occupational allergic contact dermatitis, and that allergy to this substance is becoming more common. Alkanolamides are manufactured by condensation of diethanolamine and the methyl ester of long chain fatty acids. The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides are generally similar in terms of physical and chemical properties, environmental fate and toxicity. Its low acute oral toxicity is well established across all subcategories by the available data and show no apparent organ specific toxicity, mutation, reproductive or developmental defects. For quaternary ammonium compounds (QACs): Quaternary ammonium compounds are synthetically made surfactants. Studies show that its solubility, toxicity and irritation depend on chain length and bond type while effect on histamine depends on concentration. 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

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	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. Most undiluted cationic surfactants satisfy the criteria for classification as Harmful (Xn) with R22 and as Irritant (Xi) for skin and eyes with R38 and R41.
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	For nonylphenol and its compounds: Alkylphenols like nonylphenol and bisphenol A have estrogenic effects in the body. They are known as xenoestrogens. For nonylphenol: Animal testing suggests that repeated exposure to nonylphenol may cause liver changes and kidney dysfunction. Nonylphenol was not found to cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Gastrointestinal changes, liver changes, effects on newborn recorded.
isophorone diamine	Isophorone diamine is a strong skin irritant, corrosive with repeated application. Frequent occupational exposure may lead to the development of allergic skin inflammation. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
p-tert-butylphenol	For p-tert-butylphenol: p-tert-butylphenol has low acute toxicity via all routes. It irritates the skin, eyes and airway.
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	For N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine (AEAPTMS) and its analogues: Animal testing shows that AEAPTMS is moderately irritating to (and can sensitise) the skin and severely irritating to the eyes. It also causes salivation and laboured breathing.
titanium dioxide	* IUCLID Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. 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. WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.
J-B Weld Original Syringe & N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
J-B Weld Original Syringe & benzyl alcohol & tetraethylenepentamine & tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides & isophorone diamine & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER ISOPHORONE DIAMINE ADDUCT & N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	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.
J-B Weld Original Syringe & tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	For imidazoline surfactants (amidoamine/ imidazoline - AAls) All substances within the AAl group show the same reactive groups, show similar composition of amide, imidazoline, and some dimer structures of both, with the length of original EA amines used for production as biggest difference. Inherent reactivity and toxicity is not expected to differ much between these substances. All in vivo skin irritation/corrosion studies performed on AAl substances all indicate them to be corrosive following 4 hour exposure.
J-B Weld Original Syringe & formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated & tetraethylenepentamine & tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides & 4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & isophorone diamine & p-tert-butylphenol & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER ISOPHORONE DIAMINE ADDUCT & N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine & titanium dioxide	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.
benzyl alcohol & isophorone diamine & p-tert-butylphenol & N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine & titanium dioxide	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.
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated & BISPHENOL A DIGLYCIDYL ETHER ISOPHORONE DIAMINE ADDUCT & titanium dioxide	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
tetraethylenepentamine & tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Ethyleneamines are very reactive and can cause chemical burns, skin rashes and asthma-like symptoms. It is readily absorbed through the skin and may cause eye blindness and irreparable damage. For alkyl polyamines: The alkyl polyamines cluster consists of two terminal primary and at least one secondary amine groups and are derivatives of low molecular weight ethylenediamine, propylenediamine or hexanediamine. Toxicity depends on route of exposure. Tetraethylenepentamine (TEPA) has a low acute toxicity when taken orally and a higher toxicity via the dermal route most likely due to the corrosive nature of TEPA to the skin against neutralization by stomach acid. TEPA may be corrosive to the skin and eyes.
tetraethylenepentamine & tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides & titanium dioxide	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
tetraethylenepentamine & 4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED	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.
4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & p-tert-butylphenol	These substances are intravenous anaesthetic agents. They have a very low level of acute toxicity; they may cause skin irritation.

J-B Weld Original Syringe

4-NONYLPHENOL, BRANCHED & p-tert-butylphenol & N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine		The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓	
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗	

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

J-B Weld Original Syringe	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
benzyl alcohol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	76.828mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	10mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	336h	Fish	5.1mg/l	2
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	43.94mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	15.4mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	63mg/l	2
	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.2mg/l	2
tetraethylenepentamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	24.1mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.5mg/l	1
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027-0.033mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.14mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.027mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Crustacea	0.0039mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.13mg/l	Not Available
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
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...

J-B Weld Original Syringe

bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	102mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	100-215mg/l	Not Available
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23mg/l	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	BCF	1008h	Fish	<0.3	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	37mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	14.6-21.5mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	70mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.5mg/l	1
p-tert-butylphenol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~2.4mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3.4-4.5mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	3072h	Fish	0.01mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>1mg/l	2
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.59mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.62mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.288mg/l	2
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	5.5mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	81mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	11mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	597mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Fish	1.6mg/l	2
titanium dioxide	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
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				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
benzyl alcohol	LOW	LOW
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW	LOW
4-nonylphenol, branched	HIGH	HIGH
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	HIGH	HIGH
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	HIGH	HIGH
isophorone diamine	HIGH	HIGH
p-tert-butylphenol	HIGH	HIGH
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	HIGH	HIGH
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Continued...

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Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
benzyl alcohol	LOW (LogKOW = 1.1)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (LogKOW = -3.1604)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (BCF = 271)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (LogKOW = 0.773)
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	LOW (LogKOW = -0.5386)
isophorone diamine	LOW (BCF = 3.4)
p-tert-butylphenol	LOW (BCF = 240)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (LogKOW = -1.6744)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
benzyl alcohol	LOW (KOC = 15.66)
tetraethylenepentamine	LOW (KOC = 1098)
4-nonylphenol, branched	LOW (KOC = 56010)
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	LOW (KOC = 15130)
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	LOW (KOC = 21.85)
isophorone diamine	LOW (KOC = 340.4)
p-tert-butylphenol	LOW (KOC = 1912)
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	LOW (KOC = 6856)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

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

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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Continued...

J-B Weld Original Syringe

Product name	Ship Type
benzyl alcohol	Not Available
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated	Not Available
tetraethylenepentamine	Not Available
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides	Not Available
4-nonylphenol, branched	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol	Not Available
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether	Not Available
isophorone diamine	Not Available
p-tert-butylphenol	Not Available
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct	Not Available
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

benzyl alcohol is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	
formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
tetraethylenepentamine is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment (TERA) Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	
tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
4-nonylphenol, branched is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List	US TSCA Section 4/12 (b) - Sunset Dates/Status
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol is found on the following regulatory lists	
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether is found on the following regulatory lists	
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	
isophorone diamine is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
p-tert-butylphenol is found on the following regulatory lists	
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct is found on the following regulatory lists	
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	
N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine is found on the following regulatory lists	
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists	

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Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	US NIOSH Carcinogen List
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Alaska Air Quality Control - Concentrations Triggering an Air Quality Episode for Air Pollutants Other Than PM-2.5	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-3
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories	
Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

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

None Reported

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (benzyl alcohol; formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated; tetraethylenepentamine; tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 2,4,6-tris[(dimethylamino)methyl]phenol; bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether; isophorone diamine; p-tert-butylphenol; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine; titanium dioxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated)
Japan - ENCS	No (formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated; tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes

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National Inventory	Status
Mexico - INSQ	No (formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated; tall oil/ tetraethylenepentamine polyamides; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; bis(2-dimethylaminoethyl)ether; bisphenol A diglycidyl ether isophorone diamine adduct; N-[3-(trimethoxysilyl)propyl]ethylenediamine)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	No (formaldehyde/ benzenamine, hydrogenated)
Legend:	<i>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.</i>

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	08/22/2023
Initial Date	10/09/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.22	08/21/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

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

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

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