

# Rain-X Windshield Repair Kit

## ITW Polymers & Fluids

Chemwatch: 4873-16

Version No: 7.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/08/2021

Print Date: 09/11/2021

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

#### Product Identifier

Product name	Rain-X Windshield Repair Kit
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains lauryl methacrylate)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Windshield repair.
--------------------------	--------------------

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

Registered company name	ITW Polymers & Fluids
Address	1-9 Nina Link, Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	02 9757 8800
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.itwaamtech.com.au">www.itwaamtech.com.au</a>
Email	Not Available

#### Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008	+61 2 9186 1132
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 1800 951 288

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


### SECTION 2 Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

**HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.**

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

#### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

#### Hazard statement(s)

<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H335</b>	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) General

<b>P101</b>	If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
<b>P102</b>	Keep out of reach of children.
<b>P103</b>	Read carefully and follow all instructions.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P271</b>	Use only a well-ventilated area.
<b>P261</b>	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
<b>P280</b>	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
<b>P264</b>	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P312</b>	Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
<b>P337+P313</b>	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
<b>P302+P352</b>	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.
<b>P403+P233</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
142-90-5	90-99	<a href="#">lauryl methacrylate</a>
79-41-4	1-5	<a href="#">methacrylic acid</a>
<b>Legend:</b>		1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▸ 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.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▸ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.</li> <li>▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> </ul>

<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ If swallowed do <b>NOT</b> induce vomiting.</li> <li>▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▸ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▸ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>
------------------	--

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

## SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
-----------------------------	--

### Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> <li>▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Combustible.</li> <li>▸ Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▸ On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	•3Z

## SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

### Environmental precautions

See section 12

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▸ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage. Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

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

## SECTION 7 Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▸ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> </ul>
----------------------	--

Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Store in original containers.</li> <li>▸ Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>▸ No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▸ Store below 38 deg. C.</li> </ul>
-------------------	---

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Metal can or drum</li> <li>▸ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>▸ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul>
Storage incompatibility	<p>For acrylic and methacrylic acid esters:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Avoid contact with strong acids, strong alkalis, oxidising agents, polymerisation initiators (peroxides, persulfates), iron or rust</li> <li>-Avoid heat, flame, sunlight, x-rays or ultra-violet radiation.</li> <li>-Polymerisation may occur at elevated temperature and in presence of ignition sources - polymerisation of large quantities may be violent (even explosive)</li> <li>-In order to prevent polymerization, acrylates and methacrylates must always be stored under air, and never under inert gases. The presence of oxygen is required for the stabilizer (inhibitor) to function effectively. The storage temperature must not exceed 35 deg C. Under these conditions, a storage stability of one year can be expected.</li> </ul>

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	methacrylic acid	Methacrylic acid	20 ppm / 70 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lauryl methacrylate	6.9 ppm	76 ppm	460 ppm
methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available


Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lauryl methacrylate	Not Available	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lauryl methacrylate	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>	
Personal protection		
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>	
Skin protection	See Hand protection below	
Hands/feet protection	<p>General warning: Do NOT use latex gloves! Use only recommended gloves - using the wrong gloves may increase the risk:</p> <p><b>Exposure condition</b></p> <p>Short time use; (few minutes less than</p>	<p>Use of thin nitrile rubber gloves:</p> <p>Nitrile rubber (0.1 mm)</p>

	0.5 hour) Little physical stress	Excellent tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Inexpensive Give adequate protection to low molecular weigh acrylic monomers
	<b>Exposure condition</b> Medium time use; less than 4 hours Physical stress (opening drums, using tools, etc.)	Use of medium thick nitrile rubber gloves Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; <0.45 mm Moderate tactility ("feel"), powder-free Disposable Moderate price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates up to 4 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour
	<b>Exposure condition</b> Long time Cleaning operations	Nitrile rubber, NRL (latex) free; >0.56 mm low tactility ("feel"), powder free High price Gives adequate protection for most acrylates in combination with commonly used solvents up to 8 hours Do NOT give adequate protection to low molecular weight monomers at exposures longer than 1 hour Avoid use of ketones and acetates in wash-up solutions.
	Where none of this gloves ensure safe handling (for example in long term handling of acrylates containing high levels of acetates and/ or ketones, use laminated multilayer gloves. Guide to the Classification and Labelling of UV/EB Acrylates Third edition, 231 October 2007 - Cefic	
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below	
<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Overalls.</li> <li>▸ P.V.C apron.</li> <li>▸ Barrier cream.</li> <li>▸ Skin cleansing cream.</li> </ul>	

## Respiratory protection

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

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid with sharp irritating odour; does not mix with water.		
<b>Physical state</b>	Liquid	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.01
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	~180	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	>110	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	<1 BuAc=1	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Applicable	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Immiscible	<b>pH as a solution (%)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	>1	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>

Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
Ingestion	The material has <b>NOT</b> 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.
Skin Contact	This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition
Eye	This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Respiratory sensitisation may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

Rain-X Windshield Repair Kit	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (Rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
lauryl methacrylate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >3000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	
methacrylic acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 500 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 7.1 mg/l4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 1060 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

Rain-X Windshield Repair Kit	[Manufacturer]
LAURYL METHACRYLATE	Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 25000 mg/kg Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
METHACRYLIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). For methacrylic acid (MAA): Animal testing suggests that MAA is rapidly absorbed if given by mouth or inhaled. MAA causes adverse effects at the site of application, depending on the concentration and frequency or time of exposure. The undiluted acid causes skin and eye corrosion and damage to the airway. MAA is not sensitising. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
LAURYL METHACRYLATE & METHACRYLIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. Where no "official" classification for acrylates and methacrylates exists, there have been cautious attempts to create classifications in the absence of contrary evidence. For example Monoalkyl or monoarylestere of acrylic acids should be classified as R36/37/38 and R51/53 Monoalkyl or monoaryl esters of methacrylic acid should be classified as R36/37/38 The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

	<p>The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.</p> <p>Based on the available oncogenicity data and without a better understanding of the carcinogenic mechanism the Health and Environmental Review Division (HERD), Office of Toxic Substances (OTS), of the US EPA previously concluded that all chemicals that contain the acrylate or methacrylate moiety (<math>\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCOO}</math> or <math>\text{CH}_2=\text{C}(\text{CH}_3)\text{COO}</math>) should be considered to be a carcinogenic hazard unless shown otherwise by adequate testing.</p> <p>This position has now been revised and acrylates and methacrylates are no longer <i>de facto</i> carcinogens.</p>		
Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rain-X Windshield Repair Kit	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lauryl methacrylate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>62mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>2mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.006mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.19mg/l	2
methacrylic acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.38mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	14mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	85mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>130mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.59mg/l	1
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
**DO NOT** discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
lauryl methacrylate	LOW	LOW
methacrylic acid	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
lauryl methacrylate	HIGH (LogKOW = 6.6772)
methacrylic acid	LOW (LogKOW = 0.93)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
lauryl methacrylate	LOW (KOC = 8516)
methacrylic acid	HIGH (KOC = 1.895)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<div><div>▶</div>Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.</div> <div><div>▶</div>Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.</div> <div><div>▶</div>Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.</div> <div><div>▶</div>Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.</div>
------------------------------	--

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	•3Z

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains lauryl methacrylate)		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9	
	Subrisk	Not Applicable	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	274 331 335 375 AU01	
	Limited quantity	5 L	

Environmentally Hazardous Substances meeting the descriptions of UN 3077 or UN 3082 are not subject to this Code when transported by road or rail in;

(a) packagings;

(b) IBCs; or

(c) any other receptacle not exceeding 500 kg(L).

- Australian Special Provisions (SP AU01) - ADG Code 7th Ed.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	Environmentally hazardous substance, liquid, n.o.s. * (contains lauryl methacrylate)		
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9	
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	9L	
Packing group	III		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A97 A158 A197 A215	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	964	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	964	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	450 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y964	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	30 kg G	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3082		
UN proper shipping name	ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains lauryl methacrylate)		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9	
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable	



Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-F
	Special provisions	274 335 969
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
lauryl methacrylate	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
lauryl methacrylate	Not Available
methacrylic acid	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

lauryl methacrylate is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
methacrylic acid is found on the following regulatory lists	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lauryl methacrylate; methacrylic acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lauryl methacrylate)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/08/2021
Initial Date	08/08/2013

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
---------	----------------	------------------

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
6.1	07/03/2020	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
7.1	20/08/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.

## Other information

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

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.