

MG Chemicals UK Limited

Version No: A-1.00

Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date:12/10/2018 Revision Date: 12/10/2018 L.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	8331S-A	
Synonyms	SDS Code: 8331S-A; 8331S-15G, 8331S-50ML, 8331S-200ML	
Other means of identification	Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive	

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

Relevant identified uses	Silver filled electrically conductive adhesive for repairing traces on circuit boards, cold soldering, and bonding
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	MG Chemicals UK Limited	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Hearne House, 23 Bilston Street, Sedgely Dudley DY3 1JA United Kingdom	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	+(44) 1663 362888	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	Not Available	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	Not Available	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	sales@mgchemicals.com	Info@mgchemicals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+(44) 870-8200418	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+(1) 703-527-3887	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] ^[1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H319 - Eye Irritation Category 2, H317 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1, H410 - Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	WARNING

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	
P391	Collect spillage.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.		

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect*.

Possible respiratory sensitizer*.

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.7440-22-4 2.231-131-3 3.Not Available 4.01-2119555669-21- XXXX 01-2119513211-60-XXXX	67	<u>silver</u>	EUH210 ^[1]
1.28064-14-4 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	31	bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Skin Sensitizer Category 1; H315, H319, H411, H317, EUH205, EUH019 ^[1]
1.17557-23-2 2.241-536-7 3.603-094-00-7 4.Not Available	2	neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H317, H315 ^[2]
Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available			

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. DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye . Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
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.

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Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce 'metal fume fever' in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
 Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

• DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

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

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

- Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- · Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 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. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 D0 NOT disturb burning dust. Explosion may result if dust is stirred into a cloud, by providing oxygen to a large surface of hot metal. D0 NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. With the exception of the metals that hurn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present. Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible: May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. May beignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. May beignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. May REIGNITE after fire is extinguished. Will burn with intense heat. Note: Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish. Containers may explode on heating. Dusts or fumes may explode on heating. Bust or fumes may explode on heating. Hot or burning metals may react violently upon contact with other materials, such as oxidising agents and extinguishing agents used on fires involving ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids. Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapable of burning. Temperatures produced by burning metals can be higher than temperatures generated by burning flammable liquids Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapab

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. 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. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Do not use compressed air to remove metal dusts from floors, beams or equipment Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation. Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations Cover and reseal partially empty containers Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas. If molten: Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Allow the spill to cool before remelting scrap. Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

 For molten metals: Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remeti ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops can lead to violent explosions. All tooling, containers, molds and ladles, which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g. concrete) should be specially coated Drops of molten metal in water (e.g. from plasma are cutting), while not normally an explosion hazard, can generate enough flammable hydrogen gas to present an explosion hazard. Vigorous circulation of the water and removal of the particles minimise the hazard. During metting operations, the following minimum guidelines should be observed: Inspect all materials prior to fumace charging and completely remove surface contamination such as water, ice, snow, deposits of grease and oil or other surface contamination resulting from weather exposure, shipment, or storage. Store materials in dry, heated areas with any cracks or cavities pointed downwards. Preheat and dry large objects adequately before charging in to a fumace containing molten metal. This is typically done by the use of a drying oven or homogenising furnace. The dry cycle should bring the metal temperature of the coldest item of the batch to 200 degree C (400 deg F) and then hold at that temperature for 6 hours. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Porvent concentration in holl
 Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

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	 Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions) Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Use continuous suction at points of dust generation to capture and minimise the accumulation of dusts. Particular attention should be given to overhead and hidden horizontal surfaces to minimise the probability of a 'secondary' explosion. According to NFPA Standard 654, dust layers 1/32 in.(0.8 mm) thick can be sufficient to warrant immediate cleaning of the area. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds. Vacuum dust-accumulating surfaces and remove to a chemical disposal area. Vacuums with explosion-proof motors should be used. Control sources of static electricity. Dusts or their packages may accumulate static charges, and static discharge can be a source of ignition. Solids handling systems must be designed in accordance with applicable standards (e.g. NFPA including 654 and 77) and other national guidance. Do not empty directly into flammable solvents or in the presence of flammable vapors. The operator, the packaging container and all equipment must be grounded with electrical bonding and grounding systems. Plastic bags and plastics cannot be grounded, and antistatic bags do not completely protect against development of static charges. Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source. Do NOT cut, dril
Fire and explosion protection	See section 5
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. For major quantities: Consider storage in bunded areas - ensure storage areas are isolated from sources of community water (including stormwater, ground water, lakes and streams). Ensure that accidental discharge to air or water is the subject of a contingency disaster management plan; this may require consultation with local authorities.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Bulk bags: Reinforced bags required for dense materials. Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums
Storage incompatibility	 WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alky hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show externe sensitivity to heat and are explosive. Avoid reaction with bordynidides or cyanotorhydrides Silver or silver salls readily form explosive silver fultiminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fultiminate is much more sensitive and a more poweful detorator than mercuric fultiminate. Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane. Many metals may incandesce, react volently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. Avoid reaction with antimes, mercaptans, Strong acids and oxidising agents Phenols are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Avoid to explore and thras alloys in storage and process equipment. Heat is generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated salts that tend toward detonation by rather mid shock. Avoid torong acids, bases. Glycidyl ethers: may form unstable peroxides on storage in air, light, sunlight, UV light or other ionising radiation, trace metals - inhibitor should be maintained at adequate levels may polymerise with evolution of heat in contact with oxides; storag acids and bases. Preact vidently with storag oxides, permanganates, peroxides, acyl halides, alkalis, ammonium persulfate, bromine dioxide atack some forms of plastics, coatings

> 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. ► Some elemental metals form explosive products with halogenated hydrocarbons.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	silver	Silver, metallic	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name		TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silver	Silver		0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Phenol, polymer with formaldehyde, oxiranylmethyl ether		30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH			
silver	10 mg/m3	Not Available			
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	Not Available	Not Available			
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	Not Available	Not Available			

MATERIAL DATA

The adopted TLV-TWA for silver dust and fumes is 0.1 mg/m3 and for the more toxic soluble silver compounds the adopted value is 0.01 mg/m3. Cases of argyria (a slate to blue-grey discolouration of epithelial tissues) have been recorded when workers were exposed to silver nitrate at concentrations of 0.1 mg/m3 (as silver). Exposure to very high concentrations of silver fume has caused diffuse pulmonary fibrosis. Percutaneous absorption of silver compounds is reported to have resulted in allergy. Based on a 25% retention upon inhalation and a 10 m3/day respiratory volume, exposure to 0.1 mg/m3 (TWA) would result in total deposition of no more than 1.5 gms in 25 years.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	 Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive. Avoid ignition sources. Good housekeeping practices must be maintained. Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame prop Do not use compressed air to remove settled materials from floors, beams or equipment Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation. Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes. Cover and resea where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas. Metal spraying and blasting should, where possible, be conducted in separate rooms. This oxides, to potentially reactive finely divided metals such as aluminium, zinc, magnesium or work-shops designed for metal spraying should possess smooth walls and a minimum of possible. Wet scrubbers are preferable to dry dust collectors. Bag or filter-type collectors should be sited outside the workrooms and be fitted with explose states. Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume Local ventilation and vacuum systems must be designed to handle explosive dusts. Dry vac specifically approved for use with flammable/ explosive dusts. 	partially empty co transfer operation minimises the risk titanium. obstructions, such sion relief doors. of spontaneous o source, away from uum and electrost	ntainers. Provide grounding and bonding is. a of supplying oxygen, in the form of metal as ledges, on which dust accumulation is ombustion in humid or partially wetted the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec. atic precipitators must not be used, unless		
	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:			
	welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air)	0.5-1.0 m/s (100-200 f/min.)			
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on: Lower end of the range Upper end of the range				
			5		

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	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the or square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the ext for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Or extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multipli	ir speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after raction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.) Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the
8.2.2. Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical an should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye i	ask. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the d first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipme rigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens d be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
	240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national ed When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommend	on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be facturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried is in the selection of gloves include: SNZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than quivalent) is recommended. to class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according fed. d this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term
Hands/feet protection	It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predict the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. The requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness r Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required wh only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be ju	or of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of refore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data a glove for the task. may be required for specific tasks. For example: ere a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are ist for single use applications, then disposed of. there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is a washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is

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	Replacement time should be considered when selecting the most appropriate glove. It may be more effective to select a glove with lower chemical resistance but which is replaced frequently than to select a more resistant glove which is reused many times Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C, apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Respiratory protection

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

Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
A P1	-	A PAPR-P1
Air-line*	-	-
Air-line**	A P2	A PAPR-P2
-	A P3	-
	Air-line*	-
-	Air-line**	A PAPR-P3
	A P1 Air-line* Air-line**	A P1 - Air-line* - Air-line** A P2 - A P3 Air-line*

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow

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

+ Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.

The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).

Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.

Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.

Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.

Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Silver Grey		
Physical state	Solid	Relative density (Water = 1)	2.55
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	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	>20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	127	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Inhaled	Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in 'metal fume fever'. Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional vomiting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination and prostration may also occur. Tolerance to the fumes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact is not though to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Silver is one of the most physically and physiologically cumulative of the elements. Chronic exposure to silver saits may cause argyria, a permanent ashen-grey discolouration of the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs (due to the deposit of an insoluble alburninate of silver). The respiratory tract may also be a site of local argyria (following chronic inhalation exposures) with a mild chronic bronchitis being the only obvious symptom. All glycidyl ethers show genotoxic potential due their alkylating properties. Those glycidyl ethers that have been investigated in long term studies exhibit more or less marked carinogenic potential. Alkylating agents may damage the stem cell which acts as the precursor to components of the blood. Loss of the stem cell may result in pancytopenia (a reduction in the number of red and white blood cells and platelets) with a latency period corresponding to the lifetime of the individual blood cells. Granulocytopenia (a reduction in granular leukocytes) develops within days and thrombocytopenia (a forder involving platelets), within 1-2 weeks, whilst loss of erythrocytes (red blood cells) need months to become clinically manifest. Aplastic anaemia develops due to complete destruction of the stem cells. Glycidyl ethers have been shown to cause allergic contact dermatitis in humans. Glycidyl ethers. Phenyl glycidyl ether, but not r-butyl glycidyl ether due to tinduce micronuclei in mice <i>n invo</i> to following intraperimental animals. Necrosis of the mucous membranes of the nasal cavities was induced in cronuced or specific glycidyl ether. A study of workers with mixed exposures was incorclusive with regard to be affects of specific glycidyl ether. A study of workers with mixed exposures was incorclusive with regard to bacteria On to ral administrat

	Bisphenol A exhibits hormone-like properties that raise concern about its suita an endocrine disruptor which can mimic oestrogen and may lead to negative I function of the hormone oestradiol with the ability to bind to and activate the sa appear to be the period of greatest sensitivity to its effects and some studies h Regulatory bodies have determined safety levels for humans, but those safety A 2009 study on Chinese workers in bisphenol A factories found that workers with desire and overall dissatisfaction with their sex life than workers with no height likely to have ejaculation difficulties. They were also more likely to report reduce the higher the exposure, the more likely they were to have sexual difficulties. Bisphenol A in weak concentrations is sufficient to produce a negative reaction ug/ litre of bisphenol A in the culture medium, a concentration equal to the ave the population, was sufficient to produce the effects. The researchers believe the congenital masculinisation defects of the hypospadia and cryptorchidism types suggested that 'it is also possible that bisphenol A contributes to a reduction i cancer in adults that have been observed in recent decades' One review has concluded that obesity may be increased as a function of bisp officials' One study demonstrated that adverse neurological effects occur in non-human States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) maximum safe dose of 50 ug interference with brain cell connections vital to memory, learning, and mood. A further review concluded that bisphenol-A has been shown to bind to thyroid Carcinogenicity studies have shown increases in leukaemia and testicular interconsidered as convincing evidence of a potential cancer risk because of the controls'. Another in vitro study has concluded that bisphenol A is able to indu study concluded that matemal oral exposure to low concentrations of bisphen In vitro study has suggested that bisphenol A can promote the growth of ne neuroblastoma cells. Newbom rats exposed to a low-dose of bisphenol A (10 o	nealth effects. More specifical me oestrogen receptor as the ave linked prenatal exposure levels are being questioned of were four times more likely to ened bisphenol A exposure. If ad sexual function within one in on the human testicle. The r rage concentration generally at exposure of pregnant worr is the frequency of which has of in the production of sperm and henol A exposure, which 'm in primates regularly exposed ykg/day This research found a hormone receptor and perha roubtful statistical significance can encoplastic transformation of a A series of DHDPO analogu therapeutic drugs called 'cyt in sare frequently used in der g application contain the mo xenoestrogens in humans ar vetus/embryo or neonate resu	Ity, bisphenol A closely mimics the structure and natural hormone Early developmental stages to later physical and neurological difficulties. or are under review. report erectile dysfunction, reduced sexual Bisphenol A workers were also seven times more year of beginning employment at the factory, and researchers found that a concentration equal to 2 found in the blood, urine and amniotic fluid of neu to bisphenol A may be one of the causes of doubled overall since the 70's. They also d the increase in the incidence of testicular werits concern among scientists and public health to bisphenol A at levels equal to the United a connection between bisphenol A and ps have selective effects on its functions. tts. However, 'these studies have not been e of the small differences in incidences from in human breast epithelial cells. [whilst a further as mammary carcinogenesis in a rodent model. y promotes invasion and metastasis of state cancer susceptibility when adults. At least inges. es have been investigated as potential ostatic hormones'. Oestrogenic activity is ntistry for treatment of dental pits and fissures. nomer. A bisphenol-A sealant has been shown and may be the cause of additional concerns in
8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
Adhesive: Slow Cure/High Conductivity (Part A)	Not Available	Not Available	
		^	
	TOXICITY		IRRITATION
silver	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]		Not Available
			·
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	dermal (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eyes * (-) (-) Slight	irritant
ionnaidenyde copolymer	Oral (rat) LD50: 4000 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin * (-) (-) Slight	irritant
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2150 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (human): Sensitiser [Shell]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 4500 mg/kg ^[2]		
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances		ufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified
8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive: Slow Cure/High Conductivity (Part A)	Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit mail is ethyloxirane; data presented here may be taken as representative. for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane): Ethyloxirane increased the incidence of tumours of the respiratory system in m papillary adenomas and combined alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcino inhalation for 103 weeks. There was also a significant positive trend in the inci- papillary adenomas were also observed in 2/50 high-dose female rats with no inhalation, one male mouse developed a squamous cell papilloma in the nasal observed in mice exposed chronically via dermal exposure. When trichloroethy weeks, followed by 0.4% from weeks 40 to 69, squamous-cell carcinomas of ti females at week 106. Trichloroethylene administered alone did not induce thes related substances, oxirane (ethylene oxide) and methyloxirane (propylene ox carcinogenic	nale and female rats exposed mas were observed in male ra dence of combined alveolar/t ne occurring in control or low cavity (300 mg/m3) but other vlene containing 0.8% ethylox ne forestomach occurred in 3 se tumours and they were not ide), which are also direct-act	via inhalation. Significant increases in nasal ats exposed to 1200 mg/m3 ethyloxirane via oronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas. Nasal -dose animals. In mice exposed chronically via tumours were not observed. Tumours were not irane was administered orally to mice for up to 35 (49 males (p=0.029, age-adjusted) and 1/48 observed in control animals . Two structurally ting alkylating agents, have been classified as
BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER	The chemical structure of hydroxylated diphenylalkanes or bisphenols consist of endocrine disruptors that mimic oestrogens is widely used in industry, parti Bisphenol A (BPA) and some related compounds exhibit oestrogenic activity i differences in activity. Several derivatives of BPA exhibited significant thyroid h hormone in a thyroid hormone-dependent manner. However, BPA and several	cularly in plastics n human breast cancer cell li ormonal activity towards rat j	ne MCF-7, but there were remarkable pituitary cell line GH3, which releases growth

	8331S-A Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive	
	4-hydroxyl group of the A-phenyl ring and the B-phenyl ring of BPA derivatives are required for the 3,5-positions of the phenyl rings and the bridging alkyl moiety markedly influence the activities. Bisphenols promoted cell proliferation and increased the synthesis and secretion of cell type-specilonger the alkyl substituent at the bridging carbon, the lower the concentration needed for maximal chains at the bridging carbon. Bisphenols with two hydroxyl groups in the para position and an an bonding to the acceptor site of the oestrogen receptor.	fic proteins. When ranked by proliferative potency, the cell yield; the most active compound contained two propyl
NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	* Anchor SDS]	
8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this pr	
Adhesive: Slow Cure/High Conductivity (Part A) & BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quin involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitis opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is wid with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical poir allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.	reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated ation potential: the distribution of the substance and the ely distributed can be a more important allergen than one
Conductivity (Part A) & BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL	involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitis opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is wide with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point a clinical point intervention of the stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point and the stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact.	reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated ation potential: the distribution of the substance and the ely distributed can be a more important allergen than one
Conductivity (Part A) & BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER	involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitis opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is wide with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical poin allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.	reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated ation potential: the distribution of the substance and the ely distributed can be a more important allergen than one nt of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an
Conductivity (Part A) & BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER Acute Toxicity	involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitis opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is wide with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical poir allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Carcinogenicity	reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated ation potential: the distribution of the substance and the ely distributed can be a more important allergen than one nt of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an
Conductivity (Part A) & BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER & NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER Acute Toxicity Skin Irritation/Corrosion	involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitis opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is wide with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical poin allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested. Carcinogenicity Reproductivity	reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediatec ation potential: the distribution of the substance and the ely distributed can be a more important allergen than one nt of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an

 Data available to make classification 🚫 – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

Not Available			SPECIES	VALUE	-	0001	RCE
1	Not Available		Not Available	Not Av	ailable	Not A	vailable
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIE	S		VALUE		SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish			0.00148mg/L		2
EC50	48	Crustac	ea		0.00024mg/L		4
EC50	72	Algae o	r other aquatic plants		0.000016mg/L		2
BCF	336	Crustac	ea		0.02mg/L		4
NOEC	72	Algae o	r other aquatic plants		0.000003mg/L		2
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE	-	SOU	RCE
Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Av	ailable	Not A	vailable
ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE	=	SOU	RCE
Not Available	Not Available		Not Available				vailable
-	LC50 EC50 EC50 BCF NOEC ENDPOINT Not Available ENDPOINT Not Available Extracted from 1. I (QSAR) - Aquatic	LC50 96 EC50 48 EC50 72 BCF 336 NOEC 72 ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA,	LC50 96 Fish EC50 48 Crustac EC50 72 Algae o BCF 336 Crustac NOEC 72 Algae o ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Subt (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox databased	LC50 96 Fish EC50 48 Crustacea EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants BCF 336 Crustacea NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES Not Available Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES Not Available Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicolog Ecotoxicolog	LC50 96 Fish EC50 48 Crustacea EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants BCF 336 Crustacea NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Informatic (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC	LC50 96 Fish 0.00148mg/L EC50 48 Crustacea 0.00024mg/L EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000016mg/L BCF 336 Crustacea 0.02mg/L NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.00003mg/L MOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000003mg/L NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000003mg/L NOEC 72 Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicit (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard A	LC50 96 Fish 0.00148mg/L EC50 48 Crustacea 0.00024mg/L EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.00016mg/L BCF 336 Crustacea 0.02mg/L NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000003mg/L MOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000003mg/L NOEC 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.000003mg/L ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOUI Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available ENDPOINT TEST DURATION (HR) SPECIES VALUE SOUI Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Kot Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Kot Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Not Available Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EF (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved/ sorbed metals will end up in sediments through the settling of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

Significant environmental findings are limited. Oxiranes (including glycidyl ethers and alkyl oxides, and epoxides) exhibit common characteristics with respect to environmental fate and ecotoxicology. One such oxirane is ethyloxirane and data presented here may be taken as representative.

for 1,2-butylene oxide (ethyloxirane):

Environmental fate: Ethyloxirane is highly soluble in water and has a very low soil-adsorption coefficient, which suggests that if released to water, adsorption of ethyloxirane to sediment and suspended solids is not expected. Volatilisation of ethyloxirane from water surfaces would be expected based on the moderate estimated Henry's Law constant. If ethyloxirane is released to soil, it is expected to have low adsorption and thus very high mobility. Volatilisation from moist soil and dry soil surfaces is expected, based on its vapour pressure. It is expected that ethyloxirane exists solely as a vapour in ambient atmosphere, based on its very high vapour pressure. Ethyloxirane may also be removed from the atmosphere by wet deposition processes, considering its relatively high

water solubility.

Persistence: The half-life in air is about 5.6 days from the reaction of ethyloxirane with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals which indicates that this chemical meets the persistence criterion in air (half-life of = 2 days)*.

Ethyloxirane is hydrolysable, with a half-life of 6.5 days, and biodegradable up to 100% degradation and is not expected to persist in water. A further model-predicted biodegradation half-life of 15 days in water was obtained and used to predict the half-life of this chemical in soil and sediment by applying Boethling's extrapolation factors (t1/2water: t1/2 soil: t1/2sediment = 1: 1: 4) (Boethling 1995). According to these values, it can be concluded that ethyloxirane does not meet the persistence criteria in water and soil (half-lives = 182 days) and sediments (half-life = 365 days).

Experimental and modelled log Kow values of 0.68 and 0.86, respectively, indicate that the potential for bioaccumulation of ethyloxirane in organisms is likely to be low. Modelled bioaccumulation -factor (BAF) and bioconcentration -factor (BCF) values of 1 to 17 L/kg indicate that ethyloxirane does not meet the bioaccumulation criteria (BCF/BAF = 5000)*

Ecotoxicity:

Experimental ecotoxicological data for ethyloxirane (OECD 2001) indicate low to moderate toxicity to aquatic organisms. For fish and water flea, acute LC50/EC50 values vary within a narrow range of 70-215 mg/L; for algae, toxicity values exceed 500 mg/L, while for bacteria they are close to 5000 mg/L

* Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations (Canada 2000).

Environmental toxicity is a function of the n-octanol/ water partition coefficient (log Pow, log Kow). Phenols with log Pow >7.4 are expected to exhibit low toxicity to aquatic organisms. However the toxicity of phenols with a lower log Pow is variable, ranging from low toxicity (LC50 values >100 mg/l) to highly toxic (LC50 values <1 mg/l) dependent on log Pow, molecular weight and substitutions on the aromatic ring. Dinitrophenols are more toxic than predicted from QSAR estimates. Hazard information for these groups is not generally available. For silver and its compounds:

Environmental fate:

Silver is a rare but naturally occurring metal, often found deposited as a mineral ore in association with other elements. Emissions from smelting operations, manufacture and disposal of certain photographic and electrical supplies, coal combustion, and cloud seeding are some of the anthropogenic sources of silver in the biosphere. The global biogeochemical movements of silver are characterized by releases to the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and anthropogenic sources, long-range transport of fine particles in the atmosphere, wet and dry deposition, and sorption to soils and sediments.

In general, accumulation of silver by terrestrial plants from soils is low, even if the soil is amended with silver-containing sewage sludge or the plants are grown on tailings from silver mines, where silver accumulates mainly in the root systems.

The ability to accumulate dissolved silver varies widely between species. Some reported bioconcentration factors for marine organisms (calculated as milligrams of silver per kilogram fresh weight organism divided by milligrams of silver per litre of medium) are 210 in diatoms, 240 in brown algae, 330 in mussels, 2300 in scallops, and 18 700 in oysters, whereas bioconcentration factors for freshwater organisms have been reported to range from negligible in bluegills (*Lepomis macrochirus*) to 60 in daphnids; these values represent uptake of bioavailable silver in laboratory experiments. Laboratory studies with the less toxic silver compounds, such as silver sulfide and silver chloride, reveal that accumulation of silver does not necessarily lead to adverse effects. At concentrations normally encountered in the environment, food-chain biomagnification of silver in aquatic systems is unlikely. Elevated silver concentrations in biota occur in the vicinities of sewage outfalls, electroplating plants, mine waste sites, and silver iodide-seeded areas. Maximum concentrations recorded in field collections, in milligrams total silver per kilogram dry weight (tissue), were 1.5 in marine mammals (liver) (except Alaskan beluga whales *Delphinapterus leucas*, which had concentrations 2 orders of magnitude higher than those of other marine mammals), 6 in fish (bone), 14 in plants (whole), 30 in annelid worms (whole), 44 in birds (liver), 110 in mushrooms (whole), 185 in bivalve molluscs (soft parts), and 320 in gastropods (whole).

In general, silver ion was less toxic to freshwater aquatic organisms under conditions of low dissolved silver ion concentration and increasing water pH, hardness, sulfides, and dissolved and particulate organic loadings; under static test conditions, compared with flow-through regimens; and when animals were adequately nourished instead of being starved. Silver ions are very toxic to microorganisms. However, there is generally no strong inhibitory effect on microbial activity in sewage treatment plants because of reduced bioavailability due to rapid complexation and adsorption. Free silver ion was lethal to representative species of sensitive aquatic plants, invertebrates, and teleosts at nominal water concentrations of 1-5 ug/litre. Adverse effects occur on development of trout at concentrations as low as 0.17 ug/litre and on phytoplankton species composition and succession at 0.3-0.6 ug/litre.

A knowledge of the speciation of silver and its consequent bioavailability is crucial to understanding the potential risk of the metal. Measurement of free ionic silver is the only direct method that can be used to assess the likely effects of the metal on organisms. Speciation models can be used to assess the likely proportion of the total silver measured that is bioavailable to organisms. Unlike some other metals, background freshwater concentrations in pristine and most urban areas are well below concentrations causing toxic effects. Levels in most industrialized areas border on the effect concentration, assuming that conditions favour bioavailability. On the basis of available toxicity test results, it is unlikely that bioavailable free silver ions would ever be at sufficiently high concentrations to cause toxicity in marine environments.

No data were found on effects of silver on wild birds or mammals. Silver was harmful to poultry (tested as silver nitrate) at concentrations as low as 100 mg total silver/litre in drinking-water or 200 mg total silver/kg in diets. Sensitive laboratory mammals were adversely affected at total silver concentrations (added as silver nitrate) as low as 250 ug/litre in drinking-water (brain histopathology), 6 mg/kg in diet (high accumulations in kidneys and liver), or 13.9 mg/kg body weight (lethality).

Silver and Silver Compounds; Concise International Chemical Assessment Document (CICAD) 44 IPCS InChem (WHO)

The transport of silver through estuarine and coastal marine systems is dependent on biological uptake and incorporation. Uptake by phytoplankton is rapid, in proportion to silver concentration and inversely proportional to salinity. In contrast to studies performed with other toxic metals, sliver availability appears to be controlled by both the free silver ion concentration and the concentration of other silver complexes. Silver incorporated by phytoplankton is not lost as salinity increase; as a result silver associated with cellular material is largely retained within the estuary. Phytoplankton exhibit a variable sensitivity to silver. Sensitive species exhibit a marked delay in the onset of growth in response to silver at low concentrations, even though maximum growth rates are similar to controls. A delay in the onset of growth reduces the ability of a population to respond to short-term favourable conditions and to succeed within th community. James G. Saunders and George R Abbe: Aquatic Toxicology and Environmental Fate; ASTM STP 1007, 1989, pp 5-18

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	HIGH	HIGH

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	LOW (LogKOW = 0.2342)

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether	LOW (KOC = 10)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	В	Т
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	For 8331S-15G, 8331S-50ML, 8331S-200ML
	NOT REGULATED by Ground ADR Special Provision 375
	NOT REGULATED by Air IATA Special Provision A197
	NOT REGULATED by Sea IMDG per 2.10.2.7
	NOT REGULATED by ADN Special Provision 274 (The provision of 3.1.2.8 apply)

Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDO	US SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver and bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	
	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90
	Classification code	M7
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	9
	Special provisions	274 335 375 601
	Limited quantity	5 kg

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3077			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardo	us substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains sil	ver and bisphenol F glycidyl eth	ner/ formaldehyde copolymer)
14.3. Transport hazard	ICAO/IATA Class	9 Not Applicable		
class(es)	ERG Code	9L		
14.4. Packing group				
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
	Special provisions		A97 A158 A179 A197	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Cargo Only Packing Ir	astructions	956	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		400 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		956	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		400 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y956	
	Passenger and Cargo	Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	3077
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver and bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable

14.4. Packing group	ш		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant		
	EMS Number F-A , S-F		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274 335 966 967 969		
	Limited Quantities 5 kg		

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3077		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver and bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	9 Not Applicable		
14.4. Packing group	II		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous		
	Classification code M7		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions 274; 335; 375; 601		
	Limited quantity 5 kg		
	Equipment required PP, A***		
	Fire cones number 0		

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SILVER(7440-22-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of Substances	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)
European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)	UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

BISPHENOL F GLYCIDYL ETHER/ FORMALDEHYDE COPOLYMER(28064-14-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

NEOPENTYL GLYCOL DIGLYCIDYL ETHER(17557-23-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

 European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
 European Union (EU) Re

 Packaging of Substances
 European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of

 Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31
 European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of

European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

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) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (neopentyl glycol diglycidyl ether; bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer; silver)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer)
Japan - ENCS	N (silver)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	12/10/2018
Initial Date	12/08/2017

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
bisphenol F glycidyl ether/ formaldehyde copolymer	28064-14-4, 42616-71-7, 59029-73-1, 94422-39-6

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered. For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit, IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Reason for Change

A-1.00 - Format changes to section 1, 2, 14, 15, and 16 as well as starting a new versioning system.



MG Chemicals UK Limited

Version No: A-1.00 Safety Data Sheet (Conforms to Regulation (EU) No 2015/830)

Issue Date:15/10/2018 Revision Date: 15/10/2018 L.REACH.GBR.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	8331S-B
Synonyms	SDS Code: 8331S–B; 8331S-15G, 8331S-50ML, 8331S-200ML
Other means of identification	Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive

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

Relevant identified uses	Silver filled electrically conductive adhesive for repairing traces on circuit boards, cold soldering, and bonding
Uses advised against	Not Applicable

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	MG Chemicals UK Limited	MG Chemicals (Head office)
Address	Hearne House, 23 Bilston Street, Sedgely Dudley DY3 1JA United Kingdom	9347 - 193 Street Surrey V4N 4E7 British Columbia Canada
Telephone	+(44) 1663 362888	+(1) 800-201-8822
Fax	Not Available	+(1) 800-708-9888
Website	Not Available	www.mgchemicals.com
Email	sales@mgchemicals.com	Info@mgchemicals.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	CHEMTREC	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	+(44) 870-8200418	Not Available
Other emergency telephone numbers	+(1) 703-527-3887	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] ^[1]	H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H318 - Serious Eye Damage Category 1, H317 - Skin Sensitizer Category 1, H400 - Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1, H410 - Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

2.2. Label elements

SIGNAL WORD DANGER

Hazard statement(s)

H315	Causes skin irritation.	
H318	Causes serious eye damage.	
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.	
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.	
P273	Avoid release to the environment.	
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.	

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.	
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.	
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.	
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.	
P391	Collect spillage.	

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.	

2.3. Other hazards

Inhalation and/or ingestion may produce health damage*.

Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

May produce discomfort of the respiratory system*.

Possible respiratory sensitizer*.

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1.Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2.Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
1.7440-22-4 2.231-131-3 3.Not Available 4.01-2119555669-21- XXXX 01-2119513211-60-XXXX	67	<u>silver</u>	EUH210 ^[1]
1.68541-13-9 2.Not Available 3.Not Available 4.Not Available	15	linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa- 1,13-tridecanediamine polyamid	Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2; H318, H315 ^[1]
1.68082-29-1 2.500-191-5 3.Not Available 4.01-2119972320-44-XXXX	14	tall oil/ triethylenetetramine polyamides	Not Applicable
1.4246-51-9 2.224-207-2 3.Not Available 4.01-2119963377-26-XXXX	3	diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B; H290, H412, H314 ^[1]
1.112-24-3 2.203-950-6 3.612-059-00-5 4.Not Available	1	triethylenetetramine	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B; H312, H412, H317, H314 ^[2]
Legend:	1. Classified available	by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from	Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 3. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. 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.
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	 Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. DO NOT attempt to remove particles attached to or embedded in eye. Lay victim down, on stretcher if available and pad BOTH eyes, make sure dressing does not press on the injured eye by placing thick pads under dressing, above and below the eye. Seek urgent medical assistance, or transport to hospital.
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.

53ag

Copper, magnesium, aluminium, antimony, iron, manganese, nickel, zinc (and their compounds) in welding, brazing, galvanising or smelting operations all give rise to thermally produced particulates of smaller dimension than may be produced if the metals are divided mechanically. Where insufficient ventilation or respiratory protection is available these particulates may produce 'metal fume fever' in workers from an acute or long term exposure.

- > Onset occurs in 4-6 hours generally on the evening following exposure. Tolerance develops in workers but may be lost over the weekend. (Monday Morning Fever)
- + Pulmonary function tests may indicate reduced lung volumes, small airway obstruction and decreased carbon monoxide diffusing capacity but these abnormalities resolve after several months.
- Although mildly elevated urinary levels of heavy metal may occur they do not correlate with clinical effects.
- ▶ The general approach to treatment is recognition of the disease, supportive care and prevention of exposure.
- Seriously symptomatic patients should receive chest x-rays, have arterial blood gases determined and be observed for the development of tracheobronchitis and pulmonary edema.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

• DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

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

DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 or FOAM.

- + Use DRY sand, graphite powder, dry sodium chloride based extinguishers, G-1 or Met L-X to smother fire.
- Confining or smothering material is preferable to applying water as chemical reaction may produce flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.
- Chemical reaction with CO2 may produce flammable and explosive methane.
- ▶ If impossible to extinguish, withdraw, protect surroundings and allow fire to burn itself out.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	 Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H2) gas Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
	· Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chionne bleaches, poor chionne etc. as ignition may result

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	 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. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
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. DO NOT use water or foam as generation of explosive hydrogen may result. With the exception of the metals that burn in contact with air or water (for example, sodium), masses of combustible metals do not represent unusual fire risks because they have the ability to conduct heat away from hot spots so efficiently that the heat of combustion cannot be maintained - this means that it will require a lot of heat to ignite a mass of combustible metal. Generally, metal fire risks exist when sawdust, machine shavings and other metal 'fines' are present. Metal powders, while generally regarded as non-combustible: May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. May burn when metal is finely divided and energy input is high. May beignited by friction, heat, sparks or flame. May Bay EigNITE after fire is extinguished. Will burn with intense heat. Note: Metal dust fires are slow moving but intense and difficult to extinguish. Containers may explode on heating. Dusts or furmes may form explosive mixtures with air. Gases generated in fire may be poisonous, corrosive or irritating. Hot or burning metals may react violently upon contact with other materials, such as oxidising agents and extinguishing agents used on fires involving ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids. Temperatures produced by burning metals can be higher than temperatures generated by burning flammable liquids Some metals can continue to burn in carbon dioxide, nitrogen, water, or steam atmospheres in which ordinary combustibles or flammable liquids would be incapable of burning. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO)
	Continued.

carbon dioxide (CO2) nitrogen oxides (NOx) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wear impervious gloves and safety glasses. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Do NOT use air hoses for cleaning Place spilled material in clean, dry, sealable, labelled container.
Major Spills	 Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Do not use compressed air to remove metal dusts from floors, beams or equipment Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation. Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations Cover and reseal partially empty containers. Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas. If molten: Contain the flow using dry sand or salt flux as a dam. All tooling (e.g., shovels or hand tools) and containers which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Allow the spill to cool before remeting scrap. Moderate hazard. CAUTION: Advise personnel in area. Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal. ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

6.4. Reference to other sections

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

The recould be relied to real of hand	
Safe handling	 For molten metals: Molten metal and water can be an explosive combination. The risk is greatest when there is sufficient molten metal to entrap or seal off water. Water and other forms of contamination on or contained in scrap or remell ingot are known to have caused explosions in melting operations. While the products may have minimal surface roughness and internal voids, there remains the possibility of moisture contamination or entrapment. If confined, even a few drops can lead to violent explosions. All tooling, containers, molds and ladles, which come in contact with molten metal must be preheated or specially coated, rust free and approved for such use. Any surfaces that may contact molten metal (e.g. concrete) should be specially coated Drops of molten metal in water (e.g. from plasma arc cutting), while not normally an explosion hazard, can generate enough flammable hydrogen gas to present an explosion hazard. Vigorous circulation of the water and removal of the particles minimise the hazard. During melting operations, the following minimum guidelines should be observed: Inspect all materials prior to fumace charging and completely remove surface contamination such as water, ice, snow, deposits of grease and oil or other surface contamination resulting from weather exposure, shipment, or storage. Store materials in dry, heated areas with any cracks or cavities pointed downwards. Preheat and dry large objects adequately before charging in to a furnace contaming molten metal. This is typically done by the use of a drying oven or homogenising furnace. Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area. Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been check

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

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	 Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. Plastic pail. Polyliner drum. Packing as recommended by manufacturer. Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. Bulk bags: Reinforced bags required for dense materials. Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities CARE: Packing of high density product in light weight metal or plastic packages may result in container collapse with product release Heavy gauge metal packages / Heavy gauge metal drums
Storage incompatibility	 WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides Silver or silver salts readily form explosive silver fulminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fulminate is much more sensitive and a more powerful detonator than mercuric fulminate. Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane. Many metals may incandesce, react violently, ignite or react explosively upon addition of concentrated nitric acid. Avoid strong acids, bases. Metals exhibit varying degrees of activity. Reaction is reduced in the massive form (sheet, rod, or drop), compared with finely divided forms. The less active metals will not burn in air but: can react exothermically with oxidising acids to form noxious gases. catalyse polymerisation and other reactions, particularly when finely divided react with halogenated hydrocarbons (for example, copper dissolves when heated in carbon tetrachloride), sometimes forming explosive compounds. Side handling is possible in relatively low concentrations of oxygen in an inert gas. Several pyrophoric metals, stored in glass bottles have ignited when the container is broken on impact. Storage of these materials moist and in metal containers is recommended. The reaction residues from various metal syntheses (involving vacuum evaporation and co-deposition with a ligand) are often pyrophoric. Factors influencing the pyrophoricity of metals are particle size, presence of noistu

7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

8.1. Control parameters

DERIVED NO EFFECT LEVEL (DNEL)

Not Available

PREDICTED NO EFFECT LEVEL (PNEC)

Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)	silver	Silver, metallic	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

EMERGENCI EIMITS					
Ingredient	Material name	Material name		TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silver	Silver		0.3 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	Diethylene glycol di(3-aminopropyl) ether; (Polyglycol diamine)		13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	850 mg/m3
triethylenetetramine	Triethylenetetramine	Triethylenetetramine		14 ppm	83 ppm
Ingredient	redient Original IDLH Revised IDLH				
silver	10 mg/m3	Not Availabl	Not Available		
linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa- 1,13-tridecanediamine polyamid	Not Available	Not Available			
tall oil/ triethylenetetramine polyamides	Not Available	Not Available			
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	Not Available	Not Available			
triethylenetetramine	Not Available Not Available				

MATERIAL DATA

Polyamide hardeners have much reduced volatility, toxicity and are much less irritating to the skin and eyes than amine hardeners. However commercial polyamides may contain a percentage of residual unreacted amine and all unnecessary contact should be avoided.

The adopted TLV-TWA for silver dust and fumes is 0.1 mg/m3 and for the more toxic soluble silver compounds the adopted value is 0.01 mg/m3. Cases of argyria (a slate to blue-grey discolouration of epithelial tissues) have been recorded when workers were exposed to silver nitrate at concentrations of 0.1 mg/m3 (as silver). Exposure to very high concentrations of silver fume has caused diffuse pulmonary fibrosis. Percutaneous absorption of silver compounds is reported to have resulted in allergy. Based on a 25% retention upon inhalation and a 10 m3/day respiratory volume, exposure to 0.1 mg/m3 (TWA) would result in total deposition of no more than 1.5 gms in 25 years.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls	 Metal dusts must be collected at the source of generation as they are potentially explosive. Avoid ignition sources. Good housekeeping practices must be maintained. Dust accumulation on the floor, ledges and beams can present a risk of ignition, flame propagation and secondary explosions. Do not use compressed air to remove settled materials from floors, beams or equipment Vacuum cleaners, of flame-proof design, should be used to minimise dust accumulation. Use non-sparking handling equipment, tools and natural bristle brushes. Cover and reseal partially empty containers. Provide grounding and bonding where necessary to prevent accumulation of static charges during metal dust handling and transfer operations. Do not allow chips, fines or dusts to contact water, particularly in enclosed areas. Metal spraying and blasting should, where possible, be conducted in separate rooms. This minimises the risk of supplying oxygen, in the form of metal oxides, to potentially reactive finely divided metals such as aluminium, zinc, magnesium or titanium. Work-shops designed for metal spraying should possess smooth walls and a minimum of obstructions, such as ledges, on which dust accumulation is possible. Wet scrubbers are preferable to dry dust collectors. Bag or filter-type collectors should be sited outside the workrooms and be fitted with explosion relief doors. Cyclones should be protected against entry of moisture as reactive metal dusts are capable of spontaneous combustion in humid or partially wetted states. Local exhaust systems must be designed to provide a minimum capture velocity at the fume source, away from the worker, of 0.5 metre/sec. Local eventiation and vacuum systems must be designed to handle explosive dusts. Dry vacuum and electrostatic precipitators must not be used, unless specifically approved for use with flammable/ explosive dusts. 				
	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:		
	welding, brazing fumes (released at relatively low velocity into moderately still air) 0.5-1.0 m/s (100-200 f/min.)				
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:				
	Lower end of the range Upp		the range		
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents			
	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminar	nts of high toxicity		
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High produc	ction, heavy use		
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only			

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8331S-B Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive

	square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min. for extraction of gases discharged 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
8.2.2. Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with side shields. Chemical goggles. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the weari of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipm should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hand thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
	 NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, ta avoid all possible skin contact. Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and.has to be observed when making a fina choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and drie thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:
	 frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness and dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater tha 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTIM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: Excellent when breakthrough time > 20 min Good when breakthrough time < 20 min Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task
Hands/feet protection	 The gover will be begindent of the scale composition of the gover maturation. Interfore, gover selection include also be dased on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves an only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Protective gloves eg. Leather gloves or gloves with Leather facing 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 god Excellent breakthrough time > 20 min Fair breakthrough time > 20 min Fair breakthrough time > 20 min Foor glove material degradation Gloves should be tested against each resin system prior to making a selection of the most suitable type. Systems include both the resin and any hardener individually and collectively) DO NOT use cotton or leather (which ab

Page 8 of 16

8331S-B Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive

	Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present. polychloroprene. initrile rubber. butyl rubber. fluorocaoutchouc. polyvinyl chloride. Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	 Overalls. P.V.C. apron. Barrier cream. Skin cleansing cream. Eye wash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

'Forsberg Clothing Performance Index'.

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the *computer-generated* selection:

8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive: Slow Cure / High Conductivity (Part B)

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
NITRILE	A
PE/EVAL/PE	A
VITON	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as

'feel' or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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 Silver Grey Physical state Relative density (Water = 1) 2.38 Solid Partition coefficient n-octanol / Odour Not Available Not Available water Not Available Odour threshold Auto-ignition temperature (°C) Not Available pH (as supplied) Not Available Decomposition temperature Not Available Melting point / freezing point Not Available Viscosity (cSt) >20.5 (°C) Initial boiling point and boiling >221 Molecular weight (g/mol) Not Available range (°C) Not Available Flash point (°C) 93 Taste Evaporation rate Not Available Not Available Explosive properties Flammability Not Applicable Oxidising properties Not Available Surface Tension (dyn/cm or Upper Explosive Limit (%) Not Available Not Applicable mN/m) Lower Explosive Limit (%) Not Available Volatile Component (%vol) Not Available Vapour pressure (kPa) Not Available <0.48 Gas group Solubility in water (g/L) Partly miscible pH as a solution (1%) Not Available Vapour density (Air = 1) Not Available VOC a/L Not Available

9.2. Other information

Not Available

Respiratory protection

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

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardener vapours (including polyamines and amine adducts) may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapours may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing 'amine asthma'. The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems. Excessive exposure to the vapours of epoxy amine curing agents may cause both respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Signs and symptoms of central nervous system depression, in order of increasing exposure, are headache, dizziness, drowsiness, and incoordination. In short, a single prolonged (measured in hours) or excessive inhalation exposure may cause serious adverse effects, including death. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product Inhalation of freshly formed metal oxide particles sized below 1.5 microns and generally between 0.02 to 0.05 microns may result in 'metal fume fever'. Symptoms may be delayed for up to 12 hours and begin with the sudden onset of thirst, and a sweet, metallic or foul taste in the mouth. Other symptoms include upper respiratory tract irritation accompanied by coughing and a dryness of the mucous membranes, lassitude and a generalised feeling of malaise. Mild to severe headache, nausea, occasional voriting, fever or chills, exaggerated mental activity, profuse sweating, diarrhoea, excessive urination may pastor. Tolerance to the furmes develops rapidly, but is quickly lost. All symptoms usually subside within 24-36 hours following removal from exposure.
Ingestion	Ingestion of amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhoea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous. If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, board-like abdominal rigidity or hypo-tension; this indicates that delayed gastric or oesophageal corrosive damage has occurred. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as 'harmful by ingestion'. This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.
Skin Contact	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. 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. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. Blistering, with weeping of serious fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Virtually all of the liquid amine curing agents can cause sensitisation or ne-exposure to minute quantities. Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener. Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis. NOTE: Susceptibility to this sensitiation will vary from person to person. Also, allergic dermatitis may cause erythema (redness) and oedema (swelling) at the site. Thus, all skin contact with any epoxy curing agent should be avoided. Open cuts, a
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals. Silver is one of the most physically and physiologically cumulative of the elements. Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause argyria, a permanent ashen-grey discolouration of the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs (due to the deposit of an insoluble albuminate of silver). The respiratory tract may also be a site of local argyria (following chronic inhalation exposures) with a mild chronic bronchitis being the only obvious symptom. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitisation dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. Blistering, with weeping of serious fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Virtually all of the liquid amine curing agents can cause sensitisation or allergic skin reactions. Individuals exhibiting 'amine dermatitis' may experience a dramatic reaction upon re-exposure to minute quantities. Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener. Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis. NOTE: Susceptibility to this sensitisation will vary from person to person. Also, allergic dermatitis may not appear until after several days or weeks of contact. However, once sensitisation has occurred, exposure of the skin to even very small amounts of the material may cause erythema (redness) and oedema (swelling) at the site. Thus, all skin contact with any epoxy curing agent should be avoided.

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DIG3-AMINOPROPYL) ETHER The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repredamage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further dam lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Handling ethyleneamine products is complicated by their tendency to react with other chemicals, such as carbon dioxide in the air, which results formation of solid carbamates. Because of their ability to produce chemical burns, skin rashes, and astima-like symptoms, ethyleneamines at substantial care in handling. Higher molecular weight ethyleneamines are often handled at elevated temperatures further increasing the pose exposure to theyleneamines, may cause severe skin burns, while a single, prolonged exposure may result in the material being absorbed thro harmful amounts. Exposures have cacused allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Single dose or		ations where exposure may occur.	y low levels of exposure, in situat	Sensitisation may give severe responses to very low	
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DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DI(3-AMINOPROPYL) ETHER Conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repard damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further dam lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of often characterised by skin redness (erytherma) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Handling ethyleneamine products is complicated by their tendency to react with other chemicals, such as carbon dioxide in the air, which results formation of solid carbamates. Because of their ability to produce chemical burns, skin rashes, and asthma-like symptoms, ethyleneamines al substantial care in handling. Higher molecular weight ethyleneamines are often handled at elevated temperatures further increasing the pose exposure to these compounds. Because of the fragility of eye tissue, almost any eye contact with any ethyleneamin	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.				
formation of solid carbamates. Because of their ability to produce chemical burns, skin rashes, and asthma-like symptoms, ethyleneamines all substantial care in handling. Higher molecular weight ethyleneamines are often handled at elevated temperatures further increasing the pose exposure to these compounds. Because of the fragility of eye tissue, almost any eye contact with any ethyleneamine may cause irreparable damage, even blindness. A single exposure to ethyleneamines, may cause severe skin burns, while a single, prolonged exposure may result in the material being absorbed throu harmful amounts. Exposures have caused allergic skin reactions in some individuals. Single dose oral toxicity of ethyleneamines is low. The or rats is in the range of 1000 to 4500 mg/kg for the ethyleneamines.	The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis)				
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	toxicity from low to high hazard. Most cluster members gave positive results in tests for potential genotoxicity. Limited carcinogenicity studies on several members of the cluster showed no evidence of carcinogenicity. Unlike aromatic amines, aliphatic amines are not expected to be potential carcinogens because they are not expected to undergo metabolic activation, nor would activated intermediates be stable enough to reach target macromolecules. Polyamines potentiate NMDA induced whole-cell currents in cultured striatal neurons Triethylenetetramine (TETA) is a severe irritant to skin and eyes and induces skin sensitisation. TETA is of moderate acute toxicity: LD50(oral, rat) > 2000 mg/kg bw, LD50(dermal, rabbit) = 550 - 805 mg/kg bw. Acute exposure to saturated vapour via inhalation was tolerated without impairment. Exposure to to aerosol leads to reversible irritations of the mucous membranes in the respiratory tract. Following repeated oral dosing via drinking water only in mice but not in rats at concentration of 3000 ppm there were signs of impairment. The NOAEL is 600 ppm [92 mg/kg bw (oral, 90 days]). Lifelong dermal application to mice (1.2 mg/mouse) did not result in tumour formation. There are differing results of the genetic toxicity for TETA. The positive results of the in vitro tests may be the result of a direct genetic action as well as a result of an interference with essential metal ions. Due to this uncertainty of the in vitro tests, the genetic toxicity of TETA has to be assessed on the basis of in vivo tests. There are no human data on reproductive toxicity (fertility assessment). The analogue diethylenetriamine had no effects on reproduction. TETA shows developmental toxicity in animal studies if the chelating property of the substance is effective. The NOEL is 830 mg/kg bw (oral). Experience with female patients suffering from Wilson's disease demonstrated that no miscarriages and no foetal abnormalities occur during treatment with TETA. In rats, there are several studies concerning develo
8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive: Slow Cure / High Conductivity (Part B) & TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.
8331S Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive: Slow Cure / High Conductivity (Part B) & LINOLEIC ACID/4,7,10-TRIOXA- 1,13-TRIDECANEDIAMINE POLYAMID	For Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides (including several high molecular weight alkyl amino add amides) The chemicals in the Fatty Nitrogen Derived (FND) Amides of surfactants are similar to the class in general as to physical/chemical properties, environmental take and toxicly. Human exposure to these chemicals is substantiably documented. The Fatty nitrogen-derived amides (FND) amides) comprise four categories: Subcategory II: Fatty Add Reaction Products with Amino Compounds (Note: Subcategory II chemicals, in many cases, contain Subcategory I chemicals as major components). Subcategory IV: FND Amphoterics Acute Toxicity: The Iow acute oral toxicity of the FND Amides is well established across all Subcategories by the available data. The limited acute toxicity of these chemicals is also confirmed by four acute demat and two acute inhaliation studies. Repeated Does and Reproductive Toxicity: Two subchronic toxicity studies demonstrating low toxicity are available for Subcategory I chemicals. In addition, a 5-day repeated does study for a third chemical confirmed the minimal toxicity of these chemicals. Since the Subcategory I chemicals. In addition, a 6-day repeated does study for a third chemical confirmed the nimimal toxicity of these chemicals. Since the Subcategory I chemicals are major components of subcategory II chemicals, and based on the our repert does toxicity for the FND Amides Imidazel derivatives. For Subcategory IV, two subchronic toxicity studies for one of the chemicals indicated a low order of repeat-dose toxicity for the FND amphoteric salts similar to that seen in the other category II. Two subchronic toxicity studies for one of the chemicals in each subcategory, adequate data for mutagenic activity as measured by the Salmatomilar toerese mutation assay exist for all of the subcategory I and in Subcategory IV and a third study for a chemical in Subcategory II are available. The studies indicate these chemicals are not developmental toxicity studies (approximately 35 studie
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DI(3-AMINOPROPYL) ETHER & TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.
Acute Toxicity	Carcinogenicity

Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	\odot
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	\odot
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	*	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0
			Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification Data available to make classification

S – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1. Toxicity

331S Silver Conductive Epoxy Adhesive: Slow Cure / High	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
Conductivity (Part B)	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Avai	lable	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIE	S		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish			0.00148mg/L	2
silver	EC50	48	Crustace	ea		0.00024mg/L	4
Silver	EC50	72	Algae or	other aquatic plants		0.000016mg/L	2
	BCF	336	Crustace	ea		0.02mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or	other aquatic plants		0.000003mg/L	2
linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa-	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE	E SOURCE	
13-tridecanediamine polyamid	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Avai	vailable Not Available	
tall oil/ triethylenetetramine	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
polyamides	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Avai	lable	Not Available
				00000			000000
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)		SPECIES	VALUE		SOURCE
u(o-aninopropyi) etter	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Avai	lable	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPEC	UES		VALUE	SOURCE
triethylenetetramine	LC50	96	Fish			180mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crust	acea		31.1mg/L	1
	EC50	72	Algae	or other aquatic plan	ts	2.5mg/L	1
	NOEC	72	Algae	or other aquatic plan	ts	<2.5mg/L	. 1
	-						
Legend:		UCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA					
(QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor				- Aquatic Toxicity Dat	ta 5. ECETOC /	Aquatic Hazard	Assessment Data 6.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air. Once released to surface waters and moist soils their fate depends on solubility and dissociation in water. Environmental processes (such as oxidation and the presence of acids or bases) may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Microbiological processes may also transform insoluble metals to more soluble forms. Such ionic species may bind to dissolved ligands or sorb to solid particles in aquatic or aqueous media. A significant proportion of dissolved metals will end up in sediments through the setting of suspended particles. The remaining metal ions can then be taken up by aquatic organisms. When released to dry soil most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. Environmental processes may also be important in changing solubilities.

Even though many metals show few toxic effects at physiological pHs, transformation may introduce new or magnified effects.

A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

The current state of science does not allow for an unambiguous interpretation of various measures of bioaccumulation.

The counter-ion may also create health and environmental concerns once isolated from the metal. Under normal physiological conditions the counter-ion may be essentially insoluble and may not be bioavailable.

Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability.

For silver and its compounds:

Environmental fate:

Silver is a rare but naturally occurring metal, often found deposited as a mineral ore in association with other elements. Emissions from smelling operations, manufacture and disposal of certain photographic and electrical supplies, coal combustion, and cloud seeding are some of the anthropogenic sources of silver in the biosphere. The global biogeochemical movements of silver are characterized by releases to the atmosphere, water, and land by natural and anthropogenic sources, long-range transport of fine particles in the atmosphere, wet and dry deposition, and sorption to soils and sediments.

In general, accumulation of silver by terrestrial plants from soils is low, even if the soil is amended with silver-containing sewage sludge or the plants are grown on tailings from silver mines, where silver accumulates mainly in the root systems.

The ability to accumulate dissolved silver varies widely between species. Some reported bioconcentration factors for marine organisms (calculated as milligrams of silver per kilogram fresh weight organism divided by milligrams of silver per litre of medium) are 210 in diatoms, 240 in brown algae, 330 in mussels, 2300 in scallops, and 18 700 in oysters, whereas bioconcentration factors for freshwater organisms have been reported to range from negligible in bluegills (*Lepomis macrochirus*) to 60 in daphnids; these values represent uptake of bioavailable silver in laboratory

experiments. Laboratory studies with the less toxic silver compounds, such as silver sulfide and silver chloride, reveal that accumulation of silver does not necessarily lead to adverse effects. At concentrations normally encountered in the environment, food-chain biomagnification of silver in aquatic systems is unlikely. Elevated silver concentrations in biota occur in the vicinities of sewage outfalls, electroplating plants, mine waste sites, and silver iodide-seeded areas. Maximum concentrations recorded in field collections, in milligrams total silver per kilogram dry weight (tissue), were 1.5 in marine mammals (liver) (except Alaskan beluga whales *Delphinapterus leucas*, which had concentrations 2 orders of magnitude higher than those of other marine mammals), 6 in fish (bone), 14 in plants (whole), 30 in annelid worms (whole), 44 in birds (liver), 110 in mushrooms (whole), 185 in bivalve molluscs (soft parts), and 320 in gastropods (whole).

In general, silver ion was less toxic to freshwater aquatic organisms under conditions of low dissolved silver ion concentration and increasing water pH, hardness, sulfides, and dissolved and particulate organic loadings; under static test conditions, compared with flow-through regimens; and when animals were adequately nourished instead of being starved. Silver ions are very toxic to microorganisms. However, there is generally no strong inhibitory effect on microbial activity in sewage treatment plants because of reduced bioavailability due to rapid complexation and adsorption. Free silver ion was lethal to representative species of sensitive aquatic plants, invertebrates, and teleosts at nominal water concentrations of 1-5 ug/litre. Adverse effects occur on development of trout at concentrations as low as 0.17 ug/litre and on phytoplankton species composition and succession at 0.3-0.6 ug/litre.

A knowledge of the speciation of silver and its consequent bioavailability is crucial to understanding the potential risk of the metal. Measurement of free ionic silver is the only direct method that can be used to assess the likely proportion of the total silver measured that is bioavailable to organisms. Speciation models can be used to assess the likely proportion of the total silver measured that is bioavailable to organisms. Unlike some other metals, background freshwater concentrations in pristine and most urban areas are well below concentrations causing toxic effects. Levels in most industrialized areas border on the effect concentration, assuming that conditions favour bioavailability. On the basis of available toxicity test results, it is unlikely that bioavailable free silver ions would ever be at sufficiently high concentrations to cause toxicity in marine environments.

No data were found on effects of silver on wild birds or mammals. Silver was harmful to poultry (tested as silver nitrate) at concentrations as low as 100 mg total silver/litre in drinking-water or 200 mg total silver/kg in diets. Sensitive laboratory mammals were adversely affected at total silver concentrations (added as silver nitrate) as low as 250 ug/litre in drinking-water (brain histopathology), 6 mg/kg in diet (high accumulations in kidneys and liver), or 13.9 mg/kg body weight (lethality).

Silver and Silver Compounds; Concise International Chemical Assessment Document (CICAD) 44 IPCS InChem (WHO)

The transport of silver through estuarine and coastal marine systems is dependent on biological uptake and incorporation. Uptake by phytoplankton is rapid, in proportion to silver concentration and inversely proportional to salinity. In contrast to studies performed with other toxic metals, sliver availability appears to be controlled by both the free silver incorporated by phytoplankton is not lost as salinity increase; as a result silver associated with cellular material is largely retained within the estuary. Phytoplankton exhibit a variable sensitivity to silver. Sensitive species exhibit a marked delay in the onset of growth reduces the ability of a population to respond to short-term favourable conditions and to succeed within th community. James G. Saunders and George R Abbe: Aquatic Toxicology and Environmental Fate; ASTM STP 1007, 1989, pp 5-18

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	HIGH	HIGH
triethylenetetramine	LOW	LOW

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation	
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	LOW (LogKOW = -1.4594)	
triethylenetetramine	LOW (LogKOW = -2.6464)	

12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	LOW (KOC = 10)
triethylenetetramine	LOW (KOC = 309.9)

12.5.Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	Р	В	т
Relevant available data	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
PBT Criteria fulfilled?	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	 Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. 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. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
Waste treatment options	Not Available
Sewage disposal options	Not Available

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

For 8331S-15G, 8331S-50ML, 8331S-200ML NOT REGULATED by Ground ADR Special Provision 375 NOT REGULATED by Air IATA Special Provision A197 NOT REGULATED by Sea IMDG per 2.10.2.7 NOT REGULATED by ADN Special Provision 274 (The provision of 3.1.2.8 apply)
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Land transport (ADR)

14.1. UN number	3077			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class 9 Subrisk Not Applicable			
14.4. Packing group	III			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
	Hazard identification (Kemler)	90		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	M7		
	Hazard Label	9		
	Special provisions	274 335 375 601		
	Limited quantity	5 kg		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	3077			
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, solid, n.o.s. * (contains silver)			
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class ICAO / IATA Subrisk ERG Code	9 Not Applicable 9L		
14.4. Packing group	11			
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous			
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions		A97 A158 A179 A197	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		956	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		400 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		956	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		400 kg	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Y956	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

	-	
14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 9 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	II	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Marine Pollutant	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS NumberF-A , S-FSpecial provisions274 335 966 967 969Limited Quantities5 kg	

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	3077	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S. (contains silver)	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	9 Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Environmentally hazardous	

	Classification code	M7
	Special provisions	274; 335; 375; 601
14.6. Special precautions for user	Limited quantity	5 kg
	Equipment required	PP, A***
	Fire cones number	0

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

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

SILVER(7440-22-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

EU European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) List of European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)

UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs)

LINOLEIC ACID/4,7,10-TRIOXA-1,13-TRIDECANEDIAMINE POLYAMID(68541-13-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Not Applicable

Substances

TALL OIL/ TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE POLYAMIDES(68082-29-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Union (EU) No-Longer Polymers List (NLP) (67/548/EEC)

DIETHYLENE GLYCOL, DI(3-AMINOPROPYL) ETHER(4246-51-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances - ECICS (Slovak)	Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Romanian)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Bulgarian)	European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English)
Europe European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (Czech)	European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
	(English)

TRIETHYLENETETRAMINE(112-24-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

European Customs Inventory of Chemical Substances ECICS (English) European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) Priority List for REACH Authorisation European Union - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) (English)

European Union (EU) Annex I to Directive 67/548/EEC on Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances - updated by ATP: 31 European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures - Annex VI

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) 2015/830; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status	
Australia - AICS	Υ	
Canada - DSL	Y	
Canada - NDSL	N (tall oil/ triethylenetetramine polyamides; linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa-1,13-tridecanediamine polyamid; triethylenetetramine; silver)	
China - IECSC	Υ	
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa-1,13-tridecanediamine polyamid)	
Japan - ENCS	N (tall oil/ triethylenetetramine polyamides; linoleic acid/4,7,10-trioxa-1,13-tridecanediamine polyamid; silver)	
Korea - KECI	Y	
New Zealand - NZIoC	Υ	
Philippines - PICCS	Y	
USA - TSCA	Υ	
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)	

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	15/10/2018
Initial Date	27/10/2013

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
diethylene glycol, di(3-aminopropyl) ether	4246-51-9, 25265-19-4

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered. For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

EN 166 Personal eye-protection

EN 340 Protective clothing

EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms

EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals

EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average

PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit

IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit

TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations

OSF: Odour Safety Factor

NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level

LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level

TLV: Threshold Limit Value

LOD: Limit Of Detection

OTV: Odour Threshold Value

BCF: BioConcentration Factors

BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Reason for Change

A-1.00 - Format changes to section 1, 2, 14, 15, and 16 as well as starting a new versioning system.

