

WaterWeld™ Epoxy Putty JRP Distribution Ltd

Version No: 15.28

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

Issue Date: **10/25/2023** Print Date: **10/25/2023** S.REACH.GB.EN

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

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	WaterWeld™ Epoxy Putty	
Synonyms	8277 (WaterWeld™ Epoxy Putty Stick)	
Other means of identification	UFI:AMWQ-M0P9-0007-60FJ	

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

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

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

Registered company name	JRP Distribution Ltd	J-B Weld Company, LLC	
Address	Unit 10A, Business Park, City Fields Way Tangmere PO20 2FT United Kingdom	400 CMH Road Sulphur Springs, TX 75482 United States	
Telephone	+44 1903 750355	903-885-7696	
Fax	Not Available	903-885-5911	
Website	www.jbweld.com	www.jbweld.com	
Email	info@jbweld.com	info@jbweld.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Department of Health & Social Care (DHSC)	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	112	For US and Canada (24 hour): 1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to
GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI
2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567
[1]

H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H317 - Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H351 - Carcinogenicity Category 2

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)





Signal word Warnir

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.	

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

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.		
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.		
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.		
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.		
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.		
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.		

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

glass, oxide Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

3.2.Mixtures					
1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 25068-38-6* 2.500-033-5 3.603-074-00-8 4.Not Available	10 - 15	bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3 , Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B; H335, H315, H319, H317 [1]	Eye Irrit. 2; H319: C ≥ 5 % Skin Irrit 2; H315: C ≥ 5 %	Not Available
1. 3101-60-8* 2.221-453-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.5	4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H411, H312, H302, H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 14807-96-6* 2.238-877-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10 - 15	Talc.	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 1318-59-8* 2.215-285-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1 - 5	Chlorite	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 14808-60-7* 2.238-878-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.5	Quartz	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1; H370, H335, H350, H372 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 77-99-6 2.201-074-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.1	trimethylolpropane	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 67762-90-7 2.231-545-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.5	silica amorphous	EUH210 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available

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1. CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1. 65997-17-3 2.266-046-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	10 - 20	glass, oxide	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 37244-96-5 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	25 - 35	nepheline syenite	EUH066 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 72244-98-5* 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1 -10	pentaerythritol. propoxylated. mercaptoglycerol capped	Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3; H317, H412 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 68479-04-9* 2.270-851-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	<1	N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)- 1.3-propanediamine. branched	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H314, H318 ^[1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 57-55-6 2.200-338-0 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.5	propylene glycol	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H315, H319 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 26950-63-0* 2.500-055-5 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 1	triethylenetetramine. propoxylated	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H318, H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 112-24-3* 2.203-950-6 3.612-059-00-5 4.Not Available	< 1	triethylenetetramine	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1; H318, H315, H317 [1]	Not Available	Not Available
1. 7727-43-7 2.231-784-4 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	1 - 10	barium sulfate	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 16389-88-1* 2.240-440-2 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.1	Dolomite	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 546-93-0* 2.208-915-9 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	< 0.1	<u>Magnesite</u>	Not Applicable	Not Available	Not Available
1. 13463-67-7 2.236-675-5 3.022-006-00-2 4.Not Available	1 -5	titanium dioxide	Carcinogenicity Category 2; H351 [2]	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

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5.1. Extinguishing media

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

5.2. Special nazards arising fro	om the substrate or mixture			
Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result			
5.3. Advice for firefighters				
Fire Fighting	 When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. 			
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 When silica dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear inhalation protection as hazardous substances from the fire may be adsorbed on the silica particles. When heated to extreme temperatures, (>1700 deg.C) amorphous silica can fuse. Combustible. Will burn if ignited. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) silicon dioxide (SiO2) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. May emit poisonous fumes. 			

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

May emit corrosive fumes.

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety goggles.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. Clear area of personnel. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Metal can or drum Packaging as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	Barium sulfate (barytes) reacts violently with dimethyl sulfoxide, sodium acetylide, finely divided carbon, aluminium, magnesium, zirconium, and possibly other active metals, especially at elevated temperatures is incompatible with potassium, phosphorus (ignites when primed with nitrate-calcium silicide) For frits: Avoid storage with hydrogen fluoride/ hydrofluoric acid, oxygen difluoride, manganese trifluoride, fluorine and other fluorine containing compounds, manganese trioxide, chlorates, chlorine trifluoride, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid or vinyl acetate.

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The substance may be or contains a 'metalloid' The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine. Silicas: react with hydrofluoric acid to produce silicon tetrafluoride gas react with xenon hexafluoride to produce explosive xenon trioxide reacts exothermically with oxygen diffuoride, and explosively with chlorine trifluoride (these halogenated materials are not commonplace industrial materials) and other fluorine-containing compounds ► may react with fluorine, chlorates Figure incompatible with strong oxidisers, manganese trioxide, chlorine trioxide, strong alkalis, metal oxides, concentrated orthophosphoric acid, vinyl acetate may react vigorously when heated with alkali carbonates. Avoid strong acids, bases.
Avoid reaction with oxidising agents Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation Not Available (EC) No 1272/2008 Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as Not Available

7.3. Specific end use(s)

referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.6 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 1.6 μg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 3.5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.75 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.95 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.75 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 0.95 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 0.5 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Dermal 0.95 μg/cm² (Local, Chronic) *	7.5 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 75 µg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.75 µg/L (Water (Marine)) 33.54 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.354 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 11.4 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)
Talc	Dermal 43.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 4.54 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2.16 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Inhalation 3.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 21.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.08 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 1.08 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 160 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 1.8 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	597.97 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 597.97 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 141.26 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 31.33 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 3.13 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine))
Quartz	Inhalation 40 μg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 0.03 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 8 μg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Dermal 0.94 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 3.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.34 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.58 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.34 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available
silica amorphous	Inhalation 0.3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 15 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Oral 3.29 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	Not Available
propylene glycol	Inhalation 168 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 50 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *	260 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 183 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 26 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 572 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 57.2 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 50 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 20000 mg/L (STP)

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Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
triethylenetetramine	Dermal 0.57 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 1 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 28 µg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 380 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.25 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.29 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 0.41 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Dermal 0.43 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) * Dermal 8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 1 600 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) * Oral 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Dermal 1 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) *	Not Available
barium sulfate	Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 10 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 13 000 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) *	115 µg/L (Water (Fresh)) 600.4 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 207.7 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 62.2 mg/L (STP)
Magnesite	Inhalation 6.2 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 7.23 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 0.94 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) * Oral 7.23 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 8.63 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) *	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Inhalation 0.8 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Oral 700 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 28 µg/m³ (Local, Chronic) *	0.127 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.61 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 1 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 1000 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 100 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 100 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 100 mg/L (STP)

^{*} Values for General Population

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

INGREDIENT DATA						
Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Talc	Talc, respirable dust	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Quartz	Silica, respirable crystalline (respirable fraction)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Carc (where generated as a result of a work process)
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	silica amorphous	Silica, fused respirable dust	0.08 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	silica amorphous	Diatomaceous earth, natural, respirable dust	1.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: particulates	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	propylene glycol	Propane-1,2-diol: total vapour and particulates	150 ppm / 474 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	barium sulfate	Barium sulphate: inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	barium sulfate	Barium sulphate: respirable dust	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Magnesite	Magnesite: inhalable dust	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	Magnesite	Magnesite: respirable dust	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: total inhalable	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	titanium dioxide	Titanium dioxide: respirable	4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	90 mg/m3	990 mg/m3	5,900 mg/m3
Quartz	0.075 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	200 mg/m3	1,200 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	630 mg/m3
silica amorphous	120 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3
silica amorphous	45 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	3,000 mg/m3
silica amorphous	18 mg/m3	740 mg/m3	4,500 mg/m3
glass, oxide	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
propylene glycol	30 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3	7,900 mg/m3

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Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
triethylenetetramine	3 ррт	14 ppm	83 ppm
barium sulfate	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
Magnesite	45 mg/m3	260 mg/m3	1,600 mg/m3
titanium dioxide	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available
Talc	1,000 mg/m3	Not Available
Chlorite	Not Available	Not Available
Quartz	25 mg/m3 / 50 mg/m3	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available	Not Available
silica amorphous	3,000 mg/m3	Not Available
glass, oxide	Not Available	Not Available
nepheline syenite	Not Available	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available	Not Available
N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)- 1,3-propanediamine, branched	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
triethylenetetramine, propoxylated	Not Available	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available	Not Available
barium sulfate	Not Available	Not Available
Dolomite	Not Available	Not Available
Magnesite	Not Available	Not Available
titanium dioxide	5,000 mg/m3	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit	
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
trimethylolpropane	Е	≤ 0.01 mg/m³	
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	D	> 0.1 to ≤ 1 ppm	
triethylenetetramine, propoxylated	E	≤ 0.1 ppm	
triethylenetetramine	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		

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

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment











Eye and face protection

- ► Safety glasses with side shields.
- ► Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]
- ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.

▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber

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.
- Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.

Body protection

See Other protection below

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Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.

Respiratory protection

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

- Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

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

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Particle Size

Not Available

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

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11.1. Information on toxicological effects

WaterWeld™ Epoxy Putty	TOXICITY	IRRITAT	ION		
waterweid Epoxy Futty	Not Available		Not Available		
Acute Toxicity	X Carcinogenicity		enicity	✓	
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	~	Reproductivity		×	
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure		×	
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	~	STOT - Repeated Exposure		×	
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration I	lazard	×	

11.2 Information on other hazards

11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

SECTION 12 Ecological information

	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)	ı	Spe	cies	Valu	е		Source		
WaterWeld™ Epoxy Putty	Not Available Not Available			Not Available Not Availa		Available	ailable Not Available		ilable			
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)			Species	V	'alue		Source		
sphenol A diglycidyl ether	EC50		48h			Crustacea	~	2mg/l		2		
polymer	EC50(ECx)		24h			Crustacea		mg/l		Not Available		
	LC50		96h			Fish		.4mg/l		Not Availabl	е	
	Endpoint	То	est Duration (hr)		Species				Value		Source	
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl	EC50	72				her aquatic plant			~9mg		2	
	EC50	48			Crustacea	anor aquatio piant			~67.9		2	
ether	LC50	96			Fish				~7.5r		2	
	EC50(ECx)	72				her aquatic plant	s		~9mg	_	2	
	2000(20%)				7guo oi oi	or aquatic plant			09	<i>y</i> ·		
	Endpoint	Те	Test Duration (hr)		Species		Va	Value		Source		
T .1.	EC50	96h		F	Algae or other aquatic plants			720)2.7mg/	1	2	
Talc	LC50	96	ih	F	Fish			89	581.016	mg/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	72	720h		Algae or other aquatic plants			918	918.089mg/l		2	
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)	1	Spe	cies	Valu	9		Source		
Chlorite	Not Available		Not Available		Not	Not Available Not Available		Available	e Not Available		ilable	
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)		Spe	cies	Value	e		Source		
Quartz	Not Available		Not Available		Not	Not Available Not Available		Available	able Not Ava		ailable	
	Endpoint	Test I	Duration (hr)	Spe	cies			Value			Source	
	BCF	10081	. ,	Fish				0.4-2.6			7	
	EC50	72h			e or other a	quatic plants		>1000i			2	
trimethylolpropane	EC50	48h			stacea	1 p.s		_	16360n	ng/I	4	
	LC50	96h		Fish				>100m			2	
	EC0(ECx)	48h			stacea			>=102			1	
	F. 1		D						•			
silica amorphous	Endpoint	lest	Duration (hr)	Sp	Species			Va	lue		Source 2	

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	Li										
	EC50	48h		Crustac	ea			>8	86mg/l		2
	EC50	96h		Algae o	r other a	quatic plants		2	17.576mg	/I	2
	LC50	96h		Fish				10	033.016m	g/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h		Crustac	ea			>=	=10000m(g/l	1
	For two to a		5 B (1)	0	. •				.v.1		
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)	Spe					Value		Source
glass, oxide	EC50		'2h			er aquatic plants			>1000m		2
	LC50		96h	Fish					>1000m	g/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	7	'2h	Crus	stacea				>=1000r	ng/l	2
	Endneint		Took Duration (hr)		Cnasi	•••	Val			Cauras	
nepheline syenite	Endpoint Not Available		Test Duration (hr) Not Available		Speci Not A	vailable	Val Not	: Available		Source Not Avail	able
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)			Species		Value	S	Source	
pentaerythritol, propoxylated,	EC50		48h			Crustacea		12mg/l	N	lot Available	
mercaptoglycerol capped	LC50		96h			Fish		87mg/l	N	lot Available	
	EC50(ECx)		48h			Crustacea		12mg/l	N	lot Available	!
			I								
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)			Species	V	alue		Source	
N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)- ,3-propanediamine, branched	LC50		96h			Fish	0.	2mg/l	1	Not Available)
,3-propanediamine, branched	NOEC(ECx)		96h			Fish	0.	07mg/l	1	Not Available)
	Endpoint	1	Test Duration (hr)	Spe	cies				Value		Source
	EC50	7	72h		Algae or other aquatic plants				19300mg/l		2
	EC50	4	48h		Crustacea				>114.4m	ng/L	4
propylene glycol	EC50	9	96h		Algae or other aquatic plants				19000m	g/l	2
	LC50	9	96h	Fish	Fish				710mg/l		4
	NOEC(ECx)	3	336h	Alga	Algae or other aquatic plants				<5300m	g/l	1
triethylenetetramine,	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)		Speci	ies	Val	ue		Source	
propoxylated	Not Available		Not Available		Not Available Not Available		ot Available Not		Not Avail	Not Available	
	Endpoint	Т	est Duration (hr)	Sp	ecies				Valu	е	Source
	BCF	1	008h	Fis	h				<0.5		7
	EC50	7	2h	Alg	ae or otl	her aquatic plants			2.5m	ıg/l	1
totalladan status situ	EC50	4	8h	Cru	ıstacea				31.1	mg/l	1
triethylenetetramine	EC50	9	96h		Algae or other aquatic plants				3.7m	ıg/l	4
	ErC50	7	2h	Alg	ae or otl	her aquatic plants			2.5m	ıg/l	1
	LC50	9	6h	Fis	h				180n	ng/l	1
	EC10(ECx)	7	2h	Alg	ae or otl	her aquatic plants			0.67	mg/l	1
	Endpoint		Test Duration (hr)	Spe	cies				Value		Source
	EC50	- 7	72h	Alga	e or oth	er aquatic plants			>1.15m	g/I	2
barium sulfate	EC50	4	18h	Cru	stacea				32mg/L		2
barium suitate	NOEC(ECx)	7	72h	Alga	e or oth	er aquatic plants			>=1.15r	mg/l	2
barium suifate	110LO(LOX)		nch.	Fish	ı				>3.5mg	/I	2
darium suitate	LC50	9	96h								
parium suitate	LC50										
		9	Test Duration (hr)		Speci	ies	Val	ue		Source	
Darium suirate Dolomite	LC50	ę				ies vailable		ue Available		Source Not Avail	able
	LC50 Endpoint Not Available		Test Duration (hr) Not Available							Not Avail	
	LC50		Test Duration (hr)	Sp					Value	Not Avail	Source
Dolomite	LC50 Endpoint Not Available		Test Duration (hr) Not Available	Sp:	Not A				Value 2120n	Not Avail	
	Endpoint Not Available Endpoint		Test Duration (hr) Not Available Test Duration (hr)	Fis	Not A		Not			Not Avail	Source

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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

For Barium and its Compounds:

Environmental Fate: Barium is a highly reactive metal occurring naturally only in a combined state, primarily as inorganic complexes. Conditions such as pH, oxidation-reduction potential, cation exchange capacity, and the presence of sulfate, carbonate, and the presence of metal oxides will affect the partitioning of barium and its compounds in the environment. The element is released to environmental by both natural processes and man-made sources.

Microbial methylation plays important roles in the biogeochemical cycling of the metalloids and possibly in their detoxification. Many microorganisms (bacteria, fungi, and yeasts) and animals are now known to biomethylate arsenic, forming both volatile (e.g., methylarsines) and nonvolatile (e.g., methylarsonic acid and dimethylarsinic acid) compounds. Antimony and bismuth, also undergo biomethylation to some extent.

For Amorphous Silica: Amorphous silica is chemically and biologically inert. It is not biodegradable.

Aquatic Fate: Due to its insolubility in water there is a separation at every filtration and sedimentation process.

For Silica:

Environmental Fate: Most documentation on the fate of silica in the environment concerns dissolved silica, in the aquatic environment, regardless of origin, (man-made or natural), or structure, (crystalline or amorphous).

Terrestrial Fate: Silicon makes up 25.7% of the Earth's crust, by weight, and is the second most abundant element, being exceeded only by oxygen. Silicon is not found free in nature, but occurs chiefly as the oxide and as silicates.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH
trimethylolpropane	LOW	LOW
silica amorphous	LOW	LOW
propylene glycol	LOW	LOW
triethylenetetramine	LOW	LOW
Magnesite	LOW	LOW
titanium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 3.5231)
trimethylolpropane	LOW (BCF = 16.2)
silica amorphous	LOW (LogKOW = 0.5294)
propylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 1)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (BCF = 5)
Magnesite	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
titanium dioxide	LOW (BCF = 10)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 293.2)
trimethylolpropane	HIGH (KOC = 1)
silica amorphous	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
propylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (KOC = 309.9)
Magnesite	HIGH (KOC = 1)
titanium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	X	×	×
vPvB	×	×	×
PBT Criteria fulfilled?			No
vPvB			No

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

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12.7. Other adverse effects

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

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

- ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

Product / Packaging disposal

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
- ▶ DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- ▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- ▶ Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- ▶ Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.

Waste treatment options Sewage disposal options Not Available

Not Available

SECTION 14 Transport information

HAZCHEM

Not Applicable

Not Applicable					
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				
14.2 Tanamanthanand	ICAO/IATA Class				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable			
, ,	ERG Code	Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
	Special provisions		Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		Not Applicable		
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Passenger and Cargo Packing In	structions	Not Applicable		
200.	Passenger and Cargo Maximum	Qty / Pack	Not Applicable		
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Qu	antity Packing Instructions	Not Applicable		
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Ma	aximum 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

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

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available
Talc	Not Available
Chlorite	Not Available
Quartz	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available
glass, oxide	Not Available
nepheline syenite	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)- 1,3-propanediamine, branched	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
triethylenetetramine, propoxylated	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available
barium sulfate	Not Available
Dolomite	Not Available
Magnesite	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer	Not Available
4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether	Not Available
Talc	Not Available
Chlorite	Not Available
Quartz	Not Available
trimethylolpropane	Not Available
silica amorphous	Not Available

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Box Lord or one	0.5.7
Product name	Ship Type
glass, oxide	Not Available
nepheline syenite	Not Available
pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped	Not Available
N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)- 1,3-propanediamine, branched	Not Available
propylene glycol	Not Available
triethylenetetramine, propoxylated	Not Available
triethylenetetramine	Not Available
barium sulfate	Not Available
Dolomite	Not Available
Magnesite	Not Available
titanium dioxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Talc is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

Chlorite is found on the following regulatory lists

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

Quartz is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

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

trimethylolpropane is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

silica amorphous is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

Great Britain GB Biocidal Active Substances

Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling (GB MCL) technical reports

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

glass, oxide 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)

nepheline syenite is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, branched is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

propylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

triethylenetetramine, propoxylated is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

triethylenetetramine is found on the following regulatory lists

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

barium sulfate is found on the following regulatory lists

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

Dolomite is found on the following regulatory lists

Not Applicable

Magnesite is found on the following regulatory lists

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

titanium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)

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

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

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

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

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

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

Seveso Category Not Available

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (Chlorite; nepheline syenite)	
Canada - DSL	No (Chlorite; Dolomite)	
Canada - NDSL	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; Talc; Chlorite; Quartz; trimethylolpropane; glass, oxide; nepheline syenite; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, branched; propylene glycol; triethylenetetramine, propoxylated; triethylenetetramine; barium sulfate; Magnesite)	
China - IECSC	Yes	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (nepheline syenite; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped)	
Japan - ENCS	No (Chlorite; glass, oxide; nepheline syenite; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, branched; triethylenetetramine, propoxylated; Dolomite)	
Korea - KECI	No (nepheline syenite)	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes	
Philippines - PICCS	No (nepheline syenite; triethylenetetramine, propoxylated)	
USA - TSCA	No (Chlorite; nepheline syenite)	
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes	
Mexico - INSQ	No (bisphenol A diglycidyl ether polymer; 4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; Chlorite; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, branched; triethylenetetramine, propoxylated)	
Vietnam - NCI	Yes	
Russia - FBEPH	No (4-tert-butylphenyl glycidyl ether; Chlorite; nepheline syenite; pentaerythritol, propoxylated, mercaptoglycerol capped; N-(3-tridecyloxypropyl)-1,3-propanediamine, branched; triethylenetetramine, propoxylated)	

SECTION 16 Other information

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Initial Date	09/13/2020

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H350	May cause cancer.
H370	Causes damage to organs.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
14.28	10/24/2023	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

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Other information

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

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

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

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

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	Classification Procedure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Minimum classification
Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, H317	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H319	Minimum classification
Carcinogenicity Category 2, H351	Calculation method
, EUH211	Calculation method

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